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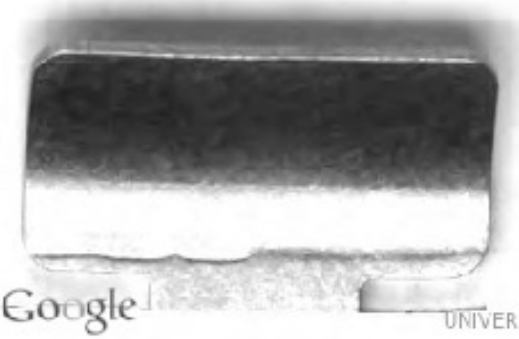

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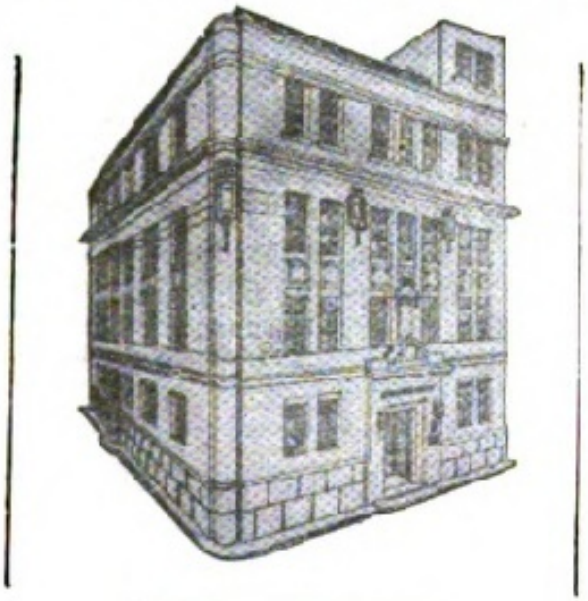
# PIONEER
OF
# BILL BROKER IN JAPAN

## The Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED 1902)

## HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA



**BRANCHES:**
TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO, KOBE, MOJI

**NEW YORK AGENT:**
The Fujimoto Securities Company, 120 Broadway

**AGENCIES:**
SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES, HAWAII

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

| | |
|---|---|
| T. HIRAGA | Chairman |
| Y. YOKOTA | Managing Director |
| I. TANIMURA | " " |
| Y. SHIBUYA | Director |
| K. MATSUBA | " |
| K. MIWA | " |
| I. KATO | " |

**DEPARTMENTS**
Banking, Investment and Bond Departments

**GROWTH THROUGH CONFIDENCE**
We invite you to consult us at any time and use our service.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## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

**(Mitsubishi Company)**

**Established in 1893**

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"* *Capital:—Yen 120,000,000*

**Head Office**:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Partners**: Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President), Baron HISAYA IWASAKI.

**Estate Department** (Controlling Estates & Buildings)
Cable Address:—"IWASAKILAND"

## MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKISIP"*

**Shipbuilders: Engine, Boiler & Machinery Makers.**

*Capital:—Yen 50,000,000*

**Head Office**:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
**Dockyards & Engine Works**:—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hikoshima.
**Arms Works**:—Nagasaki.

## MITSUBISHI SEITETSU KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKIRON"*

**Manufacturers of Iron & Steel.**

*Capital:—Yen 30,000,000*

**Head Office**:—Marunouchi, Tokyo. **Foundry**:—Kenjiho (Chosen).

## MITSUBISHI SOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKISOK"*

**Landing, Shipping & Forwarding Agents: Stevedores, Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen.**

*Capital:—Yen 10,000,000*

**Head Office**:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.
**Warehouses**:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL TOKYO"*

**Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners,**

*Capital:—Yen 15,000,000*

**Head Office**:—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Branches & Agencies**:—Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Seattle, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Singapore, Sydney, etc.

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## MITSUBISHI KOGYO KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

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**Producers of Coal, Metal, & other Minerals.**

*Capital:—Yen 100,000,000*

**Head Office:**—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Mines & Collieries:**—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.
**Metallurgical Works, Refineries & Factories:**—Osaka, Naoshima, Fushimi.
**Coke Works:**—Makiyama.
**Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory:**—Tokyo.
**Branches & Agencies:**—Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Otaru, Muroran.

## MITSUBISHI KAIJO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKIASS"*

**Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport & Automobile Insurance.**

*Capital:—Yen 5,000,000*

**Head Office:**—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Branches & Agencies:**—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

## THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

*Cable Address:—"IWASAKIBAK TOKYO"*

**General Banking & Exchange Business.**

*Capital:—Yen 50,000,000*

**Head Office:**—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Branches:**—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, London, New York, Shanghai.

## MITSUBISHI NAINENKI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Address:—"NAINENKI TOKYO"*

**Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircrafts, Automobiles, etc.**

*Capital:—Yen 5,000,000*

**Head Office:**—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Works:**—Nagoya, Kobe.

## MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

*Cable Adress:—"ELECTRIC TOKYO"*

**Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers & other Electrical Machinery.**

*Capital:—Yen 15,000,000*

**Head Office:**—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Works:**—Kobe, Nagasaki.

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# American Trading Co., Inc.

## Importers of General Merchandise and Machinery

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE

### SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

| | |
|---|---|
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| **American Lead Pencil Co.** | (Pencils) |
| **Cheney Biglow Wire Works** | Screens, &c.) |
| **Diamond State Fibre Co.** | (Fibre) |
| **Erie City Iron Works** | (Steam Engines & Boilers) |
| **Erie Steam Shovel Co.** | (Steam Shovels) |
| **Geo. H. Morrill Co.** | (All Kinds of Ink) |
| **Ingersoll-Rand Co.** | (Compressors, Rock Drills, Pneumatic Tools) |
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| **London Concrete Machinery Co.** | (Concrete Mixers, Road Layers, etc.) |
| **McConway & Torley Co.** | (Automatic Couplers) |
| **Otis Elevator Co.** | (Passenger & Freight Elevators) |
| **Rund Mfg. Co.** | (Gas Water Heaters) |
| **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.** | (Plumbing Supplies) |
| **Sturtevant Co.** | (Fans, Ventilating Apparatus etc.) |
| **Standard Conveying Machinery Co.** | (Portable Elevators, Conveyers, etc.) |
| **The National Cash Register Co.** | (Cash Registers) |
| **The Moore Pen Co.** | (Fountain Pens) |
| **Trus-Con Steel Co.** | (Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete) |
| **W. J. Bush Co., Ltd.** | (Perfumes & Essences) |
| **Wilson Welder & Metal Co.** | (Electric Arc Welders) |
| **Union Iron Works** | (Pile Driving Machines) |
| **York Mfg. Co.** | (Ice Plants, Compressors, etc |

### HEAD OFFICE:

25, Broad Street, New York.

### BRANCHES:

London, Hamburg, Sydney, San-Francisco,
Buenos-Aires, Havana, Martinique, &c., &c.


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# Formosa Oolong Tea

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American consumers, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.
2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.
3. Oolong Tea can be had at all grocers and tea dealers.

## EXPORTERS

### IN TAIHOKU, Formosa

**BOYD & CO.**
**CARTER MACY & CO., INC.**
**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
**MITSUI & CO.**
**NOZAWA & CO.**
**TAIT & CO.**

## SERVED AND SOLD AT

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - - - - - - Tokyo
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - - - - - - Osaka
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - - - - - - - - Ginza, Tokyo
Nozawa & Co. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Marunouchi, Tokyo
Hoh Department Store - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Nagoya


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## MANCHURIA & CHOSEN LINES

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Excellent hotels are maintained by the Company at Dairen, Star Beach (near Dairen), Port Arthur, and Changchun in Manchuria; Seoul, Fusan, Shingishu, and at the Diamond Mountains in Chosen.

For pictorial guide books, pamphlets and further information, apply to Ticket Agents, any of the Company's Branch Offices, or direct to

The South Manchuria Railway Company.
Head Office: Dairen.

## THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,

HEAD OFFICE: DAIREN.

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**Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Eds., Al, Lieber's & Bentley's**


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**Politically, Economically, Artistically**

towards

# JAPAN

where

**Oriental Charms are jealously preserved intact amidst the most advanced Occidental civilization.**

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**COMFORT, CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY**

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5. Japan China Overland Tour Tickets for Steamer Passengers.


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FIRST AIDS FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

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Tokyo, Japan

2. **Japan Tourist Bureau,**
Head Office, Tokyo Station, Tokyo, Japan.

3. **Japan Hotel Association,**
c/o Traffic Bure n, Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo Japan.

For Particulars, Time-Tables, Guide Books, etc., please apply to any of the above. * *

**Japanese Government Railways**

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# JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The Beauty, Fascination, and Mystery
of the Orient Await You
in Japan ! !

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*Japan is the World's greatest vacation land—a portal to a continent of untold natural resources and great business possibilities—unequalled in her wonderful climate—unique in the evolution of modern history.*

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

## THE SEMI-TROPICAL TRANS-PACIFIC LINE

Between San Francisco-Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen and Keelung

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"
(triple screw turbine) 22,000 tons

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"
(twin screw) 10,000 tons

S.S. "TENYO MARU"
(triple screw turbine) 22,000 tons

S.S. "KOREA MARU"
(twin screw) 20,000 tons

S.S. "TAIYO MARU"
22,000 tons

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

The only Regular Direct Service Between Orient (Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama) and South America (Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso via Mexico (Manzanillo, Panama, Balboa).

S.S. "ANYO MARU"
18,709 tons

S.S. "RAKUYO MARU"
1[illegible],500 tons

S.S. "GINYO MARU"
16,000 tons

S.S. "SEIYO MARU"
14,000 tons

## CARGO BOATS

Plying all over the World

S.S. "KOYO MARU"
[illegible],900 tons

S.S. "MEIYO MARU"
5,600 tons

S.S. "CHOYO MARU"
5,600 tons

S.S. "HAYO MARU"
8,800 tons

S.S. "BIYO MARU"
[illegible],800 tons

S.S. "WOYO MARU"
[illegible],800 tons

S.S. "FUKUYO MARU"
8,600 tons

S.S. "REIYO MARU"
8,800 tons

S.S. "KIYO MARU"

## HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

Branch Offices:—YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

AGENCIES at all ports of call and in all the principal cities of the world.

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# THE ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, LTD.

## (DAI HYAKU GINKO)

## ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1878

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|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed . . . | Yen 25,000,000,00 |
| Capital Paid-up . . . . | „ 17,500,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund . . . . . | „ 9,200,000,00 |
| Deposits . . . . . | „ 103,658,12 |

**HEAD OFFICE:** *Yorozucho, Nihombashi, TOKYO*

*President:* K. Hara, Esq.

*Managing Director:* S. Honjo, Esq.

### BRANCH OFFICES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Tokyo:** | *Torihatagecho, Nihombashi; Ginza Nichome, Kyobashi; Kamezawacho, Honjo* | |
| **Yokohama:** | *Honcho-Shichome . . .* | *Manager: T. Takemura, Esq.* |
| **Kyoto:** | *Shijo Higashinotoin . . . . Imadegawa, Nishijin* | *Manager: Y. Yamanaka, Esq.* |
| **Osaka:** | *Bingomachi Nichome . . . Shimmachi Sanchome* | *Manager: M. Hayashi, Esq.* |
| **Kobe:** | *Sakaimachi-dori . . . . .* | *Manager: T. Kurokawa, Esq.* |
| **Tottori:** | *Motonomachi . . . . . .* | *Manager: K. Nishimura, Esq.* |

## TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING & FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

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**OPENS: Commercial Credit and**

**SELLS: Draft and Cable Transfer;**

## CONDUCTS TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS

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# THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

**Established 1880**

**Capital subscribed** (Fully paid up) . . . . . **¥100,000,000**
**Reserve Fund** . . . . . **¥ 74,500,000**

**PRESIDENT:**
K. KODAMA, Esq.

**Vice-President:**
R. ICHINOMIYA, Esq.

**Directors:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| K. Kodama, Esq. | Baron Koyata Iwasaki. | Baron K. Morimura. |
| R. Ichinomiya, Esq. | K. Tatsumi, Esq. | K. Takeuchi, Esq. |
| S. K. Suzuki, Esq. | T. Hodzumi, Esq. | Y. Yamakawa, Esq. |
| F. Watanabe, Esq. | M. Odagiri, Esq | I. Matsukata, Esq. |
| K. Megami Esq. | N. Igarashi, Esq. | |

**Head Office: YOKOHAMA.**
T. OKUBO, Esq., Manager.

**TOKYO BRANCH:**
No. 1, Nichome, Eirakucho, Kojimachi-ku.
E. Tsuyama, Esq., Manager.

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Harbin | Nagoya | Semarang |
| Bombay | Hongkong | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Buenos Aires | Honolulu | New York | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Kaiyuang | Osaka | Singapore |
| Canton | Kobe | Peking | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | London | Rangoon | Sydney |
| Dairen | Los Angeles | Rio de Janeiro | Tientsin |
| Fengtien | Lyons | Saigon | Tsinan |
| Hamburg | Manila | San Francisco | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Seattle | Vladivostok |

**LONDON BANKERS:**
Westminster Bank, Ltd. — National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Midland Bank, Ltd. — Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars, apply to the Managers.

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# THE BANK OF CHOSEN

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - ¥80,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - ¥50,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - - - ¥11,240,000

GOVERNOR:
K. Nonaka, Esq.

Deposits, loans, discount, foreign exchanges, transactions in gold and silver bullion and all other banking business. Acts as agents for the Bank of Japan at Chosen, Manchuria and Alexandrofsky Port.

## HEAD OFFICE:

Seoul, Korea.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (TOKYO)

(All communications relating to correspondence arrangements & the Bank's general foreign business to be addressed to the Foreign Department.)

## BRANCH OFFICES:

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**KOREA:** Chemulpo, Pyengyang, Fusan, Wonsan, Taiku, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Hoilyong, Chungjin.
**MANCHURIA:** Antung, Mukden, New Town (Mukden), Dairen, Yingkow (Newchwang), Changchun, Harbin, Tiehling, Liaoyang, Ryojun, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Szupingchieh, Fuchiatien, Kirin, Lungchingtsun.
**CHINA PROPER:** Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan.
**SIBERIA:** Vladivostok, Alexandrofsky Port.
**AMERICA:** New York City.
**CORRESPONDENTS:** At London, Paris and other commercial centres throughout the world.

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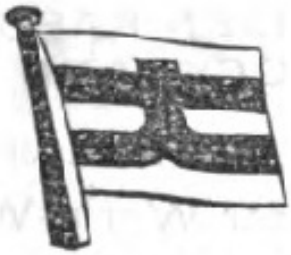
# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO.)



## Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

**Cable Address: "SHOSEN, OSAKA"**

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT ALL THE IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE WORLD

**Capital: . . . . . ¥ 100,000,000**

**Reserves: . . . . . 42,000,000**

**Fleet: 140 STEAMERS . . . 450,000 Tons Gross**

**PRINCIPAL LINES:**

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**New York Line,** Monthly

**South Seas Line,** Monthly

**Japan-South American** (East Coast) **Line,** Monthly

**Japan-North American Line,** Fortnightly

**Japan - Bombay Line** (via Colombo), 2-Sailings per month

**Japan-Calcutta Line,** Monthly

**Japan-Australian Line,** Monthly

**Keelung - Singapore Line,** Monthly

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*Combined Services of*

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TOTAL FLEET--100 STEAMERS, 779,725 TONS

**Available for World-Wide Chartering**

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| FORTNIGHTLY - | NEW YORK/JAPAN |
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| FORTNIGHTLY - | New York/Hamburg |
| FORTNIGHTLY - | Hamburg/New York |

*Enquiries Cordially invited by—*

KOKUSAI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA. KOBE. Cables 'KOKUSAISEN, KOBE.'
KAWASAKI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA. KOBE. " 'KAWAKISEN, KOBE.'
KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO., LTD., KOBE. " 'DOCKYARD, KOBE.'

*and also by—*

"K" LINE SUPERINTENDENT OFFICES:

KAWASAKI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA,
KOKUSAI KISEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA,

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New York...1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., U.S.A.
*Cable:* "KAWAKISEN PORTLAND"

Portland ...914 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
*Cable:* "KAWAKISEN PORTLAND"

*AGENTS:*

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THE ANGLO-JAPANESE
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# Asano Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

**Established March 1884**

**Capital - - - - - - - - ¥56,310,000**
**Annual output - - - - - 11,520,000 casks**

## HEAD OFFICE

*Kiyozumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo*

## BRANCHES & FACTORIES

| | |
|---|---|
| **TOKYO** | Kiyozumi-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo |
| **MOJI** | Shirakizaki, Moji |
| **HOKKAIDO** | Kami-iso, Kami-iso-gun, Hokkaido |
| **KAWASAKI** | Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken |
| **TAIWAN** | Takao, Takao-shu, Taiwan |
| **OSAKA** | Tsumorimura, Nishinarigun, Osaka |

## EXPORT DEPARTMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| **OSAKA** | Dojima Bldg., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka |
| **MANILA** | Pacific Bldg., Juan Luna, Binond Manila, P. I. |
| **SHANGHAI** | No. 9 Cantung Road, Shanghai |
| **DAIREN** | Kiimachi, Dairen. |
| **KEIJO** | Yamatomachi, Keijo |

Chairman, Board of Directors - - **Soichiro Asano, Esq.**
Director & Gen. Manager - - - **Taijiro Asano, Esq.**


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"EVERY BUSINESS MORNING."

# The CHUGAI SHOGYO SHIMPO

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205, 206, 207, 208, 1115

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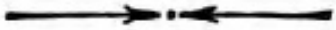
APPENDIX

**The Great Earthquake**



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# PREFACE

The September earthquake and fire were so sweeping in their disastrous effects that they can properly and truly be held responsible for all the dislocation of normal order of things both great and small. Our own small undertaking was not spared, for in addition to the loss sustained by the burning of a large number of copies of the Year Book kept with our agents in Tokyo and Yokohama, that appalling calamity delayed the issue of the present edition by several months.

Most of the printers in the two cities did not yet recover their normal working capacity, while the editor found himself beset with indescribable trouble in trying to obtain materials for the new edition, and in particular data regarding this calamity which affected almost all the spheres of national activity.

The Editor did not doubt, as he does not still, that the Government and Municipal offices concerned would compile sooner or later an authoritative history of the Great Earthquake, and supply full data about a terrible potential danger against which all those living on this steadily cooling planet must be prepared. He was conscious at the same time that such information to be really useful for general purposes must be supplied while the occurrence is still fresh in the memory of the public.

Emboldened by this idea and feeling, as an annalist, a duty to the public, the Editor decided to prepare the present Appendix, though the time was still premature for it.

Prepared as it was under such circumstances the account contained in the Appendix, the Editor thinks, possesses at least the merit of being far more systematic and comprehensive than that given in any publication that has appeared whether in the vernacular or a foreign language. The Appendix, such as it is, could hardly have seen the light were it not for the assistance kindly extended to the Editor by large number of authorities specializing in their respective lines who have either contributed articles or furnished materials.

In this connection the Editor has to thank especially Dr. T. Okada, Director of the Imperial Central Meterological Observatory, for various

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facilities given, as well as for a valuable article on the primary chapter of the Great Earthquake. All the signed articles are authoritative, but the chapter on Relief Works is not adequate, owing to the complicated nature of this subject. On the other hand the chapter on Fire Insurance in connection with the earthquake losses is considered to be the most complete exposition so far available on this particular subject.

The Editor regrets that from lack of time and of space the usual appendices, Who's Who, Business Directory, etc., have been omitted in this edition. They will be restored, fully revised, in the next issue.

THE EDITOR.

**November 10th, 1924.**

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# THE CROWN PR

THE Crown Prince Hirohito, proclaimed Regent in the stead of his inv Imperial father in November, 1921, was informally betrothed to Prin Nagako, the eldest daughter of Prince Kuni, on January 17, 1918. T letrothal was sanctioned by his Majesty in June of the following year. Accord to the provisions of the Imperial House Marriage Law, wedding gifts were exchan in September, 1922, the most important of which were the First Class Decoration the Order of the Sacred Crown from the Emperor, and a dagger of time-hon usage from the Crown Prince, to the Bride elect. The nuptial ceremonies were have taken place in the autumn of 1923, but were postponed till January 26, 1 by the explicit wishes of the Crown Prince, owing to the national disaster September 1, 1923.

**Public and Private Functions.**—The Crown Prince's prospective wedd became an affair of State when, on January 12, 1924, the date fixed for auspicious event, it was gazetted by the Imperial Household Office. Before it made public, however, the Crown Prince in full ceremonial costume, accompa by a Chamberlain bearing his insignia sword *Tsubokiri*, which the Emperor bestowed upon him when proclaimed Crown Prince in 1916, announced his proaching marriage in the three Shinto shrines of the Imperial Palace grou An Imperial messenger at the same time made a similar announcement before Ise Shrines, at the Emperor Jimmu's mausoleum at Unebi in Yamato, and at Momoyama mausoleums of the Emperor Meiji and the Empress Shoken, near Ky On the day of the exchange of wedding gifts, moreover, his betrothal was solem announced by the Crown Prince before the Palace shrines mentioned above, w his proxy made a similar announcement simultaneously at Ise, Unebi and Mo yama. On such occasions Shinto offerings are made to the deity of a shrine or the ancestral spirit resting in a mausoleum, and they usually comprise fresh clean products of land, water, and air. The betrothal was also made public in Official Gazette.

**Two Additional Preliminaries.**—As required by the Imperial marri regulations, an Imperial messenger proceeded to the residence of Prince and Prin Kuni a fortnight before the appointed wedding day, the January 12 already refer to, to notify their Imperial Highnesses, with due formalities, of the date of t daughter's *nyugu* or "entering the Palace." Entirely private in nature was written message conveyed by the Crown Prince's messenger to his Bride elect the day before their matrimony. Since a rule of decorum in exalted quar formerly precluded any direct communication of sentiments between the betrot parties, their first love epistles were exchanged on the day before their wedding ceremony of very remote origin, frequently mentioned in history and literat The Crown Prince wrote a *tanka* or 31-syllable verse on a pink-colored fa paper and put it in a quaintly made letter casket of traditional style. While Court official was waiting, the Princess's reply was prepared in similar po language written on similar fancy paper, and put in the same casket that had c tained the Prince's message; it was then carried back by the same messenge the Prince's Palace. The affianced Prince and Princess, however, met each ot once after their formal betrothal.

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# CE'S MARRIAGE

**Wedding Rites and Ceremonies.**—On the morning of January 26, one of chamberlains to the Crown Prince represented his Highness in a ceremonial nouncement in the three Palace shrines of what was to take place on that day. f Ritualist Prince Kujo officiated in this function as on similar previous occasions. n, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Viscount Iriye, proceeded to Prince i's residence as the Crown Prince's envoy, with the latter's message to the former : he was commanded to escort the Bride elect to the Imperial Palace. This mand was given through Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Count Chinda. ncess Nagako in due time entered her bridal car, mounted guards of honor ceded and followed the car, and the escorting envoy brought up the rear of the rge. Before her Highness's arrival in the Imperial Palace, those of the peers of realm and representatives of the Imperial Court, the Government and people, as l as their wives, who had been invited to witness the grand occasion, were mbled in the Waiting Chamber of the Palace in their court uniform or Japanese ume. The members of the Imperial Family then took seats in the Ryokiden F, while the Crown Prince and the Bride elect, already in the Palace by this e, changed for the grand ceremonial robes; Grand Master of Ceremonies, Marquis oye, Lord Steward to the Crown Prince, Count Chinda, and other court officials d ladies, who took part in the great ceremony, also changed into the traditional ur dress here. His Highness with sceptre in his hands and her Highness with ōgi (highly decorated fan) were then led up to the Holy of Holies of the shikodokoro Shrine. The Chief Ritualist next read a collect before the Sacred rror, traditional emblem of the Imperial power and virtue, after which the Crown nce himself also read a written announcement in the Holy Presence.

Then their Highnesses took a sip of the consecrated *sake*, poured into the remonial cup by the Chief Ritualist. All this took place before the Shinto offerings natural products, amid the classical court music, and in the presence of the vileged persons invited to witness the scene.

Their marriage thus solemnised, their Highnesses made a profound obeisance fore the two other Palace shrines. Their audience with their Imperial parents was to follow on the same day, but their Majesties being away at Numazu this visit of nks was made there on the following day. On returning to the Akasaka Palace the day of the wedding, a private ceremonial dinner was served their Highnesses, which they personally exchanged a formal cup of felicitation. For three successe evenings after the auspicious event, their sitting chamber was decorated with r trayfuls of twenty-one round white *mochi* or rice-cakes each.

The number 21 represented the age of the bridal Princess, but this time-memorial custom must be of mystic origin. Possibly it was a form of prayer for ncreasing," for even to-day an old court nobleman who has a large number of ughters and grandchildren is given the honor of preparing this ceremonial *mochi*. e most important of the public functions, namely, a State banquet to which ut 3,000 invitations to representative Japanese and foreigners were to be issued postponed till after a new House of Representatives was returned in May. The own Prince and Princess in person made their "report" visit to the Ise Shrines the Imperial Mausoleums at Onebi and Momoyama in February.

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# DIARY

(May 1st, 1923—Aug. 31st, 1924)

May 1. The Prince Regent returned from his tour in Formosa.
The Japanese Legation in Brazil was raised to the status of embassy.

2. The American Silk Mission arrived at Yokohama.

5. M. Joffe came up to Tokyo from Atami where he had been recuperating.

26. The ashes of the late Prince Kitashirakawa arrived at Tokyo.

29. Mr. Nagata, deputy-mayor under Visc. Goto, was formally installed as Mayor of Tokyo.

June 6. T. Sakai and ten other socialists were arrested on the charge of having formed a secret association.

8. The funeral of the Late Prince Kitashirakawa.

23. Preliminary negotiations were opened between the representatives of Japan and Soviet Russia, i.e. M. Joffe and Mr. Kawakami, ex-Minister to Poland.

24. The inauguration ceremony of the Kwanto headquarters of the Jitsugyo-Doshikai (Businessmen's Party) promoted by Mr. Muto, was held in Tokyo.

July 3. Funeral of the Dowager Princess Yasuko Arisugawa.

23. M. Joffe was recalled home by the Soviet Gov't.

27. The Prince Regent made an ascent of Mt. Fuji.

31. The preliminary pourparler between Japan and Russia was closed with no material results.

Aug. 13. Visc. Ishii, Ambassador to France, Dr. Adachi, Ambassador to Belgium and Mr. Ariyoshi, Minister to

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Switzerland, were appointed delegates to the 4th general meeting of the League of Nations.

22. The submarine No. 70 sank off Awaji Island with 83 crew during its official trial run.

24. The cabinet resigns *en masse* upon the death of the Premier Admiral Kato.

25. The delegates to the 5th International Labor Congress were appointed; Ambassador Adachi and Mr. T. Mayeda for the Government, Mr. K. Yamazaki for Capital and Mr. R. Uno for Labor.

28. Count Yamamoto was ordered to form a Cabinet.

Sept. 1. At 11.58 a.m. the great earthquake broke out in Tokyo, Yokohama and neighborhood, followed by conflagration in the two cities.

2. The Yamamoto Cabinet was formed.
The Martial Law in the devastated districts and Emergency Requisition Ordinance were enforced.

3. Foodstuffs began arriving from the prefectures and its distribution to the sufferer was commenced.

6. The Moratorium and Ordinances against profiteering and circulation of wild rumours were promulgated.

12. The Imperial Rescript relating to the reconstruction of the Capital was issued.

16. The organization of the Council for the Reconstruction of the Capital was promulgated.

22. The murder case of the socialist Osugi and his wife was published.

26. Count H. Kodama was appointed Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung, succeding Baron Ijuin who became Foreign Minister.

Oct. 6. Dr. Beard arrived in Japan to act as an advisor to Visc. Goto in the Reconstruction Plans.

7. A memorial service for 500 foreigners perished in the

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catastrophe was held at the Zojoji Temple.

8. The postponement of the wedding of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako was announced.
The first trial of Capt. Amakasu, the murderer of Osugi, was held.

18. The submarine No. 70 refloated.

31. The U.S. Ambassador Woods left for home.

Nov. 2. The British Ambassador Sir Charles Eliot returns to his post.

9. The Empress visited the tent hospital presented by the American Red Cross Society.

10. The Imperial Rescript enjoining thrift and diligence issued.

11. The meeting of Tokyo citizens was held to express their gratitude for the foreign sympathies shown at the time of the disaster.

15. Dr. Beard left for home.
The Martial Law was replaced by the Ordinance for the Policing of Tokyo.

16. Fire at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, Koishikawa.
A Building containing chemical laboratory was destroyed.

Dec. 9. Capt. Amakasu was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

11. The 47th (extraordinary) session of the Diet was convoked to be formally closed on the 24th.

22. Mr. Den, Min. of Agr. & Com. resigned in consequence of the rejection by the House of the Fire Insurance Bill.

27. A young assassin (D. Namba) shot at the Prince Regent on his way to the Imperial Diet (for the opening of the 48th session).

28. Premier Yamamoto, other Ministers of State, as well

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as Chief of the Metropolitan Police tendered resignation in connection with the above affair.

Jan. 1. An Imperial order was given to Visc. Kiyoura to organize a succeding cabinet.

5. A Korean threw a bomb at the Nijubashi and was arrested on the spot. The bomb did not explode.

7. The new Kiyoura cabinet was appointed.

12. The date of the wedding of the Prince Regent was formally announced as the 26th of January.

15. At 5. 50 a.m. Tokyo and vicinity was visited by the strongest aftershocks of the great quake of September 1st.

16. Four leaders of the Seiyukai, Baron Yamamoto, Messrs. Tokonami, Nakabashi and Motoda, left the party, as a result of split, 13 other members having also been expelled from the party.

17. The withdrawing members of the Seiyukai organized a political party of their own, named the Seiyu-Honto.

26. The wedding of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako was held.

31. The 48th session of the Diet was dissolved.

Feb. 11. Dowager Princess Kitashirakawa returned from France.

12. Foreign loans (¥250,000,000) for financing the Reconstruction was floated in Great Britain and U.S.A.

22. The Prince Regent and Crown Princess left for Kwansai to visit the Ise Grand Shrines and Momoyama Mausolea.

25. The Board for the Reconstruction of the Capital was replaced by a Bureau.

The Cabinet Council decided upon the ¥80,000,000 loan to the Fire insurance cos. in connection with the catastrophe.

29. The Prince Regent and Crown Princess return to Tokyo.

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Mar. 18. Visc. Korekiyo Takahashi resigned membership o the House of Peers.

19. The Submarine No. 43 sank off Sasebo with 42 crew.

25. The Japanese exclusion bill passed the U. S. Lower House.

Apr. 2. Members of the Imperial Economic Council were appointed.

11. Ambassador Hanihara sent a letter to Secretary Hughes protesting against the Immigration Bill.

12. The Immigration Bill passed by the U.S. Senate.

18. The Submarine No. 43 refloated.

26. Japanese athletes to the Olympiad left for Paris.

30. The Privy Council approved the Ordinance regarding the Seoul Imperial University.

May 5. The fire insurance cos. began to make the sympathy payment to the policy holders in connection with the last year's disaster.

8. M. Martial Merlin, Governor-General of French Indo-China, arrived in Japan.

10. The general election was concluded, the Kensei-kai Party coming out as relatively the strongest party.

19. The U.S. round-the-world fliers arrived at Etrup.

20. Governor-General Merlin left Japan.

23. The American world fliers arrived at Tokyo.

31. The Imperial banquet in celebration of the Prince Regent's marriage began.

Formal Protest against the Japanese exclusion bill was lodged by Ambassador Hanihara with Washington Government.

June 2. Sir Rabindranath Tagore arrived.

3. The French world flier Capt. Doisy arrived at Pyongyang.

5. The celebration of the Imperial Wedding by the

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citizens of Tokyo was held in the presence of the Prince and Princess.

6. The U.S. world fliers left Kagoshima for Shanghai. U.S. Ambassador Woods who resigned left Japan.
7. The Kiyoura cabinet resigned *en masse*.
8. Visc. Kato was ordered to form a succeeding cabinet.
25 representatives of Japanese Boy Scouts left Kobe for Copenhagen to participate in the International Boy Scouts' Meeting.
11. The Kato cabinet was appointed.
14. Mr. Yoshizawa, Minister to China, was ordered to return home.
28. The 49th session of the Diet was formally opened.

July 2. Mr. C. Shimooka, a Kensei-kai leader, was appointed Dir.-Gen. of Civil Affairs, Korea.
3. The employees of the Osaka Municipal Tramway went on strike.
11. The above trouble settled, the employees resuming work.
The bill for the tariff revision on luxuries passed the Lower House.
31. The revision of tariff on luxuries was enforced.

Aug. 2. Ambassador Hanihara returned from America.
8. Disastrous floods were reported from Formosa.
12. The Parliamentary under-secretaries and councillors appointed.
27. Mr. Bancroft was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Japan.
30. The basic principle for the financial and administrative readjustment was decided upon at a cabinet council.
31. Mr. T. Izawa succeeded to Mr. K. Uchida as Governor-General of Formosa.

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# OBITUARY

(May 1st, 1923—Aug. 31st, 1924)

May 15. Count Kunimune Date, former feudal lord of the Sendai clan; aged 74.

30. Visc. Morimitsu Goto, Mem. House of Peers; aged 51.

June 5. Yuichi Torikata, D. Eng., Dir. of Electrical Laboratory of the Com'n Dep't, specialist in wireless telephone; aged 41.

10. Kaku Tanino, D.C.L., Pres. of Formosan High Court of Justice; aged 70.

12. Lt.-Gen. Moriye Tamura, Dir. of Military Staff College; aged 53.

13. Marq. Akira Sho, Mem. House of Peers; aged 36.

23. Fuko Matsumoto, Mem. Imperial Academy of Art, master of Japanese painting; aged 84.

25. Count Sanemasa Ogimachi, Pres. Bureau of Decorations; aged 69.

29. Dowager Princess Yasuko Arisugawa; aged 60.

July 5. Baron Keiroku Tsuzuki, Privy Councillor; aged 63.

13. Count Iyenori Kiyosu, Court Councillor, Mem. House of Peers; aged 62.

19. Baron Junjiro Hosokawa, D. Lit., Privy Councillor; aged 90.

Aug. 6. Hisashi Terao, D.C.L., Prof. Emeritus of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 69.

13. Sui-ichiro Tanaka, D.C.L., Prof. of Keio Univ.; aged 54.

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14. Visc. Inajiro Tajiri, D.C.L., ex-Pres. of Board of Audit, ex-Mayor of Tokyo; aged 74.
24. Fleet Adm. Bar. Tomosaburo Kato, Premier, aged 63.

Sept. 27. Maj.-Gen. Kojiro Sato, Pres. of the Kokusui-kai, a patriotic league; aged 52.

Oct. 17. Shigemi Ishimaru, D. Eng., ex-Vice-Min. of Railways; aged 60.

Nov. 8. Fusakichi Omori, D. Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. authority on seismology; aged 56.
15. Saburo Shimada, M.P. of unbroken record; aged 72.
29. Kenzo Ikeda, Pres. of the 100th Bank; aged 69.

Dec. 19. Kenzo Koyama, Pres. of the 34th Bank, Mem. House of Peers.; aged 74.
25. Masayoshi Kato, ex-Vice-Pres. of the N. Y. K.; aged 70.
27. Hironaka Kono, M.P. and ex-Min. of Agr. and Com.; aged 75.
30. Baron Naibu Kanda, Mem. House of Peers, Prof. Emeritus of Tokyo Univ. of Com.; aged 64.

Jan. 14. Katsuro Hara, D.Lit., Dean of Col. of Lit., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; aged 54.
17. Ren Nakashoji, Privy Councillor, ex-Min. of Agr. and Com.; aged 59.
23. Adm. Bar. Yahachi Shibayama, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Kure Adm'ty; aged 74.
27. Marshal Count Yoshimichi Hasegawa, ex-Chief of Gen. Staff; aged 75.

Feb. 2. Yoshiyuki Ogino, Dr. Lit.; aged 65.
15. Sugiura Shigekata, ex-Tutor to the Crown Prince and Princess Nagako Kuni, now Crown Princess; aged 70.

Mar. 4. Toyoji Wada, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Fuji Cotton Spin. Co.; aged 64.

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19. Prince Hirotada Kacho, Sub.-Lt. of the Navy; aged 23.
20. Lt.-Gen. Bar. Seiichi Nishimura, Mem. House of Peers; aged 70.
21. Keizo Nakakuma, Pres. Board of Audit; aged 68.

Apr. 8. Baron Gijun Satake, Mem. House of Peers; aged 56.
26. Baron Hikokichi Ijuin, ex-Min. of Foreign Affairs, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung,; aged 64.

May 2. Prince Sanenori Sanjo, aged 23.
11. Bokushin Oi, businessman of Osaka, ex-M.P.; aged 91.

June 19. Ujihide Toda, Senior Steward to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies; aged 43.
10. Shirota Kusakabe, Dr. Sc., Dean of the Science Dept. of Tohoku Imp. Univ.; aged 50.

July 2. Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, one of the surviving *genro;* aged 90.
9. Prince Saneteru Ichijo, Chief Priest of Meiji Shrine; aged 58.
15. Viscount Kiyoteru Kuroda, Mem. House of Peers, Director of Imp. Academy of Art; aged 60.
30. Masakata Ichiki, Court Councillor; aged 65.

Aug. 7. Baron Yasukata Sonoda, formerly Chief of Metropolitan Police, and Court Councillor; aged 73.

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# WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

## WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

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### DISTANCE AND LENGTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Ri* = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken* | = 2.44030 miles | = 3.92727 kilomètres |
| *Ri* = (marine) | = 1 knot | = 1.85318 kilomètres |
| *Ken* = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun* | = 5.965164 ft. | = 1.81818 mètres |
| *Shaku* = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu* | = 0.994194 ft. | = 0.30303 mètres |
| *Shaku* (cloth measure) | 1.25 *shaku* | |
| *Tan* (cloth measure) | = a roll of about 25 *shaku* | |

### LAND MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Square *ri* = 1296 *cho* | = 5.95505 sq. miles | = 15.42347 kilomètres carrés |
| *Cho* = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo* | = 2.45064 acres | = 99.17355 ares |
| *Tsubo or bu* | = 3.95369 sq. yards | = 3.30579 centiares |
| *Ko* (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo* | | |

### QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Koku* = 10 *to* = 100 *sho* | = { 4.96005 bushels; 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.; 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. } | = 1.80391 hectolitres |
| *Go* (10th of a *sho*) | | |
| *Koku* (capacity of vessels) | = 10th of a ton | |
| *Koku* (timber) | = about 1 cubic ft. × 10 | |
| *Koku* (fish) | = 40 *kan* (in weight) | |
| *Shakujime* (timber) | = about 1 cubic ft. × 12 | |
| *Tana* (fagot, etc.) | = about 3 × 6 × 6 ft. | |

### WEIGHTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Kuan* or *Kan* = 1000 *momme* | = { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir); 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) } | = 3.75000 kilogrammes |
| *Kin* = 160 *momme* | = { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir); 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) } | = 0.60000 kilogrammes |
| *Momme* = 10 *fun* | = { 0.13223 oz. (Avoir); 0.12057 oz. (Troy) } | = 3.75000 grammes |

### MONEYS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Yen* (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin* | = 2s. 0d.552 | = 2.533 francs |
| | = 0.4984 dollars U.S.A.) | = 2.0924 marks (Ger.) |

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THE

# JAPAN YEAR BOOK

COMPLETE CYCLOPAEDIA OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ON JAPAN AND JAPANESE TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR

## 1924-25

BY


**Y. TAKENOBU**

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"


**EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION**



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## THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFEICE

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**International Lawyer, and Registered Patent Attorney**

*PROMPT and careful attention to commercial matters, settlements of estates, drafting and executing legal instruments and general practice.*

*LOAN, mortgage, and financial agency undertaken. Sworn translations in various languages.*

***Patent and Trade-Mark Registrations.***

*ADVISER to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Nederlands Indische Handelsbank—Netherlands Trading Society, and other Financial Corporations.*

*MANY years' practical experience of commercial and shipping matters.*

## MEIKAI BUILDING,

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**N. B.** Dr. de Becker is an Englishman, who understands both spoken and written Japanese.


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# CHAPTER I

## GEOGRAPHY

### POSITION, AREA AND TERRITORY

Japan is situated in the east of the Continent of Asia and in the west of the Northern Pacific, lying between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i. e. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, Saghalien and Korea.

After the China war (1894-1895 Japan acquired Formosa and the Pescadores, after the Russian war (1904-05) the southern half of Saghalien, and also obtained a free hand in Korea, which she has since annexed. The realm now covers 43,778.68 sq. *ri* distributed as follows as to area:—

| | Area (sq. *ri*) | Percent. of Area | Coast Line (*ri*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Proper | 24,794.36 | 56.64 | 7,040.11 |
| Honshu (with outlying is.) | 14,571.12 | (33.28) | 2,475.46 |
| Shikoku ( „ „ „ ) | 1,180.67 | ( 2.70) | 675.81 |
| Kyushu ( „ „ „ ) | 2,617.54 | ( 5.98) | 1,846.86 |
| Hokkaido ( „ „ „ ) | 5,033.87 | (11.61) | 650.48 |
| Kuriles 31 islands) | 1,011.49 | ( 2.31) | 531.24 |
| Luchu 55 islands) | 156.91 | ( 0.36) | 315.06 |
| The others | 172.76 | ( 0.39) | 485.20 |
| Saghalien | 2,330.93 | ( 5.34) | — |
| Korea | 14,312.00 | (32.69) | — |
| Formosa (and Pescadores, with outlying is.) | 2,332.39 | ( 5.33) | 398.84 |
| Total | 43,778.68 | 100.00 | — |

NOTE.—All the outlying islands having coast line of over 1 *ri* and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

**Mountains.**—The land is mountainous and volcanic. The most conspicuous ranges are, in the west and south, two branches of the Kwen-lun system of China of which one, the Chugoku range, traverses

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Kyushu and finds its way into the middle part of Honshu, while the other coming from Shikoku also enters the middle Honshu. In the north there is the Saghalien system which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These ranges encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing upheavals popularly known among mountaineers as the Japan Alps, and other prominent peaks such as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

Many volcanoes occur in these ranges. The Aso and Nasu volcanic chains form part respectively of the branches of the Kwen-lun and the Saghalien system, while the Fuji volcanic range traverses the Seven Islands and Peninsula of Idzu and joins the two main systems at the middle of Honshu, which in this part rise in peaks of over 10,000 ft. in height. The Fuji range divides Honshu into two main sections, Southern Japan and Northern Japan.

The Nasu volcanic range and Chugoku range part Honshu into what are called the Omote (front) Nihon, or Pacific board and the Ura (back) Nihon, or Japan Sea board, these two presenting striking difference in climatic and other physical conditions as well as in civilization. The Kirishima volcanic range occurs in the Luchu and Osumi Islands and enters Kyushu while the Kuriles have also a volcanic chain which stretches to Hokkaido. Korea and Formosa have their own mountain ranges and volcanic chains. In the latter there are six peaks of above 10,000 ft.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet.

### Japan Proper

| Name of Mountain | ft. | Name of Mountain | ft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Fuji ... ... ... ... | 12,387 | Norikuraga-take ... ... | 9,109 |
| Akaishi-yama ... ... ... | 10,214 | Hoyei-zan ... ... ... ... | 8,918 |
| Mt. Higashimata ... ... | 10,212 | Mt. Myoko ... ... ... | 8,790 |
| Ontake ... ... ... | 10,128 | Haku-san ... ... ... ... | 8,681 |
| Yariga-take (Shinano) ... | 10,104 | Kimpu-son ... ... ... | 8,549 |
| Shirane-san (Kai) ... ... | 10,053 | Tateyama ... ... ... ... | 8,500 |
| Mt Ohrenge ... ... ... | 10,000 | Mt. Tadeshina ... ... | 8,349 |
| Hakuba-dake ... ... ... | 9,920 | Mt. Asama ... ... ... | 8,230 |
| Kamaga-take ... ... ... | 9,786 | Mt. Nantai ... ... ... | 8,195 |
| Senjoga-take ... ... ... | 9,768 | Kobushi-dake ... ... ... | 8,111 |
| Yariga-take (Etchu) ... | 9,500 | | |

### Formosa

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Niitaka (Mt. Morrison) ... | 13,020 | Setsu-zan (Mt. Sylvia) ... | 11,289 |
| Kwan-san ... ... ... ... | 12,081 | Guntai-san ... ... .... | 10,760 |
| Zen-san ... ... ... ... | 11,707 | Nakodai-san ... ... ... | 9,900 |
| Tandai-san ... ... ... | 11,628 | | |

### Korea

| | |
|---|---|
| Pek-tu-san ... ... ... | 8,900 |

**Rivers.**—Due to the insular position and complicated topography, rivers are comparatively short and of rapid current. They are not navigable for large sea-going vessels, but owing to frequent rainfalls they sufficiently serve the purpose of irrigation and hydraulic power.

Principal rivers are given below with their length, drainage area, etc.

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| Flowing into | Name | Length | Drainage basin | Navigable length* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *ri* | sq. *ri* | *ri* |
| Sea of Japan | Agano (Honshu) | 43 | 541 | 89 |
| | Go-no „ | 51 | 247 | 51 |
| | Ishikari (Hokkaido) | 93 | — | — |
| | Mogami (Honshu) | 55 | 480 | 88 |
| | Omono „ | 38 | 271 | 58 |
| | Rakuto (Korea) | 134 | 1,547 | 88 |
| | Shinano (Honshu) | 94 | 795 | 141 |
| | Teshio (Hokkaido) | 79 | — | — |
| | Tumen (Korea) | 133 | 682 | 22 |
| | Yoneshiro (Honshu) | 35 | 266 | 51 |
| Pacific Ocean | Abukuma (Honshu) | 50 | 355 | 33 |
| | Arakawa „ | 45 | 203 | 63 |
| | Kiso „ | 59 | 590 | 114 |
| | Kitakami „ | 62 | 695 | 92 |
| | Nakagawa „ | 32 | 212 | 28 |
| | Tenryu „ | 55 | 317 | 72 |
| | Tokachi (Hokkaido) | 50 | — | — |
| | Tone (Honshu) | 82 | 1,025 | 170 |
| | Yoshino (Shikoku) | 60 | 240 | 60 |
| Inland Sea | Yodo (Honshu) | 20 | 545 | 90 |
| Okhotsk Sea | Tokoro (Hokkaido) | 37 | — | — |
| East China Sea | Chikugo (Kyushu) | 36 | 185 | 48 |
| | Dakusui (Formosa) | 39 | — | — |
| Yellow Sea | Daido (Korea) | 112 | 1,081 | 66 |
| | Kan „ | 131 | 1,704 | 84 |
| | Yalu „ | 201 | 2,058 | 178 |

* Including tributaries.

**Lakes and Ponds.**—There are many of these inland water basins, adding much to the scenic beauty of the country, though most of them are small in size. They are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation. Among lakes of over 1/4 sq. ri in size and lying at high altitude may be mentioned Sugaguma (1,755 metres above sea level) and Lake Chuzenji (1,616 m. above. s. l.). As regards depth, Lake Shikotsu (247 fathoms), Lake Tazawa (223 f.) and Lake Towada (205 f.) head the list.

The circumference of the principal ones is as below.—

**Circumference**

| | *ri—cho* | | *ri—cho* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biwa-ko ... ... ... ... | 59 32 | Inawashiro-ko ... ... ... | 16 19 |
| Furen-ko ... ... ... ... | 16 30 | Kasumiga-ura ... ... ... | 34 18 |
| Hachiro-gata ... ... ... | 20 — | Saroma-ko .. ... ... ... | 27 7 |
| Hamana-ko ... ... ... | 23 15 | Tommai-ko ... ... ... | 20 — |
| Imba-numa ... ... ... | 18 12 | Towada-ko ... ... ... | 16 — |

Chuzenji in Nikko (6-2), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (5-4), Suwa-ko in Shinano (4-32) are noted mountain lakes.

**Plains.**—As might be expected from the hilly nature of her

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topography Japan cannot boast of large plains, and indeed land inclined 10° and below does not exceed a quarter of the whole area. But small alluvial plains are not scarce, the valleys of larger rivers being especially fertile. Of these the Kwanto plain, watered by two large rivers, Tone and Arakawa, is most important and contains Tokyo, Yokohama and many other towns and cities, supporting altogether over 10 millions of souls. The Nobi plain consists of the valleys of Kiso and other rivers and feeds over 2½ million people, clustered in Nagoya and other towns and cities. Other plains in Honshu are; the Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. in it, containing 4½ million people, and traversed by the Yodo and other rivers; the Echigo plain traversed by Shinano and Agano rivers; the Sendai plain watered by the Kitakami and the Abukuma. Hokkaido has Ishikari and six other large plains. The Tsukushi plain in Kyushu contains coal fields, where 60 percent of the coal produced in Japan is mined. In Korea the valleys of the Kan-go are reputed to be among the most developed in the Peninsula.

**Adjacent Seas.**—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Formosa and the Luchu, but the Sea of Japan is deeper, the maximum being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions are found in the Pacific waters not far from the land. Along them may be mentioned the Tuscarora deep which extends for 400 miles along the Kuriles and has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms; and the Luchu deep, where 4,041 fathoms has been sounded.

**Ocean Currents.**—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, which has a favorable effect upon the fishing and marine product industries of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, the Black (or Japan) Current, runs along the southeastern shores of Formosa and Japan proper to about 35° 6′ N. latitude where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the above near the Luchu Is. passes through the Strait of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea board of Honshu, finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Liman Current which, after touching the Continental shores, streams along the northeastern coast of Korea; and the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea. The Oyashio, or Chishima Current, is also cold and washes the Pacific side of the Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Northeastern Honshu. It meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, where there is a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Though visited by cold streams the Japanese seas are ice-free, save in the extreme north of the Korean waters where ice-breakers are necessary in winter. Part of the Northern Pacific north of Cape Erimo, is also visited by floating ice and ice fields from January to April which are a menace to navigation.

**Tides.**—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Chemulpo, Korea. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Sea of Japan is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being

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scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits by which the Inland Sea communicates with the Pacific, the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools which present a unique sight.

**Harbors and Bays.**—The Pacific coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i. e., from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inubo not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 60 *ri* north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Azumi, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Gulf of Tosa.

The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, being connected with the outer sea by four very narrow straits, i. e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and renowned for its charming scenery.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirato, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northwest the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into the four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Chijiwa and Ariake. In these bays are found Nagasaki, Sasebo and Miike. The bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there was an eruption a few years ago.

The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Korea and Kyushu there exists a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into three, i. e., Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels by the two Islands of Iki and Tsushima which lie in it. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by the presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by the action of waves and wind. Nakanoumi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the curves formed by Noto and Oga Peninsulas are worthy of mention, whatever other inlets there may be being insignificant and at best forming river ports of no great value. The Oga Peninsula encloses the Hachiro-gata, a lagoon with beautiful scenery. The Gulf of Mutsu, in which lie Aomori and Ominato, a naval station, opens to the Tsugaru Strait but the mouth is narrowed by the Shimokita Peninsula. The Tsugaru Strait separates Hokkaido from Honshu with a width of only 20,000 metres and a maximum depth of 111 fathoms. It is well known as Blackeston's line.

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The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediment brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadores group enclose between themselves an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Korea is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is full of indentations, of which West Korea and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo, Gunsan, Moppo and other harbors. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not marked by large zigzags but has excellent anchorages, such as Masan and Fusan.

### Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yokohama | (Honshu) | Wakamatsu | (Kyushu) | Anping | (Formosa) |
| Kobe | " | Moji | " | Goro | " |
| Niigata | " | Hakata | " | Rokko | " |
| Osaka | " | Karatsu | " | Tosekiko | " |
| Yokkaichi | " | Kuchinotsu | " | Toko | " |
| Shimonoseki | " | Misumi | " | Mekong | " |
| Taketoyo | " | Suminoye | " | Fusan | (Korea) |
| Shimizu | " | Kagoshima | " | Moppo | " |
| Tsuruga | " | Sasuna | (Tsushima) | Gunsan | " |
| Nanao | " | Shishimi | " | Chemulpo | " |
| Ebisu | " | Izugahara | " | Seoul | " |
| Fushiki | " | Nawa | (Luchu) | Chinnampo | " |
| Sakai | " | Hakodate | (Hokkaido) | New Wiju | " |
| Hamada | " | Otaru | " | Ryugampo | " |
| Miyazu | " | Kushiro | " | Gensan | " |
| Itozaki | " | Muroran | " | Joshin | " |
| Aomori | " | Nemuro | " | Seishin | " |
| Nagoya | " | Keelung | (Formosa) | Masampo | " |
| Tokuyama | " | Tamsui | " | Chinhai | " |
| Imabari | (Shikoku) | Takow | " | Otomari | (Karafuto) |
| Nagasaki | (Kyushu) | Kyuko | " | Maoka | " |
| Miike | " | Koro | " | | |

## CLIMATE

**General Remarks.**—Excepting the tropical part of Formosa the whole of Japan lies within the temperate zone. Being a long chain of islands extending over about 30 degrees of latitude, climatic conditions are various, and yet the four seasons are in general distinctly divided and equally balanced. The range of mean temperature between the hottest and coldest months is far greater than on the other side of the Pacific, i. e., the west coast of North America, but the average temperature is somewhat lower than in the regions of the same latitude in the eastern Asiatic Continent. The atmospheric pressure

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AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

| | N. lat. | E. long. | Altitude | No. of Years | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Average | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taipeh | 25° 2' | 121°31' | 9m.20 | 20 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 20.8 | 23.7 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 23.1 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 21.7 | 37.5 | -0.2 |
| Kumamoto | 32 49 | 130 42 | 39 | 30 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 14.6 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 23.6 | 17.3 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 15.5 | 38.3 | -9.2 |
| Osaka | 34 39 | 135 26 | 3 | 35 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 17.5 | 21.8 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 23.3 | 17.1 | 11.5 | 6.5 | 15.0 | 37.6 | -7.1 |
| Nagoya | 35 10 | 136 55 | 15 | 30 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 21.7 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 22.9 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 14.6 | 36.8 | -9.5 |
| Tokyo | 35 41 | 139 45 | 21 | 35 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 20.5 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 21.8 | 15.9 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 36.6 | -8.2 |
| Fukushima | 37 45 | 140 21 | 155 | 30 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 10.2 | 15.0 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 37.1 | -18.5 |
| Kanazawa | 36 32 | 136 39 | 29 | 35 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 13.2 | 38.5 | -9.7 |
| Akita | 39 41 | 140 6 | 6 | 35 | -1.5 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 23.6 | 19.1 | 12.6 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 35.8 | -24.6 |
| Sapporo | 43 4 | 141 21 | 17 | 35 | -6.3 | -5.4 | -1.6 | 5.3 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 18.9 | 20.8 | 16.1 | 9.6 | 3.0 | -3.0 | 6.9 | 33.4 | -25.6 |
| Shikka | 49 14 | 143 7 | 4 | 10 | -16.2 | -14.8 | -9.0 | -1.1 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 4.7 | -5.5 | -13.6 | -0.2 | 33.5 | -39.1 |
| Seoul | 37 34 | 126 59 | 32 | 10 | -5.0 | -1.5 | 3.5 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 21.1 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 5.3 | -2.2 | 10.9 | 37.5 | -22.3 |

and wind are affected by monsoons, and moisture is abundant, especially in Japan proper. This, combined with the high temperature that prevails in summer, helps the luxuriant growth of plants and makes possible the intensive method of farming. On the southern Pacific coast a wet season sets in in early summer, followed by a spell of sultry weather, while on the northern Japan Sea coast as well as in Hokkaido and further north heavy snowfalls confine people to indoor occupations during winter months. Autumn is the most characteristic and most delightful of all the seasons in Japan, for then the sky is clear, temperature moderate and climate drier than in the other seasons. What specially adds to the charm of Japanese autumn is the changing tint of the leaves of deciduous trees, especially the maples, sumac, cherry, etc. In such places as Nikko, Shiobara, Kiso, Minomo (near Osaka), Takao and Togano-o (both near Kyoto), and the temple grounds in Kyoto they display the glowing hues of scarlet and transform the whole surroundings into one vast carpet of rich brocade.

At some spots on the southern bank of the Yangtsechiang also similar sights are known.

**Temperature.** — The average temperature of the year is high in Formosa and Luchu, Osumi and Bonin islands where it is above 20° C, the highest ever attained being 24°3'C at Koshun, Formosa. The lowest average is -0.2°C at Shikka, Saghalien.

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Except at places of high altitude or otherwise specially situated, the average is above 15°C in Kyushu, Shikoku, and Southern Honshu; above 10°C in the rest of of Honshu and Korea south of Seoul; and above 5°C in Hokkaido and Nothern Korea. The average temperature of summer ranges only between 20°C and 26°C, exceptions being 17-8°C in Hokkaido and north and below 15°C in part of the Kuriles and Saghalien. The average for winter falls below freezing point in the region north of Akita-Miyako line in Japan proper and in northern Korea. It is noteworthy that on the northern Japan Sea coast the average is higher than on the Pacific board of the same latitude, while Hokkaido and Saghalien are warmer than other countries of the same latitude both in winter and summer. This may be attributed to the Tsushima Current and not to the Black Current of which it is a branch. The hottest month is August except in the southwestern part of Kyushu, while the coldest is January in most places. The highest temperature ever registered is 39°6°C in Gensan in Korea and 39°1'C at Niigata in Japan proper, while the lowest is -41°1'C at Chukochin in Korea and -41°C at Asahigawa, Hokkaido. In Bonin, Osumi and Luchu islands the temperature has never fallen below zero.

### Temperature in the Hottest and Coldest Months

| | Hottest | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | Maximum | | Minimum | |
| Formosa | Taipeh | 28°1' | Koshun | 27°3' |
| Kyushu & Shikoku | Kumamoto | 26°9' | Oita | 25°1' |
| Honshu | Osaka | 27°1' | Aomori | 22°7' |
| Hokkaido | Hakodate | 21°3' | Nemuro | 17°0' |
| Saghalien | Maoka | 17°8' | Shikka | 15°6' |
| Korea | Moppo | 25°9' | Yuki | 21°1' |

| | Coldest | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | Maximum | | Minimum | |
| Formosa | Koshun | 20°2' | Taipeh | 14°6' |
| Kyushu & Shikoku | Kagoshima | 7°3' | Kumamoto & Matsuyama | 4°7' |
| Honshu | Sezaki | 6°9' | Aomori | -2°6' |
| Hokkaido | Hakodate | -2°9' | Obihiro | -10°7' |
| Saghalien | Maoka | -8°7' | Shikka | -16°2' |
| Korea | Fusan | 2°1' | Yuki | -9°1' |

### Range of Maximum Temperatures

| | Maximum | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | | Lowest | |
| Formosa | Taito | 39°0' | Koshun | 34°9' |
| Kyushu & Shikoku | Kumamoto | 38°3' | Oita | 36°0' |
| Honshu | Niigata | 39°1' | Ushiozaki | 31°5' |
| Hokkaido | Abashiri | 35°8' | Kushiro | 27°6' |
| Saghalien | Shikka | 33°5' | Otomari | 28°5' |
| Korea | Gensan | 39°6' | Fusan | 35°0' |

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| | | Minimum | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest | | Lowest | |
| Formosa ... ... ... ... | Koshun | 10°1′ | Taichu | -1°0′ |
| Kyushu & Shikoku ... | Niigahama | -3°6′ | Kumamoto | -3°2′ |
| Honshu ... ... ... ... | Ushiozaki | -3°0′ | Akita | -24°6′ |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... ... | Suttsu | -15°7′ | Asahigawa | -41°0′ |
| Saghalien ... ... ... ... | Maoka | -22°0′ | Ochiai | -40°0′ |
| Korea ... ... ... ... | Fusan | -14°0′ | Pyongyang | -28°5′ |

**Atmospheric Pressure and Wind.**—In general the atmospheric pressure is high in winter and low in summer. From autumn to spring low pressure exists on the Continent. To be more particular, the pressure is low in winter months in Korea and Manchuria where it reaches an average of 763 m.m. and this is gradually lowered eastward, falling to 760 m.m. in the Kuriles. In summer months the pressure is high in the Pacific off Japan proper, being above 761 m.m., while depression occurs on the Continent, the record showing an average of 755 m.m. in Korea and Formosa.

Accordingly the prevailing wind in Japan is northerly or northwesterly in winter and is very strong, but in summer it is southerly or southwesterly and of weak force. In spring the wind is variable both in direction and force, while in early autumn the country is visited by typhoons with heavy rainstorms.

The velocity of wind is the greatest in the Pescadores, where it records an average of 9.8 metres per second (max. 14 m. in Dec. and min. 6 m. in July), so that there are scarcely any tall trees. Then follow Suttsu in Hokkaido (9.2), Shana (9.1), Hachijo Is. (9.0) and Maoka in Saghalien (8). In Honshu, Choshi has the strongest wind with the average of 6.4 m. Utsunomiya (near Tokyo), Takayama (Hida), and Kure are least exposed to severe wind, the average velocity being respectively 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0 m.

## Gales In 1920

| Observatory | Number of days visited by gales | Speed of gales (per second) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average | Maximum |
| Taipeh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 109 | 4.7 | 43 7 |
| Kumamoto ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 2.3 | 36.7 |
| Kure ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 2.0 | 25.8 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 4.0 | 37 0 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 | 3.2 | 40.3 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... | 41 | 3.7 | 39.6 |
| Matsumoto ... ... ... ... ... | 49 | 3.5 | 30.2 |
| Fukushima ... ... ... ... ... | 45 | 2.9 | 34.7 |
| Kanazawa ... ... ... ... ... | 91 | 3.0 | 37.5 |
| Niigata .. ... ... ... ... ... | 111 | 4.8 | 37.5 |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... ... | 216 | 5.6 | 37.9 |
| Sapporo ... ... ... ... ... ... | 122 | 4.6 | 41.2 |
| Fusan ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81 | 5.1 | 28.9 |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2.6 | 21.6 |

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**Typhoons.**—The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visits of typhoons which generally originate in the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70.9 miles per hour. Though the disasters from earthquakes and volcanoes appeal from their nature more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons are no less terrible, as they extend over much wider tracts of land. The local crop of rice, the principal cereal of Japan, is often utterly destroyed by tempests in early autumn. These typhoons bring heavy rains and cause inundations and high waves causing much loss of life and damage to property.

**Late Frost.**—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres.—

| | Average time | As occurred last |
|---|---|---|
| Nagoya | Apr. 12 | May 13, 1902 |
| Gifu | „ 22 | „ 19, 1893 |
| Matsumoto | May 16 | „ 25, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1917. |
| Nagano | „ 6 | „ 30, 1891 |
| Maebashi | Apr. 19 | „ 13, 1902 |
| Kumagai | „ 16 | „ 16, 1917 |
| Fukushima | May 5 | „ 25, 1895, 1912. |

**Humidity and Rainfalls.**—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

AVERAGE HUMIDITY (%)

| Observatory | Jan. | Apr. | July. | Oct. | year | min. | Observatory | Jan. | Apr. | July. | Oct | year | min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taipeh | 83 | 83 | 78 | 81 | 82 | 29 | Fukushima | 74 | 67 | 80 | 82 | 76 | 12 |
| Kumamoto | 78 | 77 | 82 | 79 | 79 | 18 | Kanazawa | 80 | 74 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 19 |
| Kure | 71 | 72 | 79 | 74 | 74 | 22 | Niigata | 83 | 76 | 83 | 79 | 80 | 20 |
| Osaka | 72 | 72 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 16 | Hakodate | 77 | 72 | 86 | 74 | 77 | 19 |
| Nagoya | 75 | 72 | 78 | 78 | 75 | 21 | Sapporo | 80 | 72 | 84 | 79 | 79 | 8 |
| Tokyo | 64 | 73 | 83 | 80 | 74 | 8 | Fusan | 50 | 66 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 5 |
| Matsumoto | 79 | 70 | 80 | 83 | 77 | 17 | Seoul | 68 | 67 | 80 | 73 | 71 | 17 |

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano and other prefectures the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Northern Japan has generally little rain.

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AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (m.m.)

| Observatory | Jan. | Apr. | July. | Oct. | Yearly total | max. per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taipeh ... ... ... | 88 | 135 | 228 | 133 | 2,072 | 287 |
| Kumamoto ... ... | 65 | 163 | 273 | 113 | 1,789 | 187 |
| Kure ... ... ... | 59 | 150 | 199 | 111 | 1,457 | 163 |
| Osaka ... ... ... | 49 | 142 | 146 | 132 | 1,370 | 175 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... | 58 | 167 | 190 | 154 | 1,721 | 240 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... | 56 | 131 | 140 | 191 | 1,561 | 194 |
| Matsumoto ... ... | 46 | 89 | 132 | 124 | 1,162 | 156 |
| Fukushima ... ... | 52 | 85 | 150 | 166 | 2,028 | 165 |
| Kanazawa ... ... | 277 | 166 | 205 | 201 | 2,548 | 156 |
| Niigata ... ... ... | 192 | 107 | 160 | 155 | 1,811 | 133 |
| Hakodate ... ... | 63 | 69 | 131 | 121 | 1,157 | 147 |
| Sapporo ... ... ... | 82 | 55 | 88 | 106 | 1,012 | 124 |
| Fusan ... ... ... | 53 | 162 | 275 | 72 | 1,419 | 251 |
| Seoul ... ... ... | 34 | 85 | 326 | 39 | 1,263 | 355 |

As a natural consequence of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The Pescadores (94.5 days) and Kamo (245.3 days) are the two extremes. In Korea and Western Formosa wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper they seldom fall below the figures. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Luchu, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. In the first-named region gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.), over 23 days of the month being rainy or snowy.

AVERAGE NO. OF WET DAYS

| Observatory | Jan. | Apr. | July. | Oct. | Yearly total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taipeh ... ... ... ... ... | 16.0 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 188.9 |
| Kumamoto ... ... ... ... | 12.4 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 10.4 | 155.3 |
| Kure ... ... ... ... ... | 8.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 125.4 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 8.9 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 139.2 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... | 9.4 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 11.7 | 145.3 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | 7.3 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 147.2 |
| Matsumoto ... ... ... ... | 11.6 | 12.1 | 15.6 | 12.5 | 148.1 |
| Fukushima ... ... ... ... | 14.3 | 11.8 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 157.6 |
| Kanazawa ... ... ... ... | 26.8 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 224.1 |
| Niigata ... ... ... ... ... | 27.7 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 19.1 | 226.9 |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... | 20.7 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 15.1 | 192.1 |
| Sapporo ... ... ... ... ... | 20.1 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 16.8 | 192.7 |
| Fusan ... ... ... ... ... | 6.3 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 106.7 |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | 7.6 | 9.7 | 14.9 | 7.2 | 113.2 |

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsze valley of China

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which travel north-eastward. It occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterised by heavy precipitation.

## FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido, and (Korea) have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Formosa, Luchu Islands and Bonin Island) compare with south China, Oceania and India.

### Fauna

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 80 species.
Peculiar to Japan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 30 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorius itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 400 species, of which three-fourths are pole-arctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alauda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wag-tail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 34 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus), stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Rynkyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus rinkinanus).

Amphibians ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 22 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

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Fishes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicum; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi: Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi; Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 20,000 species.
Dragon-flies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 100 species.
Ants ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... over 100 species.
Cicada ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 38 species.
Butterflies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... about 400 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

## Flora

Species existing in Japan are
Flower plants (Phanerogamia)... ... ... ... 3,200 species.
Flowerless plants or ferns (Cryptogamia) ... 300 species.
Sea-weeds or algæ ... ... ... ... ... ... about 400 species.

### *Principal plants of Japan*

*a*) In the Northern zone (Northern part of the Main island, Hokkaido, Kurile islands, Saghalien, north Korea) we have Polygonum; Spiræa japonica; Petasites japonicus; Cacalia; Taxus; Picea; Japanese Judast-tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum); beech trees (Fagus); Pinus pumila.

*b*) The Middle zone (Main island and south Korea),– cherry trees; plum trees; peach; azalea; maple trees; pine trees (Pinus desiflora); Cryptomeria japonica; Abies firma; Podocarpus; Pasania; Ginko biloba.

*c*) The Southern zone (Kyushu, Luchu islands, Formosa, and Ogasawara islands).–Oak tree (Quercus); camelia; Eurya; Pittosporum; Ficus; Saccharum; Livistona; Liquidambar; Calamus; Alsophila; Pandanus; Cyathea.

### *Ornamental Plants and the places noted for them*

Pine trees (Pinus pentaphylla; P. densiflora; P. thunbergii; P. koraiensis). Places noted for them are,–Matsushima in Rikuzen; Amanohashidate in Tango; Takasago in Harima.

Cherry trees (Prunus pseudo-cerasus; P. yedoensis; P. Miqueliana; P. pendula; P. campanulata). Places noted for them are,–Yoshino in Yamato; Arashiyama near Kyoto; Koganei, Arakawa, Mukojima and Asukayama in or about Tokyo.

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Of the plum tree there are several hundred varieties, and the places noted for the flower are;—Tsukigase, Sugita near Yokohama, Mito, Atami.

The camelia has over hundred varieties, the chrysanthemum several thousands, and the azalea, 60 or 70 varieties. The azalea is at its best at Hibiya in Tokyo, and Kurume in Kyushu.

The peony numbers 70 or 80 varieties, and the morning-glory many more. The pretty iris flower is shown to best advantage at Horikiri in Tokyo, and Kabata near Tokyo, while the wistaria, purple and white varieties, gives a grand display at Kameido in Tokyo and Kasukabe, some 10 miles north of Tokyo.

### *Principal Garden Plants*

This is the list of garden plants prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo some ten years ago.

Trees, *Evergreen.*—Pinus densiflora, Andromeda japonica Thunb., Juniperus chinensis, Syringa amurensis, Thujopsis dolabrata, Osmanthus aquifolium, Chamaecyparis obtusa, Eurya japonica, Taxus cuspidata, Distylium racemosum, Actinodaphne lancifolia, Quercus acuta, Torreya nucifera, Sciadopitys verticillata, Cunninghamia sinensis, Pinus Thunbergii, Ilex Integra, Taonabo japonica, Osmanthus fragrans, Abies firma, Podocarpus Nageia, Thuja japonica, Michelia compressa, Eurya ochnacea, Chamaecyparis pisifera, Thea Sasanqua, Pasania cuspidata, Illicium Anisatum, Ilex pedunculosa, Cryptomeria japonica, Ilex latifolia, Pittosporum Tobira, Picea hondoensis, Thea japonica, Tsuga Sieboldi, Cinnamonum pedunculatum, Daphniphyllum macropodum.

Trees, *Deciduous.*—Sterculia platanifolia, Cedrela chinensis, Styrax japonica, Sophora japonica, Celtis sinensis, Rhus succedanea, Stylax Obassia, Magnolia hypoleuca, Ginkgo biloba, Idesia polycarpa, Cladrastis amurensis, Cephalotaxus drupacea, Cephalotaxus pedunculata, Acer palmatum, Quercus dentata, Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Zelkowa acuminata, Phellodendron amurensis, Catalpa Kaempferi, Magnolia Kobus, Euonymus europaea, Cornus macrophylla, Sapindus Makurosi, Stewarta pseudocamellia, Albizzia Julibrissin, Ulmus parvifolia, Euonymus alatus, Prunus spinulosa, Clethra barbinervis, Prunus Pseudo-Cerasus, Melia japonica, Acanthopanax ricinifolium, Tilia cordata, Aesculus turbinata, Fraxinus Bungeana, Buxus Sempervirens, Prunus Mume.

Shrubs, *Evergreen.*—Aucuba japonica, Photinia glabra, Viburnum odoratissimum, Rhododendron Metternichii, Rhododendron indicum, Trochodendron aralioides, Fatsia japonica.

Shrubs, *Deciduous.*—Hydrangea hortensia, Paeonia Moutan, Enkianthus japaonicus, Spiraea Thunbergii, Lindera sericea, Ilex Sieboldii, Deutzia scabra, Kerria japonica, Prunus tomentosa.

Herbs.—Iris sibirica L. var. orientalis, Musa Basjoo, Hosta Coerulea, Lespedeza bicolor, Aspidista elatior, Iris tectorum, Rhodea japonica, Ohiopogon japonicus, Zoysia pungens, Ligularia Kaempferi.

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# CHAPTER II

## OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

### ANCIENT TIMES

**Mythical period.**—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor JIMMU is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or AMATERASU O-MIKAMI, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous SUSANOO-NO-MIKOTO to whom the Great Temple of Izuno is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

**Legendary period.**—From the accession of the first Mikado, JIMMU TENNO, B. C. 660, to about the reign of YUIRYAKU TENNO, (A. D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as YAMATODAKE-NO-MIKOTO who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress JINGO stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand councillor, TAKENOUCHI-NO-SUKUNE, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

**Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.**—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the MORIYA and the SOGA, and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i. e., Suiko (593-628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A. D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tang dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then

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recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile HOKKAIDO was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern MANCHURIA. On the other hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of KOTOKU TENNO, (645–654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." GEMMYO TENNO (703-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to NARA, where for about seventy years art and culture attained a marked development, which in some respects has never been equalled, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of SHO-SO-IN, Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by SHOMU TENNO and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, and first Japanese anthology, *Manyoshu*, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress KOKEN TENNO (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk DOKYO to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of WAKE-NO-KIYOMARO.

**Court at Kyoto.**—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 KYOTO was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when YORITOMO established at KAMAKURA the *Shogun* government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of FUJIWARA which was founded by KAMATARI, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development, and the Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which TAIRA, or HEIKE, and the MINAMOTO, or GENJI, family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the *kana* scripts an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as *Genji Monogatari* by MURASAKI SHIKIBU, *Makuranososhi* by SEISHONAGON, *Yeikwa Monogatari* by AKAZOME-EMON, and others, all maids of honor. KI-NO-TSURAYUKI who compiled another anthology, *Kokin-shu*, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and *kana*, in his classic diary, *Tosa-nikki*. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of HEIKE which overthrew its rival the GENJI and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the FUJIWARA. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the HEIKE fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the GENJI who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

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## MIDDLE AGES

**Period of Kamakura.**—YORITOMO brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother YOSHITSUNE who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as *Shikken*, or *Regents*, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the MONGOL armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by GODAIGO TENNO (1319-1339) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. KUSUNOKI MASASHIGE first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by NITTA YOSHISADA, and lastly ASHIKAGA TAKAUJI. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. TAKAUJI read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the ASHIKAGA. KUSUNOKI, NITTA, KITABATAKE, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, and the rival courts were fused in 1392.

**Ashikaga Shogunate.**—The rule of the ASHIKAGA shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th SHOGUN YOSHIMASA (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first PORTUGUESE ship in 1541, of the SPANIARDS not long after, and of FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

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For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. One of them, ODA NOBUNAGA, of Owari, succeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. TOKUGAWA IYEYASU, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The atter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

**Tokugawa Shogunate.**—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka, brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half.

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Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the *sonno-joi* (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior councillor of the shogunate of the day, Ii-Kamon-no-Kami, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the *sonno-joi* upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the *joi* order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed,

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through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect means. Their attitude completely changed, for the cry now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the shogunate had fallen the *joi* agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

## MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, he was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's,

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domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

**Foreign Troubles.**—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. The Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents, though this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending. When the mission returned in Sept. 73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

**Civil Wars.**—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that had held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised sons of farmers, if properly

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disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness. The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

**Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.**—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of consitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party

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government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Tenauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

### Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5%. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

### National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine,

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hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

**Sino-Japanese War.**—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in cooperation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the peace of the Far East, and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

**The Boxer Trouble.**—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

**Russo-Japanese War.**—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the

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special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war, Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of the two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

**Anglo-Japanese Alliance.**—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

**Korean Annexation.**—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the

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assassination of Prince Ito, the first Vice-roy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

## Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch our movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination, a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

**Death of Emperor Meiji.**—On July 31, 1912 Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of the present Emperor Yoshihito to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

## The European War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in cooperation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918 with the

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conclusion of the Armistice, and the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U. S. A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U. S. A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

**Siberian Expedition.**—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops to Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, 11 divisions were in turn

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dispatched; the number of these troops amounted in Nov. 1918 to some 70,000 (including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, and was gradually reduced thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien is in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred. It is, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province and will, as has frequently been declared by the Government, naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question is arranged with an established and recognized Russian Government.

### Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Adm. Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

### The Crown Prince's Journey Abroad and Regency

In March 1921 the Crown Prince, who had already attained his majority, proceeded abroad to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns of European countries. He visited England, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy and returned home in September. The memorable journey was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was moreover an unqualified success not only in improving his knowledge and enhancing Japan's friendly relations with the countries visited, but also as having furnished an occasion to introduce timely change in the relation between Court and people and to bring the two into closer and more intimate contact.

Then in November of the same year the Crown Prince was appointed Regent to undertake the conduct of State affairs in place of his Imperial father who was suffering from chronic illness and was incapacitated from attending to public duties.

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# CHAPTER III

## EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

### A. EARTHQUAKES

#### Introductory

Japan is a land of volcanoes and earthquakes. It owes its beautiful scenery, in many instances, to volcanic agency; while the graceful outline of the snow-capped Fuji-yama with its logarithmic curves, an emblem of purity and sublimity, is a common art motif. With regard to seismic disturbances, it may be said that in Japan the telluric energy is still in the young and vigorous stage of development, and earthquakes have naturally made a profound impression upon our countrymen from the earliest times, the first record of an earthquake in authentic history dating back to the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D. In former times an earthquake catastrophe was believed to be a divine warning of some great social event, and it is a noteworthy fact that an earthquake often served as a stimulus for raising the courage of our people in time of danger. Thus, on the occasion of the famous shocks of the first year of Ansei (1854), the year in which the treaty with Commodore Perry was concluded, the Daimyo of Tosa issued proclamations enjoining his subjects to take these disasters as censures from Heaven and to rouse themselves to guide the Empire through the difficult epoch of internal troubles and foreign complications. The attempt to guard against the effect of seismic disturbances is, as may be expected, shown in the style of various ancient Japanese buildings. Thus, a properly built "sammon" (temple gate), "kanetsukido" (bell tower), and "gojunoto" (five-storyed pagoda) can never be overturned by an earthquake, however violent. The last-named structures are in principle exactly conformable with the modern instrument called the duplex pendulum seismograph, since they consist of the outer portion or tower, which may be likened to an inverted pendulum, and of the central suspended column which forms a pendulum whose lower end is not in contact with the ground; these two systems which are respectively in unstable and stable equilibrium, combine into a building capable of lessening the disasters of seismic shocks. On the occasion of the great Ansei earthquake (1855) of Yedo, the "gojunoto" at Asakusa had its "kurin", or large vertical metal rod on the top, considerably bent, but the building itself sustained no damage. Again, the curved form of a large stone *ishigaki*, or dry masonry retaining wall, is a feature peculiar to the Japanese castle building not to be found in the architecture of China, Chosen and other countries. Its origin was probably in the idea of making the stone-wall earthquake-proof. The wall curve

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forms a parabola, and a noteworthy fact is that a column whose wall is parabolic has the property of being seismically uniform in strength, namely, of possessing a stability against the earthquake shock which remains constant for the different sections. A stone retaining wall with a parabolic form is thus free from the defect of being weakest at the base, thereby lessening the risk of the production of the *marginal vibration*, which may result in the formation of cracks along the upper edge and the sliding down of the side surface. As no cementing material was used in the construction of the stone castle walls, the old Japanese civil engineers had evidently to give the *ishigaki* a form calculated to possess in itself a sufficient strength and stability.

### Japanese Arc

Where great mountain ranges are arranged on chains of islands in the form of a circular arc, the convex, or outer portion, which corresponds to the tension side, is often shaken by great earthquakes; while the concave, or inner portion, corresponding to the compression side is disturbed only by occasional local shocks. This is notably the case with the Japanese arc, whose convex side is turned toward the Pacific, parallel with and off whose coast there runs the principal earthquake zone, forming the connecting link between the American and Himalaya-Mediterranean lines of disturbance. Since the great shocks of 1854 the southern and western parts of Japan have not been visited by great seismic disasters and "tsunami" (tidal-waves) that very often accompany them.

Volcanoes whether active, dormant, or dead, are located only on the Japan Sea side, or the compression portion, of the Japanese islands and along the Fuji volcanic chain, which may be regarded as a sort of crack in the arc.

### Small Earthquakes

The number of earthquakes happening in different parts of Japan give the average yearly frequency of some 1500, or of about four shocks per day. In Tokyo a sensible shock occurs on the average once per week.

### Destructive Earthquakes

More or less destructive earthquakes occur in Japan at an average interval of two years and a half, the greatest among the 230 such shocks which have happened since the fifth century being that of the 4th year of Hoyei (1707).

This tremendous earthquake, which severely shook the whole south-western portion of Japan over an extent of nearly 500 miles, originated beneath the ocean, like many others, and was followed by huge "tsunami". The sea disturbances which followed the two great Ansei earthquakes of Dec. 23 and 24, 1854, crossed the Pacific and reached the California coast in the time interval of 12 hours 40 minutes, leaving traces on the tide gauge diagrams at San Francisco and S. Diego. On the occasion of this shock the Russian frigate *Diana* was at anchor in the harbor of Shimoda (Izu), and was destroyed by the "tsunami". This

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event is memorable as having formed an occasion when our countrymen first learned the art of modern shipbuilding. The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. An area of about 3sq. miles in Tosa subsided and was covered by sea-water.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred since are:—

| Date | Place | Houses partly or wholly destroyed | No. of deaths |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1605, Jan. 31 | Pacific coast | — | 5,000 |
| 1611, Sept. 27 | Aizu | — | 3,700 |
| 1611, Dec. 2 | Pacific coast, O-u (with tidal waves) | — | 1,700 |
| 1666, Jun. 16 | Places about Kyoto | 5,500 | 500 |
| 1662, Feb. 2 | Takata, in Echigo | — | 1,500 |
| 1694, Jun. 19 | Noshiro, in Ugo | 2,760 | 390 |
| 1703, Dec. 30 | Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves) | 20,162 | 5,233 |
| 1707, Oct. 28 | Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves) | 29,000 | 4,900 |
| 1751, May. 20 | Takata, Echigo | 9,100 | 1,700 |
| 1766, Mar. 8 | Hirosaki (with tidal waves) | 7,500 | 1,335 |
| 1792, Feb. 10 | Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves) | 12,000 | 15,000 |
| 1828, Dec. 18 | Nagaoka, in Echigo | 11,750 | 1,443 |
| 1844, May 8 | Shinano | 34,000 | 12,000 |
| 1854, Jul. 9 | Yamato, Iga, and Ise | 5,000 | 2,400 |
| 1854, Dec. 23 | Tokaido and Shikoku | 60,000 | 3,000 |
| 1855, Nov. 11 | Tokyo | 50,000 | 6,700 |

| | | | | Houses destroyed | No. of deaths | No. of injured |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891, | Oct. | 28 | Mino-Owari | 222,501 | 7,273 | 17,175 |
| 1894, | Oct. | 22 | Shonai | 8 403 | 726 | 977 |
| 1896, | Jun. | 15 | Sanriku districts (with tidal waves) | 13,073 | 27,122 | 9,247 |
| 1896, | Aug. | 31 | O-u | 8,996 | 209 | 779 |
| 1906, | Feb. | 17 | Formosa | 8,941 | 1,228 | 2,329 |
| 1909, | Aug. | 14 | Mino-Omi | 9,544 | 37 | 441 |
| 1914, | Mar. | 15 | Akita | 770 | 93 | 210 |

### Seismic Aspects of Tokyo

The well-known seismic disaster on Nov. 11th of the 2nd year of Ansei (1855) was due to a local destructive shock that originated directly under the city of Yedo (Tokyo). The severest earthquake since

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then took place on June 20, 1894, when, in Tokyo, a great many chimneys were broken, and some brick and stone buildings were damaged; the origin being situated in the vicinity of the town of Iwatsuki about 10 km. to the N. of Tokyo. Both of these earthquakes belonged to the seismic region forming the immediate vicinity of Tokyo, namely, the depression tract of the Musashi plain and Tokyo bay. It is, however, noteworthy that the earthquakes felt in Tokyo in recent years originated chiefly in the following four seismic districts: (I) the Awa-Kazusa peninsula and the outside sea bottoms; (II) the vicinity of Mount Tsukuba and of the lake of Kasumiga-ura; (III) the Hakone and Ashigara districts and the vicinity; and (IV) a zone off the eastern coast of the Main Island; scarcely any taking place from the low Musashi plain or the bay of Tokyo. In other words, at present the immediate vicinity of Tokyo remains seismically quiet, while the mountainous regions I, II, and III surrounding Tokyo at the distance of some 60 km. are causing very frequent occurrences of earthquakes, which though often sharply felt in the city, are harmless, as the districts in question do not belong to a great destructive seismic zone. In the course of time, the seismic districts I, II, and III will become gradually quiet, while the Musashi plain and Tokyo bay may, on the contrary, recommence its seismic activity, and may result in the production of a strong earthquake, probably just after a year of marked weakening of seismic frequency. Such an earthquake, with its origin situated some distance from Tokyo, would be of the nature of a semi-destructive local disturbance and be of an intensity similar to that of the shock on June 20, 1894, but not so violent as the Ansei (1855) catastrophe of Yedo (Tokyo), since a destructive shock is equivalent to the removal of an abnormal underground stress accumulation and is not likely to be repeated from one and the same locality. The recent strong shock (on April 26, 1922) which caused some slight damage in Tokyo, Yokohama and other places about Tokyo bay, was weaker in the ratio of 3:4 than on June 20, 1894. The origin of this earthquake was in the Uraga channel, 42 miles to the south of Tokyo.

Apart from the question of the local destructive disturbances, there are also sub-oceanic manifestations of seismic activity of large magnitude, which may badly affect Tokyo and the maritime provinces of Sagami, Musashi, Awa, and Kazusa. The Pacific bottom off the Nankaido and Tokaido coast often gives rise to extensive destructive shocks, of which the latest took place on Dec 23rd and 24th of the year 1854. Since then the ocean bottom in question has remained quiet, and some scores of years will probably pass before the revival of its seismic activity. Even then Tokyo is not likely to suffer very heavily, as whatever violent seismic disturbances there are, they would take place, not off the coast of Izu and Sagami which is traversed by the Fuji volcanic chain, but probably further westwards and off the eastern coast of Kyushu or off the south-eastern coast of the Kii peninsula. Great submarine earthquakes disturbing the northeastern part of the Main Island seem to occur off the coast further to the east of the zone IV.

### Seismological Investigation In Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards

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seismic investigations. In 1880 the Japan Seismic Society was created in Tokyo by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, then at the Imperial Univ., Tokyo, and their colleagues the late Prof. Sekiya, first occupant of the chair of seismology in the Tokyo Imperial University, Baron Kikuchi, Drs. Kato, Tanakadate and Omori and several other geologists and physicists. The Society was dissolved in 1892, but the work it started has been kept up by the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo and the provincial meteorological stations. The seismograph invented by the Society first enabled the observers to obtain accurate record of earth vibrations, and thereby paved the way for the creation of the science of seismology. Its proceedings in English, 20 volumes in all, are universally regarded by the experts as the most valuable contributions to the literature of seismology.

The Earthquake Investigation Committee created in 1892 in the Department of Education continues to supply highly valuable data on the economic and theoretical sides of seismic and volcanic disasters. It has devised several instruments on seismic and volcanic investigations, and these were awarded the highest prizes both at the Paris exhibition in 1900 and that at St. Louis in 1904. The reports published by the Committee have reached upwards of 100 in Japanese and about 60 in European language and are largely quoted in works that have lately appeared in Europe and America on earthquakes and volcanoes.

### Relation Between Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working within the earth crust, places situated near them have only rarely been visited by destructive seismic disturbances of any magnitude. For instance the districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

### Specialist's Hypothesis About Earthquakes in Japan

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation.

### Concluding Remarks

Although the problem of the prediction of destructive earthquakes is still very far from its solution, considerable light has been thrown on the causes, the geographical relations, and the time distributions of earthquakes, so that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and the direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the next locality in a given earthquake zone likely to be visited by a destructive earthquake. As far as wooden structures are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to large extent been solved, as it is not difficult to construct timber houses which can resist any shock whatever. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete also furnish good systems of constructing anti-seismic buildings.

The fact that even a very small amount of precaution taken against

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earthquake is sufficient to save considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by comparing seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Messina earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of victims was about 120,000 of whom about 75,000 died in Messina and suburbs. The intensity of earthquake motion in the last named city was a little lower than that in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the Mino-Owari earthquake of 1891. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 165,339, which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of these only 190 were killed in the catastrophe. Even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to have been equal to that in Nagoya, the number of persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the latter. That is to say, when comparison is made with the Japanese city, about 998 per 1,000 of the number of those killed in Messina must be regarded as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

## B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which some 50 are more or less active.

The term "active" or "extinct" is, however, relative, for volcanoes believed to be extinct have not infrequently given a terrible demonstration of their dormant activity. Among those that are semi-active the first to be mentioned is Mount Fuji, dear to the hearts of all true Japanese. Since it exploded with destructive violence in 1707 it has remained resting, but the presence of a deep red-hot crater at the summit affords an ominous sign that it may be aroused to fury any time. Of the notable cases of explosions after a long spell of dormancy in recent times may be mentioned Torijima (1902, killing 125 islanders), Agatsuma (1,920 m. in 1903 when two geologists were killed), Bandaisan (1,431 m. in 1888) and Sakurajima (300 m. in 1914, last in 1779). Volcanic cones that are still active are, to mention those that are noteworthy, Tarumai (905) Noboribetsu (1,023), Komagatake, (1,099) Adatara (1,420), Nasu (1,910), Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Kaimon (927), Kirishima (1,657), Oshima (755) at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, Asama (2,101), Usu in Hokkaido. Aso, a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,609, m. is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way. Nasu, Kirishima, Oshima and Asama are almost perpetually smoking.

## C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following is based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office.

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### Hot Springs

| | | Hokkaido | Kyushu | Chosen | Taiwan | South Manchuria | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simple cold ... ... | 134 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 0 | — | 161 |
| Simple hot ... ... | 152 | 3 | 70 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 241 |
| Simple acid ... ... | 17 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| "Earthy" acid ... | 12 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 18 |
| Alkaline acid .. ... | 94 | 20 | 35 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 153 |
| Salt ... ... ... ... | 155 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 188 |
| Bitter ... ... ... | 58 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 79 |
| Iron ... ... ... ... | 29 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 36 |
| Sulphur ... ... ... | 95 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 142 |
| Sulphuric acid ... | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Acid vitriol ... ... | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Alum vitriol ... .. | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| Not yet ascertained | 82 | 0 | 17 | 35 | 2 | — | 136 |
| Total ... ... ... | 850 | 51 | 205 | 68 | 27 | 5 | 1206 |

For further details the reader is referred to *The Mineral Springs of Japan*, by Dr. R. Ishizu, Tokyo Imp. Hygienic Laboratory; and the *Mineral Springs in Japan*, by Gov. Railways, 1922.

### List of Popular Hot Spring Resorts

| Name | Nearest station | Character | Above sea level, ft. | Average temp. C. | Average temp. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arima | Arima | Simple carbon-dioxated | 1,287 | 57.8° | 136.0° |
| Asamushi | Asamushi | Concentrated common salt | (Seaside) | — | 113.9° |
| Atami | Odawara | Sulphated bitter ... | 74 | 79.0° | 174.2° |
| Beppu | Beppu | Simple thermals .. | 50 | 53.0° | 127.4° |
| Dogo | Dogo | „ ... | 35 | 44.5° | 112.1° |
| Hakone Miyanoshita | Odawara | Alkaline common salt | 1,377 | — | 137.3° |
| Hakone Ashino-yu | Odawara | Sulphur ..... | 2,760 | — | 113.0° |
| Higashiyama | Aizu Wakamatsu | Saline bitter ..... | 850(about) | 47.5° | 117.5° |
| Ikao | Maebashi | Sulphated bitter.. | 2,800 | 46.0° | 114.8° |
| Ito | Ohito | Simple thermals ..... | (Seaside) | 46.9° | 116.4° |
| Kinosaki | Kinosaki | Earth-muriated common salt ... | — | — | 126.1° |
| Kusatsu | Kusatsu | Acid vitriol ..... | 4,500 | 62.0° | 143.6° |
| Misasa | Kurayoshi | Simple thermals .. | 50 | 71.0° | 159.8° |
| Nagaoka | Nagaoka | „ ... | 100(about) | 48.5° | 119.3° |
| Nasu | Kuroiso | Hydrogen sulphide ..... | 4,500 | — | 82.4° |

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| Name | Nearest station | Character | Above sea level. ft. | Average temp. C. | Average temp. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nikko Yumoto | Nikko | „ | .....4,590(about) | — | 113.9° |
| Noboribetsu | Noboribetsu | Vitriol | 660 | 97.0° | 206.6° |
| Shibu | Toyono | Sulphated common salt | 6,950 | 76.0° | 168.8° |
| Shima | Maebashi | Earth-muriated common salt | 2,500 | 93.0° | 199.4° |
| Shiobara | Nishi-Nasuno | Alkaline | 1,150 | — | 132.4° |
| Shuzenji | Ohito | Saline common salt | 330 | 77.0° | 170.6° |
| Unzen | Isahaya | Acid hydrogen sulphide | 2,400 | 51.5° | 124.7° |
| Wakura | Nanao | Earth-muriated common salt | (Seaside) | — | 179.2° |
| Yamanaka | Daishoji | Sulphated sulphur | — | — | 120.2° |
| Yamashiro | „ | Saline sulphur | — | — | 149.5° |
| Yugawara | Odawara | Common salt | 351 | 88.5° | 191.3° |

Japanese hot springs are of such diversity as to composition that visitors are afforded an unusual freedom in their choice. On the whole simple and salt springs predominate, the rest being generally sulphur and alkaline carbon-dioxated springs. The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, Kirishima and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Of course springs found in the same locality and even in close promixity are far from being uniform in their chemical composition, temperature, etc., as exemplified in the case of the hot-spring region of Hakone which is most easily accessible to Tokyo citizens. The twelve spas of Hakone which exist at altitude more or less different vary in temperature, tonic properties, etc. Miyanoshita, the foremost of the twelve, is an alkaline common salt spring; Ashinoyu, sulphur; Kowaki-dani, acid vitriol; Owakidani, saline sulphur; Yumoto, Tonosawa and Ubago, simple thermals; Yunohanazawa, acid hydrogen sulphide; Gora, acid and sulphur; Sokukura, common salt.

The Izu Peninsula which is situated due south of the Hakone region and connected by a common mountain ridge, is honey-combed with hot springs. These are Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, detailed in the table, and then Izusan, Koma, Hatake and other smaller spas. Beppu (Kyushu) also possesses diverse hot-springs, as simple carbon, alkaline, iron-carbonate, acid alum vitriol, etc; Arima (Hyogo-ken) has some common salt springs containing bromine or iodine, iron carbonate, common salt, etc.; Shiobara (Tochigi-ken), those of alkaline common salt; Shima (Gumma-ken), sulphated common salt; Noboribetsu (Hokkaido), acid vitriol; Kusatsu, acid alum vitriol, acid hydrogen sulphide; Misasa (Tottori-ken), muriated sulphur; both Nasu-Yumoto (Tochigi-ken) and Shibu (Nagano-ken), acid hydrogen.

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Looking over the map of Japan dotted with hot-springs we notice three important clusters, viz., Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidaries Shibu, Shima, etc., to speak only of popular springs, stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wakura, etc. are found near the sea-shore.

### Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, and they are, *Masutomi* in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), *Takayama* in Mino Province (281.09), *Misasa* in Hoki (10.23–142.14), *Murasugi* (49.61) and *Tochiomata* (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. *Masutomi* is at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. *Takayama* is on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, *Masutomi*, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to *Joachisthal* and *Brambach*, but surpasses *Gastein*, *Lindeck*, *Baden-Baden*, etc. *Masutomi* is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. *Misasa* is only next to *Ischia* in Italy and almost rivals *Gastein* as a radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

### A List of the Radio-Active Springs

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit.)

#### Hot Springs

| Name | Prefecture | Mache's units | Character | Temperature C. | Temperature F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Misasa | Tottori | 142.14 | Simple .. ... ... ... | 71.0° | 159.0° |
| Sekigane | „ | 33.47 | Sulphur ... ... ... | 42.0° | 107.6° |
| Tochiomata | „ | 25.86 | Simple ... ... ... | 39.0° | 102.2° |
| Togatta | Miyagi | 14.58 | Carbonated ... ... | 56.0° | 132.8° |
| Yunokawa | Hokkaido | 13.20 | —— ... ... ... | 48.0° | 118.4° |
| Kawatana | Yamaguchi | 11.88 | Salt ... ... ... ... | 40.0° | 104.0° |
| Owani | Aomori | 10.30 | Common salt ... ... | 62.0° | 143.6° |
| Kachimi | Tottori | 8.58 | Muriated saline bitter | 56.0° | 132.8° |
| Kinosaki | Hyogo | 8.41 | Earth-muriated common salt ... | 60.3° | 140.6° |
| Onogawa | Yamagata | 5.80 | „ ... ... | 70.0° | 158.0° |

#### Cold Springs

| Name | Prefecture | Mache's units | Character | Temperature C. | Temperature F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Masutomi | Yamanashi | 1425 | Earthy common salt | 23.0° | 73.4° |

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| Name | Perfecture | Machi's units | Character | Temperature C. | Temperature F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Takayama | Gifu | 281 | Simple ... ... ... | 10.0° | 50.0° |
| Ikeda | Shimane | 187 | Carbonated(?) ... ... | 17.0° | 62.6° |
| Arima | Hyogo | 87 | —— ... ... | 24.0° | 75.2° |
| Hirukawa | Gifu | 60 | Simple ... ... ... | 12.0° | 53.6° |
| Murasugi | Niigata | 49 | Simple ... ... ... | 25.6° | 78.0° |
| Tochiomatsu | „ | 44.43 | Simple ... ... ... | 36.0° | 96.8° |
| Takarazuka | Hyogo | 31 | Simple carbon-dioxated ... | 18.5° | 65.3° |
| Kaidani | Okayama | 13.38 | Simple... ... ... ... | 14.5° | 58.1° |
| Bohata | Fukshima | 11.96 | Sulphur ... ... ... | 14.0° | 57.2° |

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# CHAPTER IV

## POPULATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It was at midnight on October 10, 1920 that the first decennary census was taken in Japan. It put the population of Japan proper at 55,961,140 (28,042,995 males and 27,918,145 females), this figure falling about 700,000 below that officially reported for 1918 as "legal population." The accuracy of the legal population based as it was on domicile registers had long been suspected on account of omission and repetition, and this suspicion was for the first time verified. It must further be noted that the census figure, while excluding tens of thousands of Japanese living abroad, includes thousands of alien residents in this country.

The **density** per square *ri* is calculated at 2,239, thus putting Japan next to Belgium, and England & Wales, the most populous countries in Europe. Tokyo-fu with 26,762 heads the list, followed by Osaka-fu 22,408 and Fukuoka-ken 13,890, while the two lowest are Hokkaido (394) and Iwate-ken (856). Compared on the basis of habitable area, Japan may be considered to surpass the European countries in density, for in Japan it constitutes only 19% of the total area, while the ratio is as high as 74 for Belgium, 73 for England and Wales, 67 for Holland. The question of overpopulation is therefore one of grave significance to Japan where habitable area is practically synonymous with tillage area. That the majority of the inhabitants subsists on farming in contrast to industrial countries in Europe must also be taken into consideration. Percentage of **males to females** stands at 100.4, the two extremes being 112 in Hokkaido and 93 in Luchu, Kagoshima-ken and Shiga-ken. **The centralization movement** to urban districts is also remarkable. As it stands at present, 16 cities having over 100,000 population contain in the aggregate 6,752,756, that is, 12.05% of the total population, and this compares as follows with the advanced Western countries:—England & Wales 36, Holland 23, U. S. A. 22, Germany and Belgium 21, Italy 12. The ratio of males to females in those urban districts averages 112.22 to 100. In passing, it may be mentioned that the total population for the whole Empire is put at 77,005,510, distributed as follows:—Japan proper 55,961,140, Taiwan 3,654,398, Karafuto 105,765, Chosen 17,284,207. The last figure does not represent the result of the census but is based upon register calculation. The number of families aggregates 15,231,425.

Some unpleasant phenomena in the **movement** of Japan's population have, according to a certain expert, been much in evidence of

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late years, especially as regards birth-rate and mortality. The former has steadily decreased since 1911, for instance, to 33.7 per 1,000 population in 1915, 32.4 in '16 and '17 and 32.2 in '18, while on the other hand the death-rate advanced from 20.5 in 1915 to 21.5, 21.4, and 26.8 in the following three years. In the same period mortality of infants below twelve months respectively stood at 160; 170; 173; 189 per 1,000 births. Japan's death-rate is nearly twice as great as that in the advanced countries in Europe.

## POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

### Returns of "Legal" Population

| | Males | Females | Total | Annual inc. per 1000 pop. | | Males per 100 females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 (Dec. 31) | 25,387,023 | 24,867,454 | 50,254,471 | 13.42 | | 102.08 |
| 1910 ( „ ) | 25,759,347 | 65,225,505 | 50,984,844 | 14.53 | 14.78 | 102.12 |
| 1911 ( „ ) | 26,152,214 | 25,601,731 | 51,753,934 | 15.08 | | 102.15 |
| 1912 ( „ ) | 26,544,759 | 25,978,008 | 52,522,753 | 14.86 | | 102.18 |
| 1913 ( „ ) | 26,964,586 | 26,398,096 | 53,362,682 | 15.99 | | 102.15 |
| 1914 ( „ ) | 27,362,825 | 26,779,621 | 54,142,441 | 14.61 | | 102.12 |
| 1915 ( „ ) | 27,764,085 | 27,171,679 | 54,935,755 | 14.65 | | 102.18 |
| 1916 ( „ ) | 28,118,981 | 27,518,4 2 | 55,637,431 | 12.70 | 13.09 | 102.18 |
| 1917 ( „ ) | 28,472,320 | 27,863,663 | 56,335,971 | 12.47 | | 102.18 |
| 1918 ( „ ) | 28,625,617 | 28,042,094 | 56,667,711 | 5.89 | | 102.08 |
| 1919 ( „ ) | 28,914,526 | 28,319,380 | 57,233,906 | 9.89 | | 102.10 |

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

### Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1918)

| Age | Real number | | | Ratio per 100 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 0-5 ... ... | 3,697,052 | 3,612,697 | 7,309,749 | 65.2 | 63.8 | 129.0 |
| 5-10 ... ... | 3,409,666 | 3,336,973 | 6,746,639 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 119.1 |
| 10-15 ... ... | 2,955,678 | 2,877,328 | 5,833,006 | 52.2 | 50.7 | 102.9 |
| 15-20 ... ... | 2,773,738 | 2,666,421 | 5,440,159 | 48.9 | 47.1 | 96.0 |
| 20-25 ... ... | 2,391,244 | 2,318,510 | 4,709,754 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 83.1 |
| 25-30 ... ... | 2,076,891 | 1,987,681 | 4,064,572 | 36.6 | 35.1 | 71.1 |
| 30-35 ... ... | 1,920,468 | 1,841,029 | 3,761,497 | 33.9 | 32.5 | 66.4 |
| 35-40 ... ... | 1,835,678 | 1,786,465 | 3,622,143 | 32.4 | 31.5 | 63.9 |
| 40-45 ... ... | 1,704,335 | 1,625,097 | 3,329,432 | 30.1 | 28.7 | 58.8 |
| 45-50 ... ... | 1,317,927 | 1,259,394 | 2,577,321 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 45.5 |
| 50-55 ... ... | 1,245,945 | 1,200,694 | 2,446,639 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 43.2 |
| 55-60 ... ... | 912,581 | 907,795 | 1,820,376 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 32.1 |
| 60-65 ... ... | 886,113 | 903,388 | 1,789,496 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 31.6 |
| 65-70 ... ... | 663,166 | 721,797 | 1,384,963 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 24.4 |
| 70-75 ... ... | 435,949 | 505,326 | 941,275 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 16.6 |
| 75-80 ... ... | 226,777 | 286,291 | 512,068 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 9.0 |
| 80-85 ... ... | 88,812 | 119,231 | 208,043 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| 85-90 ... ... | 43,865 | 53,330 | 97,195 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| 90-95 ... ... | 19,431 | 17,980 | 37,411 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |

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| Age | Real number | | | Ratio per 100 population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 95–100... ... | 11,195 | 8,659 | 19,854 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| Over 100 ... | 7,538 | 6,197 | 13,735 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Unknown ... | 1,567 | 816 | 2,383 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total ... ... | 28,625,617 | 28,092,094 | 56,667,711 | 50.52 | 49.48 | 100.00 |

NOTE.—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" numbers, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

## MARRIED AND UNMARRIED*

The census returns on married and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below:—

| Dec. 31 | Married | | | Unmarried | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 1898 ... | 7,979,858 | Same as | 15,959,716 | 14,093,234 | 13,709,665 | 27,802,899 |
| 1903 ... | 8,229,152 | in | 16,458,304 | 15,371,779 | 14,902,055 | 30,273,834 |
| 1908 ... | 8,583,168 | "Male" | 17,166,336 | 16,462,676 | 15,959,215 | 32,421,891 |
| 1913 ... | 9,144,727 | column | 18,289,454 | 17,819,360 | 17,253,345 | 35,072,273 |
| 1918 ... | 9,568,500 | 9,568,502 | 19,137,002 | — | — | — |

(1) See note to the preceding table.

(2) The figures for married males and females in 1918 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

| Dec. 31 | Married | | | Unmarried | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 1898 ... ... ... | 18.23 | 18.23 | 36.46 | 32.21 | 31.33 | 63.54 |
| 1903 ... ... ... | 17.61 | 17.61 | 35.22 | 32.89 | 31.89 | 64.78 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 17.31 | 17.31 | 34.62 | 33.20 | 32.18 | 65.38 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 17.14 | 17.14 | 34.28 | 33.39 | 32.33 | 65.72 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 16.89 | 16.89 | 33.78 | 33.62 | 32.60 | 66.22 |

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

| Average for | Births | Stillbirths | Deaths | Marriages | Divorces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-98 ... ... | 1,288,270 | 122,736 | 875,475 | 413,047 | 112,892 |
| 1899-03 ... ... | 1,463,999 | 148,166 | 934,727 | 357,644 | 64,805 |
| 1904-08 ... ... | 1,519,030 | 152,074 | 1,013,985 | 399,843 | 62,254 |
| 1909-13 ... ... | 1,746,139 | 153,920 | 1,032,818 | 436,116 | 59,270 |
| 1914-18 ... ... | 1,831,296 | 141,965 | 1,230,986 | 458,286 | 58,770 |

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

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| Average for | Births | Stillbirths | Deaths | Marriages | Divorces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-98 ... ... ... | 30.2 | 2.87 | 20.5 | 6.67 | 2.64 |
| 1899-03 ... ... ... | 32.2 | 3.26 | 20.5 | 7.87 | 1.43 |
| 1904-08 ... ... ... | 31.5 | 3.16 | 21.0 | 8.30 | 1.29 |
| 1909-13 ... ... ... | 33.7 | 2.98 | 20.6 | 6.45 | 1.15 |
| 1914-18 ... ... ... | 32.3 | 2.51 | 21.7 | 8.09 | 1.04 |

## Age of Marriages

| | 1918 | | 1919 | | Ratio for 1919 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Under 15 ... | — | 182 | — | 222 | — | 0.4 |
| 15-20 ... | 18,843 | 123,306 | 18,845 | 129,467 | 39.2 | 256.8 |
| 20-25 ... ... | 143,467 | 209,181 | 152,620 | 217,632 | 298.8 | 435.7 |
| 25-30 ... ... | 160,726 | 74,665 | 174,136 | 79,808 | 334.8 | 155.5 |
| 30-35 ... ... | 71,995 | 32,527 | 72,644 | 33,671 | 150.0 | 67.7 |
| 35-40 ... ... | 35,541 | 18,592 | 35,030 | 18,595 | 74.0 | 38.7 |
| 40-50 ... ... | 33,994 | 16,146 | 32,304 | 15,966 | 70.8 | 33.7 |
| 50-60 ... | 11,324 | 4,536 | 11,008 | 4,243 | 23.6 | 9.4 |
| Above 60 ... | 4,246 | 1,001 | 3,993 | 978 | 8.8 | 2.1 |
| Total ... ... | 480,136 | 480,136 | 500,580 | 500,580 | 1,000.0 | 1,000.0 |

## Birth-Rates

| | Males | Females | Total | Males per 100 females | Legiti-mate | Illegiti-mate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... ... | 918,296 | 881,030 | 1,799,326 | 104.2 | 91.3% | 8.7% |
| 1916 ... ... | 921,347 | 883,475 | 1,804,822 | 104.3 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| 1917 ... ... | 924,953 | 887,460 | 1,812,413 | 104.2 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| 1918 ... ... | 914,685 | 877,307 | 1,791,992 | 104.3 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| 1919 ... ... | 910,400 | 868,285 | 1,778,685 | 104.9 | 91.8 | 8.2 |

## Rates of Stillbirths

| | Total | M. per 100 F. | Illegitimate | Legiti-mate | Live-b. | Still-b. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... ... | 141,301 | 114.8 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 92.7 | 7.3 |
| 1916 ... ... | 139,998 | 114.8 | 77.4 | 22.6 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| 1917 ... ... | 140,328 | 117.1 | 77.1 | 22.9 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| 1918 ... ... | 142,507 | 115.0 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| 1919 ... ... | 132,929 | 117.6 | 77.8 | 22.2 | — | — |

## The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistic Bureau by Mr. Yano, Actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

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## POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

| Prefecture | Area. sq. ri | Population | Prefecture | Area. sq. ri | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ... ... ... | 312.78 | 2,089,730 | Miye ... ... ... | 363.55 | 1,069,277 |
| Akita ... ... ... | 754.00 | 898,532 | Nagano ... ... | 853.76 | 1,562,715 |
| Aomori ... ... | 607.03 | 756,413 | Nagasaki ... ... | 235.15 | 1,135,742 |
| Chiba .. ... ... | 326.15 | 1,336,108 | Nara ... ... ... | 201.42 | 564,605 |
| Ehime ... ... | 341.17 | 1,046,696 | Niigata ... ... | 824.59 | 1,776,455 |
| Fukui ... ... | 272.40 | 599,150 | Oita ... ... ... | 402.73 | 860,326 |
| Fukuoka ... ... | 317.81 | 2,187,755 | Okayama ... ... | 420.98 | 1,217,663 |
| Fukushima ... | 846.07 | 1 362,689 | Okinawa ... ... | 156.91 | 571,565 |
| Gifu ... ... ... | 671.45 | 1,070,366 | Osaka .. ... ... | 160.08 | 2,587,813 |
| Gumma ... ... | 407.25 | 1,052,594 | Saga ... ... ... | 115.72 | 673,878 |
| Hiroshima ... | 520.78 | 1,541,876 | Saitama ... ... | 265.99 | 1,319,516 |
| Hokkaido ... ... | 6,095.36 | 2,359,097 | Shiga ... ... ... | 258.44 | 651,051 |
| Hyogo ... ... | 556.98 | 2,301,875 | Shimane ... ... | 435.82 | 714,699 |
| Ibaraki ... ... | 385.18 | 1,350,334 | Shizuoka ... ... | 503.82 | 1,550,167 |
| Ishikawa ... ... | 270.72 | 747,355 | Tochigi ... ... | 417.77 | 1,046,458 |
| Iwate . ... ... | 899.19 | 845,510 | Tokushima ... | 271.28 | 670,219 |
| Kagawa ... ... | 113.50 | 678,217 | Tokyo ... ... | 102.34 | 3,699,283 |
| Kagoshima ... | 902.31 | 1,415,538 | Tottori ... ... | 224.16 | 454,673 |
| Kanagawa ... ... | 115.67 | 1,323,372 | Toyama ... ... | 266.41 | 724,258 |
| Kochi .. ... ... | 454.72 | 670,893 | Wakayama ... | 310.62 | 750,399 |
| Kumamoto ... | 465.47 | 1,233,199 | Yamagata ... ... | 600.15 | 968,889 |
| Kyoto... ... ... | 296.55 | 1,286,916 | Yamaguchi ... | 389.99 | 1,040,979 |
| Miyagi ... ... | 540.79 | 961,755 | Yamanashi ... | 389.85 | 583,455 |
| Miyazaki ... ... | 487.34 | 651,085 | | | |

## POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken midnight Oct. 1, 1920)

| Cities | Population | House-holds | Pop. per house-hold | Cities | Population | House-holds | Pop. per house hold |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akashi ... ... | 33,099 | 7,724 | 4.3 | Hiroshima ... | 160,504 | 34,553 | 4.6 |
| Akita ... ... | 38,281 | 6,722 | 5.4 | Imaharu ... | 30,296 | 6,371 | 4.8 |
| Amagasaki ... | 38,450 | 8,220 | 4.7 | Kagoshima ... | 102,396 | 19,942 | 5.1 |
| Aomori ... ... | 48,933 | 9,494 | 5.2 | Kanazawa ... | 129,320 | 29,287 | 4.4 |
| Asahigawa ... | 61,310 | 11,340 | 5.4 | Kobe ... ... | 608,628 | 138,086 | 4.4 |
| Fukui ... ... | 56,635 | 13,275 | 4.3 | Kochi ... ... | 49,331 | 11,276 | 4.4 |
| Fukuoka ... | 95,381 | 18,027 | 5.3 | Kofu ... ... | 56,207 | 12,026 | 4.7 |
| Fukushima ... | 35,766 | 6,756 | 5.3 | Kokura ... ... | 33,956 | 6,666 | 5.1 |
| Fukuyama ... | 29,768 | 6,775 | 4.4 | Kumamoto ... | 70,393 | 13,787 | 5.1 |
| Gifu ... ... | 62,715 | 13,710 | 3.6 | Kure ... ... | 130,354 | 28,268 | 4.6 |
| Hachioji ... | 38,953 | 7,665 | 5.1 | Kurume... ... | 43,528 | 8,242 | 5.3 |
| Hakodate ... | 144,740 | 29,155 | 5.0 | Kushiro... ... | 39,224 | 7,951 | 4.9 |
| Hamamatsu ... | 64,749 | 12,577 | 5.2 | Kyoto ... ... | 299,689 | 128,892 | 4.6 |
| Himeji ... ... | 45,745 | 9,507 | 4.8 | Marugame ... | 24,637 | 5,747 | 4.3 |
| Hirosaki ... | 32,764 | 6,060 | 5.4 | Matsumoto ... | 50,000 | 10,251 | 4.9 |

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| Cities | Population | House-holds | Pop. per house-hold |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matsuyama ... | 51,248 | 11,785 | 4.3 |
| Matsuye ... | 37,526 | 8,755 | 4.3 |
| Mayebashi ... | 62,323 | 12,797 | 4.9 |
| Mito ... ... | 39,350 | 8,187 | 4.8 |
| Moji ... ... | 71,740 | 16,283 | 4.4 |
| Morioka... ... | 42,400 | 8,088 | 5.2 |
| Muroran ... | 56,716 | 11,981 | 4.7 |
| Nagano ... ... | 37,318 | 7,833 | 4.8 |
| Nagaoka ... | 41,627 | 8,311 | 5.0 |
| Nagasaki ... | 176,554 | 37,036 | 4.3 |
| Nagoya ... ... | 429,990 | 92,426 | 4.7 |
| Nara ... ... | 40,303 | 8,734 | 4.6 |
| Nawa ... ... | 53,883 | 13,045 | 4.1 |
| Niigata ... ... | 92,120 | 18,965 | 4.9 |
| Ogaki ... ... | 28,333 | 6,042 | 4.7 |
| Oita ... ... | 47,146 | 7,613 | 5.7 |
| Okazaki... ... | 38,726 | 8,623 | 4.5 |
| Okayama ... | 94,584 | 21,420 | 4.4 |
| Omuda ... ... | 64,305 | 13,039 | 4.9 |
| Onomichi ... | 26,466 | 6,180 | 4.3 |
| Osaka ... ...1,252,972 | | 276,331 | 4.5 |
| Otaru ... ... | 108,113 | 21,275 | 5.1 |
| Otsu ... ... | 31,456 | 7,336 | 4.8 |
| Saga ... ... | 33,526 | 6,350 | 5.3 |
| Sakai ... ... | 84,995 | 18,324 | 4.6 |
| Sapporo... ... | 102,571 | 20,038 | 5.1 |
| Sasebo ... ... | 87,013 | 16,537 | 5.3 |
| Sendai ... ... | 118,978 | 21,861 | 5.4 |

| Cities | Population | House-holds | Pop. per house-hold |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shimonoseki... | 72,287 | 16,140 | 4.5 |
| Shizuoka ... | 73,893 | 15,223 | 4.9 |
| Shuri ... ... | 22,842 | 5,384 | 4.2 |
| Takamatsu ... | 46,551 | 10,741 | 4.3 |
| Takaoka ... | 36,646 | 7,229 | 5.1 |
| Takasaki ... | 36,784 | 4,914 | 4.6 |
| Takata ... ... | 28,388 | 5,454 | 5.2 |
| Tokushima ... | 68,463 | 15,929 | 4.3 |
| Tokyo ... ...2,173,162 | | 456,520 | 4.8 |
| Tottori ... ... | 29,273 | 6,431 | 4.6 |
| Toyama... ... | 61,811 | 13,553 | 4.6 |
| Toyohashi ... | 65,158 | 12,912 | 5.0 |
| Tsu ... ... | 47,742 | 10,150 | 4.7 |
| Uji-Yamada ... | 39,270 | 8,728 | 4.5 |
| Utsunomiya .. | 63,768 | 13,054 | 4.9 |
| Uyeda ... ... | 26,269 | 5,655 | 4.6 |
| Wakamatsu... (Fukushima-ken) | 37,549 | 7,240 | 5.2 |
| Wakamatsu... (Fukuoka-ken) | 49,341 | 11,447 | 4.3 |
| Wakayama ... | 83,498 | 19,377 | 4.3 |
| Yamagata ... | 48,397 | 8,672 | 5.6 |
| Yawata ... ... | 100,227 | 22,322 | 4.5 |
| Yokkaichi ... | 35,169 | 7,780 | 4.5 |
| Yokohama ... | 422,942 | 95,241 | 4.4 |
| Yokosuka ... | 89,875 | 16,368 | 5.5 |
| Yonezawa ... | 43,004 | 7,623 | 5.6 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

| Population | 1913 No. towns | 1913 Populat. | 1913 Percentage | Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920. No. towns | Population | Percent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 500 | 163 | 42,522 | 0.08 | 126 | 36,419 | 0.07 |
| 501- 2,000 | 1,288 | 3,413,627 | 6.20 | 2,662 | 4,007,310 | 7.21 |
| 2,001- 5,000 | 7,584 | 24,345,915 | 44.16 | 7,259 | 23,062,027 | 41.21 |
| 5,001- 10,000 | 1,852 | 12,105,244 | 21.44 | 1,639 | 10,821,175 | 19.34 |
| 10,001- 20,000 | 335 | 4,496,820 | 8.16 | 374 | 5,074,460 | 9.07 |
| 20,001- 50,000 | 97 | 2,933,888 | 5.32 | 136 | 4,102,746 | 7.33 |
| 50,001-100,000 | 26 | 1,855,550 | 3.36 | 31 | 2,10 ,318 | 3.76 |
| Over 100,001 | 11 | 5,937,704 | 10.77 | 15 | 6,753,598 | 12.07 |
| Total... ... | 12,356 | 55,131,270 | 100.00 | 12,243 | 55,963,053 | 100.00 |

## JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data as at the end of June 1922.

| District | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Total ... ... ... ... | 349,569 | 242,628 | 592,197 |

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## I. Asia

| District | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total .. ... ... ... ... | 144,796 | 119,340 | 264,136 |
| Manchuria ... ... ... ... | 46,586 | 40,652 | 87,238 |
| Kwantung ... ... ... ... | 43,526 | 38,047 | 81,573 |
| East Russia ... ... ... ... | 6,678 | 4,424 | 11,102 |
| Vladivostok... ... ... ... | 1,323 | 1,361 | 2,684 |
| Nikolaievsk .. ... ... ... | 403 | 512 | 915 |
| Alexandrovsk ... ... ... | 2,802 | 1,497 | 4,299 |
| China ... ... ... ... ... | 18,332 | 16,877 | 35,309 |
| Tientsin ... ... ... ... | 1,696 | 2,583 | 5,279 |
| Peking... ... ... ... ... | 750 | 715 | 1,465 |
| Tsinan... ... ... ... ... | 2,965 | 2,641 | 5,606 |
| Chefoo ... ... ... ... ... | 167 | 182 | 349 |
| Shanghai ... ... ... ... | 8,898 | 8,722 | 17,620 |
| Hankow ... ... ... ... | 1,435 | 1,048 | 2,483 |
| Tsingtao ... ... ... ... | — | — | 24,112 |
| Canton... ... ... ... ... | 201 | 141 | 342 |
| Changsha ... ... ... ... | 187 | 121 | 308 |
| Siam... ... ... ... ... ... | 199 | 77 | 272 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 1,019 | 735 | 1,754 |
| Fr. Indo-China ... ... ... | 201 | 128 | 329 |
| Br. India .. ... ... ... ... | 715 | 535 | 1,250 |
| St. Settlements ... ... ... | 3,526 | 2,715 | 6,241 |
| Dutch E. Indies ... ... ... | 2,646 | 1,465 | 4,111 |
| Philippines ... ... ... ... | 6,309 | 1,278 | 7,587 |

## II. Europe

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 2,445 | 374 | 2,819 |
| England ... ... ... ... ... | 1,195 | 195 | 1,289 |
| London ... ... ... ... | 827 | 169 | 996 |
| France ... ... ... ... ... | 523 | 80 | 603 |
| Paris ... ... ... ... ... | 419 | 53 | 472 |
| Germany... ... ... ... ... | 550 | 24 | 574 |
| Italy ... ... ... ... ... | 41 | 12 | 53 |
| Switzerland ... ... ... ... | 73 | 19 | 92 |
| Belgium ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 11 | 61 |
| Netherlands ... ... ... ... | 16 | 1 | 17 |

## III. North America

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total .. ... ... ... ... | 99,186 | 53,150 | 152,336 |
| U. S. A. ... ... ... ... ... | 84,580 | 46,055 | 130,635 |
| California N. ... ... ... | 31,730 | 16,293 | 48,023 |
| San Francisco ... ... | 4,236 | 2,803 | 7,039 |
| California S. ... ... ... | 12,093 | 6,804 | 18,997 |
| Los Angeles ... ... ... | 10,961 | 7,038 | 17,999 |
| Seattle... ... ... ... ... | 4,177 | 3,412 | 7,589 |
| Portland ... ... ... ... | 1,737 | 986 | 2,718 |

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| District | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York ... ... ... ... | 2,143 | 737 | 2,880 |
| Canada ... ... ... ... ... | 12,012 | 6,700 | 18,712 |
| Mexico ... ... ... ... ... | 2,070 | 297 | 2,367 |
| Panama & Cuba ... ... ... | 524 | 98 | 622 |

### IV. South America

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 33,180 | 19,063 | 52,243 |
| Brazil ... ... ... ... ... | 23,255 | 16,476 | 39,731 |
| Argentine ... ... ... ... | 1,725 | 436 | 2,161 |
| Peru... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,634 | 2,041 | 9,675 |
| Bolivia ... ... ... ... ... | 134 | 48 | 182 |
| Chili... ... ... ... ... ... | 420 | 62 | 482 |

### V Africa

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total .. ... ... ... ... | 29 | 11 | 40 |

### VI. Oceania

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total... ... ... ... ... | 72,476 | 51,509 | 123,985 |
| Japanese Mandate ... ... | 2,539 | 819 | 3,358 |
| Australia... ... ... ... ... | 4,214 | 244 | 4,458 |
| Hawaii Islands ... ... ... | 65,723 | 50,446 | 116,169 |
| Honolulu ... ... ... ... | 16,749 | 13,584 | 30,333 |

## JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

### Number of Passports Issued in 1922

| Destination | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ... .. | 2,304 | 692 | 2,996 |
| Siam .. ... ... | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Hongkong ... | 454 | 167 | 621 |
| Bri. Str. Settl't | 404 | 190 | 594 |
| Siberia ... .. | 6,617 | 501 | 7,118 |
| British India . | 185 | 59 | 244 |
| Ceylon ... ... | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Fr. Indo-China | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| Others in Asia | 916 | 81 | 997 |
| Great Britain .. | 132 | 58 | 190 |
| Sweden ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Russia ... ... | — | — | — |
| France ... ... | 79 | 23 | 102 |
| Belgium ... ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Holland ... ... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Spain ... ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Italy .. ... ... | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Switzerland ... | 14 | — | 14 |

| Destination | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal ... ... | — | — | — |
| Germany... ... | 89 | 13 | 102 |
| Others in Europe | 235 | 18 | 253 |
| Africa ... ... | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| U. S. A. ... ... | 4,526 | 2,928 | 7,454 |
| Canada ... ... | 776 | 3 4 | 1,1 60 |
| Mexico ... ... | 100 | 42 | 142 |
| Peru .. ... ... | 166 | 129 | 295 |
| Brazil ... ... | 635 | 456 | 1 091 |
| Argentine ... | 58 | 23 | 81 |
| Chili... ... ... | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Australia... ... | 274 | 25 | 299 |
| Hawaii ... ... | 1,754 | 1,799 | 3 553 |
| Borneo ... ... | 33 | 27 | 60 |
| Dutch Indies ... | 421 | 185 | 606 |
| Philippines ... | 410 | 165 | 575 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... | 22,241 | 8,167 | 30,411 |

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## JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad were returned at about 590,000 at the end of June, 1922. Of that number about 134,000 reside in South Manchuria and China, but these are left out of account in describing the activity of Japanese living abroad. The following places are especially noteworthy as principal fields where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt.

### Asiatic Russia

**Harbin.**—In the city and vicinity there are now about 5,000 Japanese chiefly engaged in flour-milling, tanning, electric industry, etc. They organize themselves into a self-governing body, have their own elementary and other schools and also a hospital where Japanese and foreign patients are treated.

**The Maritime Provinces.**—The emigrants, about 25,000, are chiefly employed in fishing, packing business, etc. The total catches and tinned and salted articles, added to those of Kamchatka reach about 40 million *yen* a year. Felling of timber and pulp-manufacturing are conducted by a Japanese syndicate organized by such leading paper mills in Japan as Okawa, Oji, Fuji, Mitsui, etc.

### The South Seas & Hawaii

**Malay Peninsula.**—In Singapore, Johore, etc., some 13,000 Japanese are employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease 120,000 acres of land, three quarters being under rubber trees at present.

**Hawaii Islands.**—The emigrants number about 120,000, about one half of the total population in the group. Those in the city of Honolulu are mostly tradesmen, and in other places they generally work on sugar plantations, while some are employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. They maintain 140 elementary schools and 8 middle schools for Japanese children

**The Philippines.**—There are about 12,000 Japanese mostly in the employ of the Mindanao Island Exploitation Cos., 60 in number. The Ohta Industrial Co. alone leases a tract of land covering about 25,000 *acres* there. Fishery in the Philippines is practically in the hands of Japanese. Those in the Sooloo Archipelago are nearly all pearl-fishers.

### North & Central America

**In the United States and Canada.**—About 100,000 Japanese on the eastern coast are engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the "Imperial Valley" on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons.

**Mexico.**—The emigrants are engaged in cotton and coffee planting. The Nichi-Boku Kyodo Kaisha (Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co.) and Kobayashi-Kishimoto Partnership, for instance, own or lease respectively 5,000 and 800 *cho* of cultivated land.

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**Cuba.**—Cuba has now about 500 Japanese generally as laborers.

### South America

Japanese emigration to S. America dates from 1899, when the first batch was sent to Peru by an emigration agency. Today there are about 10,000 Japanese emigrants in Peru of whom one half are engaged in farming in the interior and the other half live in Lima as petty traders, etc. Brazil has now the largest number of Japanese laborers, about 37,000, who are living happy and peaceful mostly at San Paulo where they own roughly 165,000 acres of farm, besides leasing about a quarter more. Japanese laborers being welcome for exploiting the boundless wild land in that vast country, it is considered by far the most desirable outlet for the congested population of Japan. A regular steamship service is run from Japan to Brazil. There are some 3,000 Japanese in other S. American places, as Argentine, Chili, etc.

## FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

| Nationality | 1921 | 1922 | Nationality | 1921 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| German ... ... ... | 237 | 264 | Portuguese ... ... | 69 | 56 |
| British ... ... ... | 2,417 | 2,809 | Russian ... ... ... | 2,134 | 2,214 |
| Austro-Hungarian ... | 33 | 15 | Spanish ... ... ... | 56 | 11 |
| Belgian ... ... ... | 34 | 13 | U. S. A. ... ... ... | 3,014 | 3,483 |
| Chinese ... ... ... | 11,192 | 15,919 | French ... ... ... | 202 | 266 |
| Danish ... ... ... | 109 | 59 | Dutch ... ... ... ... | 116 | 93 |
| Italian ... ... ... ... | 35 | 71 | Swedish ... ... ... | 58 | 60 |
| Norwegian ... ... ... | 39 | 23 | Swiss ... ... ... ... | 98 | 56 |
| Polish ... ... ... ... | 267 | 546 | Total incl. others ... | 20,885 | 26,498 |

## LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION, ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. The right of ownership of land, was formerly denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910 the situation has undergone a change. This Law permits the alien ownership of land, save the following cases:—(1) Hokkaido, Saghalien and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (2) Exceptions are made for districts

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declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law grants the right of ownership only to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office there. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the National Treasury. It should be noted the date for putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.

### NATURALIZATION

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did the late Lafcadio Hearn who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired a new name, Koizumi Yakumo. The condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. The nationality can also be acquired by being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa.

| | Marrying into family | Adopted | Naturalized | Rehabilitated | | Marrying into family | Adopted | Naturalized | Rehabilitated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1919... | — | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 1918... | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | 1920... | 1 | 3 | 17 | 8 |

## EXPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Japan did not recognize till 1916 the expatriation of her sons or daughters who acquired foreign citizenship, excepting those females who married foreign subjects. The result was the Japanese who legally became American citizens, for example, still figured on Japanese census register, so that they stood on the peculiar status of double nationality. This procedure was at last changed and the Law of Nationality was revised, to become operative in Aug. 1916. The expatriation as recognized in the new provision is still limited, however, to foreign born Japanese, it being to this effect (Art. XX, clause 2, Law of Nationality); —When a Japanese born in a foreign country acquires citizenship in that country, he may be expatriated with the approval of the Minister of State for Home Affairs." The number expatriated under that clause from the beginning to 31, Nov. '23 reached 972, i.e. 680 males and 292

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females. Of the number two acquired Canadian nationality, and the rest American citizenship (168 in Hawaii). It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America.

## THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

These special people are scattered all over Japan and are estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000. They were placed on exactly the same legal status as ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, but long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts, the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before.

Ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of a mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced *Samurai*, escaped criminals and above all those of the "*emibe*" origin, the "unclean family" who cared for the dead in the early stage of Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

### *The Suihei-sha ("Equality" Society.)*

Inspired by the wide-spread spirit of social upheaval, these people have latey grown markedly self-assertive, even aggressive, as if to redress by their own hand the wrong to which they were subjected for centuries. In 1923 fierce quarrels occurred between them and their neighbors in Gumma and Nara prefectures. At the slight provocations which they formerly bore with meek submission they openly declared war upon their "haughty" neighbors. Blows were freely exchanged and much blood was shed, and in Nara troops had to be called in to restore order. In Gumma the Equality men assaulted a law court in order to set free their comrades confined there. In the Equality National Convention held at Kyoto in March 1922 the resolution was passed to (1) effect absolute emancipation of the Equality people on their own exertions, (2) demand freedom of occupation and economic enterprises, and (3) boldly push forward to attain ideal perfection open to humanity.

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# CHAPTER V

## IMPERIAL COURT

### (ALSO DECORATIONS, PEERS, ETC.)

#### Reigning Sovereign

**His Imperial Majesty Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, was** born on August 31st, 1879, and is the third living son of the late Emperor Meiji. His Majesty was declared Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd. 1889 and ascended the Throne on July 30th, 1912; he married to Princess Sadako on May, 10th 1900.

**Sadako, the Empress, was born June 25th, 1884, and is the 4th** daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the 1st rank.

#### Children of the Emperor

**Hirohito, Crown Prince, first son of the Emperor, born April** 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince on Sept. 9th, 1912 and appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916, to be promoted to Colonel and Commander in '23; visited Europe in '21. Appointed Regent in Nov., 1921 on account of the Emperor's illness. Married to Princess Nagako on Jan. 26, 1924.

**Nagako, Crown Princess, was born on March 6th, 1903, the eldest** daughter of Prince Kuni. Her betrothal to the Crown Prince was formally sanctioned in June, 1922.

**Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born** June 25th, 1902; on his attaining majority in 1922, founded a new house by the Imperial order; graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1922; appointed Lieutenant in Oct. the same year and is attached to the Imperial Guard Division.

**Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born** Jan. 3rd, 1905;, is studying at the Naval Academy.

**Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec.** 2nd, 1915.

#### Sisters of the Emperor Living

**Masako, Princess Tsune, married to Prince Takeda April 27th,** 1908; widow 1919.

**Fusako, Princess Kane, married to Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th,**

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1909; visited Europe in 1922; widow 1923.

**Nobuko**, Princess Fumi, married to Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

**Toshiko**, Princess Yasu, married to Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

## IMPERIAL FAMILIES

**Fushimi.**—The House is the oldest of the princely families having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor.

Prince **Hiroyasu**, head, 22nd of the line, 1st son of late Prince **Sadanaru**, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present House on Jan. 19th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the *Takachiho* 1910; Vice-Adm. '17; Adm. in '22; War Councillor in '20, Res. Kioi-cho Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Tsuneko**, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was b. Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th '96.

Issue:—Four sons and three daughters.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the late Prince Sadanaru, daughter of the late Prince Tarohito Arisugawa, was b. May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince 1876.

Prince **Hiroyoshi**, the first son of the above, Sub.-Lieut. of the Navy, b. '97, married to Princess Tomoko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Prince **Tomoko**, consort of the above, 2nd daughter of Prince Ichijo, b. in 1903.

Prince **Kunika**, 2nd son of Prince Sadanaru, was b. in 1880.

Prince **Hironobu**, 3rd son of Prince Sadanaru, b. in 1905. Is studying at the Naval Academy.

Princess **Bunshu**, sister to Prince Sadanaru, was b. '44; a lady abbess at Nara.

**Kan-in.**—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703-52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito**, head, 16th son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys' School '77-81 and at French mil. school, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.), '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander, Feb. 1903; full General and Supreme Councillor of War, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko**, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and four daughters.

Prince **Haruhito**, 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, was born Aug. 3, 1902.

**Higashi-Fushimi.** The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince **Yorihito**, younger brother of Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, and 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kaneko**, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, was b. Aug. 29th 1876; married in Feb. 1898. Res. Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Prince **Kunihide**, adopted heir, 3rd son of Prince Kunihiko Kuni, was b. May 16, 1910.

**Kwacho.**—Prince **Hirotada**, 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi; was b. Jan. 26th, 1902; made to succeed to the House in 1904 in place of his father who had once represented but left it. Studied at Naval Academy, was app. Sec. Lieutenant in May, 1922. Res. Mita Dai-machi, Tokyo.

**Yamashina.**—Prince **Takehiko**, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, was born Feb. 13th, 1898; Sub.-Lieut. of the Navy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps since '21; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, heir of Marquis Asano. Married to Princess Sakiko (died Sept. 1923) 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya. Res. Fujimi-cho, Koji., Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko**, mother, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

**Kaya.**—Prince **Tsunenori**, 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, was b. Jan. 27th, 1900; 2nd Lieut. '21 of Cavalkry; married to Princess Toshiko in '21. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Kyoto.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo, was b. May 26, 1903.

Issue:—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko**, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was b. Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince '92; widow 1910.

**Kuni.**—Prince **Kunihiko**, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the Russo-Japanese War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18; full Gen. '23. Res. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako**, consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was b. Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Asa-akira**, the 1st son, b. 1900, 2nd Lieut. (Navy); engaged to Miss Sakai, daughter of the late Count Sakai His sister Princess Nagako was proclaimed the future Crown Princess in 1921.

Prince **Taka**, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 to Lady **Shizuko**, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

**Nashimoto.**—Prince **Morimasa**, 2nd of the line, head, Gen.; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was b. March 9th, 1874; Sub.-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10. He studied in Europe from April, 1907 to July, '09. Full Gen., Aug. '23. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko**, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was b. Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900,; made tour in Europe '08-09.

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**Issue**:—2 daughters. Princess Masako married Prince Li, Heir of the Royal Korean House of Li in '20.

**Kitashirakawa.**—Prince **Nagahisa**, 4th of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa, was b. Feb. 19, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Paris in 1923. Is studying at the Peers' school. Has three sisters. Res. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko**, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was b. Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Dowager Princess **Fusako**, consort of the late Prince Narihisa, was b. 1890, 7th daughter of the Emperor Meiji.

**Takeda.**—The House was newly created on March 30th, 1916. Prince **Tsuneyoshi**, 2nd of the line, was b. 1909, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako**, 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; was b. Sept., 1888; married the late Prince in 1908; widow '19.

**Asaka.**—Prince **Yasuhiko**, Lt.-Col. Infantry; was b. '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni, the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; has been staying in Europe since '22; married to Princess Nobuko in 1909. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Princess **Nobuko**, consort, 8th daughter of the Emperor Meiji, b. Aug. 7th, 1891.

Issue:—two sons and two daughters.

**Higashi-Kuni.**—Prince **Naruhiko**, Lt.-Col. of Inf., 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the late Emperor on Nov. 2nd, '06 to set up the House; married to Princess Toshiko in May, 1915; has been studying tactics in France since '20. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort, youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji; b. May 11th, 1896.

Issue:—two sons.

### Royal House of Korea

**Li**, the former royal family of Korea.—Prince **Chiok**, head, was b. May 5th, 1874.

Princess **Li**, consort, was b. Sept. 19th, 1894.

Prince **Kon**, heir, brother to the head, was b. Oct. 20th, 1897. Grad. from the Military Academy in Tokyo. Captain of infantry and attached to the 2nd Regiment of the Imperial Body Guards. Married to Princess Masako in 1920.

Princess **Masako**, consort of the above, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto, was b. Nov. 4th, 1901.

Prince **Kang**, brother to the head, was b. March 30th, 1877 Attached to the Chosen Army headquarters.

## THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force from January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commer-

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civil law can be applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

## PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Oct. 1920, 1,531,290 *cho* (about 3,8000,000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, ordinary property, altogether valued by the Census Board at ¥637,234,000. There were besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of *yen*. The Court has decided in consideration of the food question and so forth, to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates. In Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 113,065 *cho* of land and forests, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary land.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥ 3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

## IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household to preserving and keeping in due repair the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

## DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year

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granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

### Holders of the Grand Order

Prince Matsukata (with Collar); Prince Saionji (with Collar); Admiral Count Togo.

### Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite alive

Marshal Visc. Kawamura; Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Baron Kan-o; Gen. Oi; Gen. Otani.

### Holders of Decorations (Dec. 31, 1920).

| Order of Merit | Order of Chry'mum | Order of Paulownia | Order of Rising Sun | Order of Sacred Treasure | Order of Crown | Order of Golden Kite | No. of Holders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.C. ... ... | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| C. ... ... ... | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| 1st ... ... ... | — | 25 | 140 | 160 | 17 | 10 | 236 |
| 2nd ... ... ... | — | — | 320 | 560 | 8 | 57 | 591 |
| 3rd ... ... ... | — | — | 1,363 | 2,878 | 3 | 358 | 3,156 |
| 4th ... ... ... | — | — | 4,839 | 6,938 | 14 | 1,604 | 8,343 |
| 5th ... ... ... | — | — | 6,311 | 9,014 | 27 | 5,537 | 10,597 |
| 6th ... ... ... | — | — | 16,381 | 18,578 | 69 | 3,226 | 26,542 |
| 7th ... ... ... | — | — | 112,883 | 45,180 | 223 | 59,920 | 146,721 |
| 8th ... ... ... | — | — | 540,556 | 346,784 | 1,674 | — | 843,137 |
| Total ... ... | 20 | 25 | 682,798 | 430,092 | 2,035 | 70,712 | 1,039,343 |

Note—* = Military honor. G.C. = Grand Cordons with Collar. C = Grand Cordons.

Note.—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

## THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugé* and feudal princes or *daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince,

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Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or *Kugé*; descendants of the former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

| Oct. 30 | Prince | Marquis | Count | Viscount | Baron | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 ... ... ... | 18 | 38 | 101 | 381 | 409 | 947 |

NOTE.—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

**Hereditary Privilege.**—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only two such cases have occurred, one Baron Shaku-in Nakajima, d. 1905, and the other Count Taisuke Itagaki, one of the pioneer statesmen of the Meiji Era and an earnest advocate of the life-peer system, who died 1918. In both cases the report was purposely withheld.

**Court Ranks.**—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

**Posthumous Honors.**—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his deathbed or after his death, falls to his heir.

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## IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the *Kugé* extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the *Kugé* courtiers, the two grants totalling about 2,5000,000 *yen*. The recipients numbered 5 princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

## PRECEDENCE AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

Precedence at Court was thoroughly readjusted in Feb. 1915. The grades have been subdivided into ten, beginning with holders of the Grand Orders of Merit and ending with holders of the lowest decorations or Court ranks. Those of the three higher grades enjoy the privilege of being present at Court on occasion of State ceremonies, etc.

### 1st Grade

1. Holders of the Grand Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum with Collar; (2) Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum.
2. Prime Minister.
3. President of the Privy Council.
4. "Veteran Statesmen" accorded treatment due to Minister of State.
5. Marshals; Admirals of Fleet; Ministers of State; Minister of Imperial Houshold; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
6. Governor-General of Chosen.
7. Ex-Prime Ministers and ex-Presidents of Privy Council accorded treatment due to their former offices.
8. Ek-Ministers of State, ex-Ministers of Imperial Household and Ex-Lord Keepers of Privy Seal, accorded treatment due to their former offices.
9. Vice-President of the Privy Council.
10. Full Generals; full Admirals; Privy Councillors.
11. Officials of *Shinnin* rank.
12. Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.
13. Holders of 1st class Order of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
14. Holders of 1st class Order of Golden Kite.
15. Those accorded treatment due to *Shinnin* rank.
16. Peers bearing title of Prince.
17. Junior grade of 1st Court rank.
18. Holders of 1st class Orders of Merit: (1) Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) the Crown.

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### 2ND GRADE

19. 1st class *Kotokwan.*
20. Vice-Presidents of the Houses of Peers and Representatives.
21. Lords-in-Waiting of the *Jako* Hall.
22. Marquises.
23. Senior grade of 2nd Court rank.

### 3RD GRADE

24. 2nd class *Kotokwan.*
25. Holders of 2nd class Order of Golden Kite.
26. Lords-in-Waiting of the *Kinkei* Hall.
27. Those accorded treatment due to *Chokunin* rank.
28. Counts.
29. Junior grade of 2nd Court rank.
30. Holders of 2nd class Orders of Merit: (1) Manifold-rayed Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
31. Viscounts.
32. Senior grade of 3rd Court rank.
33. Junior grade of 3rd Court rank.
34. Holders of 3rd class Order of Golden Kite.
35. Holders of 3rd class Orders of Merit: (1) Middle Cordon of Rising Sun; (2) Sacred Treasure; (3) Crown.
36. Barons.
37. Senior grade of 4th Court rank.
38. Junior grade of 4th Court rank.

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# CHAPTER VI

## POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### I. THE CONSTITUTION

The consitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old *Kaikoku-to* (Opening the Country) party, and the other to *Joi-to* (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation for the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the *Genro-in* ("Senate"), a High Court of Justice named *Taishin-in*, and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assembly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called forth strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government

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had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the Investigation of Constitutional Systems was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor) Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A Constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

### Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

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ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

## CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

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ART. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ART. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

## CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and the same time be a Member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary ses-

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sion may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ART. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ART. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

## CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

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## Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Court of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgements of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

## Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain

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to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ART. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceeding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and is approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

### CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution cen be modified by the Imperial House Law.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

## II. POLITICS

Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated,

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and the political psychology of her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the *Genro* or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

## The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the king of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

## The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a

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peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is at the Emperor's pleasure either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

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## The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the *Naikaku*, meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Japan is in reality the chief executive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Ministers usually belong to one or another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-general, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics. A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men are rapidly declining. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives is steadily growing in power, so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

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## The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of 394 members, of which there are 16 Princes of the Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 72 Barons, 120 Imperial Nominees, and 45 Representatives of the highest tax-payers; the latter of 464 representatives elected for a four years' term by 2,860,000 voters out of the population of 56,667,000.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becames predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 120 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The *Kenkyu-kai*, the *Chuo-kai*, the *Doshi-kai*, the *Kosei-kai*, the *Kogu-kurabu*, and the *Mushozoku* or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. They are groups more social than political in their origin. Some older members of the House of Peers still hold the traditional view that the House, in order truly to fulfill the mission of being protector of the Imperial Authority, should hold aloof from all political parties, and be impartial to every one. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House. The *Kenkyu-kai*, with 139 members, is a strong organisation, and though it hates to be called a political party, often controls the action of the House of Peers.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party, or parties supporting the government, and the opposition, or parties against the government. This party division, however, does not come from any political principle or principles.

The House of Representatives has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in the England where a majority of

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the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, quit independent of the political parties and of the House of Representatives; and the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Thus the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives. On the other hand, the Opposition always bitterly and vehemently attacks all important measures of the government, and tries to prevent their passage, but there is no certainty that it will get into power and carry its policies out, even if the Cabinet that it attacks goes out of office.

## The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been possible already twice solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Under the original Election Law of 1890, the qualifications of an elector were that he must be a male Japanese subject over 25 years of age, residing more than one year in the district where he votes, and paying direct national tax to the amount of not less than ¥ 15 per annum; and the qualifications of a candidate were about the same, except that he had to be over 30 years of age. The members of the House of Representatives were then 300 and elected for a four years' term. The electoral districts were then mechanically marked out in each prefectural administrative district (*fu* or *ken*), and each of them was allotted one or two representatives at the rate of one representative to every 120,000 people. The number of voters was approximately 500,000 out of the population of 42,000,000.

In 1900, the Law was revised and the number of voters increased to about 1,500,000, their property qualification being lowered from ¥ 15 to 10 of direct national tax. Meanwhile the property qualification of a candidate was abolished, and at the same time an electoral district was enlarged so as to coincide with a prefectual administrative district, to which from 4 to 12 seats were allotted according to its population.

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Again in 1920, an Electoral Reform Bill was passed, and the Election Law now in force was formulated. By this revised law, the property qualification of a voter has been lowered from ¥10 to 3; the number of voters increased from 1,500,000 to approximately 2,860,000; and the number of seats from 381 to 464, which are now distributed among 374 electoral districts.

Thus during the thirty years of the parliamentary history of Japan, not only has the number of franchise holders increased from 500,000 to 2,860,000, but also the electoral system as a whole, generally speaking, has been much improved, with the exception, perhaps, of the one seat-electoral district system adopted in the last revision. But it cannot be denied that the manner and method of election campaigns are still very unsatisfactory. In Japan, no definite practical issues are ever put to the front in any election. The masses of the people do not yet clearly understand even the *raison d'être* of the Imperial Diet; while on the other hand, government officials can and actually do manage the business of the State, to a great extent, independent of the Diet. The fact is, in matters of government the people of Japan are not so well instructed, as those of England or of America, and hence the political value of the vote is much less appreciated by the ordinary voters of Japan. Consequently, they take very little interest in political affairs; at best they are apathetic, so that there is danger of our politics being reduced to a professional game for certain politicians.

It is true an election in Japan is usually very hot and exciting, and often fought to a bitter end, but that is because it appeals more to passions and impulses than to reason. It is not seldom that the government interferes in election by means of the police powers it has at its disposal. The generally accepted rule of constitutional government, viz. that a Cabinet should be based on a majority of the House of Representatives, not yet obtaining in Japan, a Cabinet is often organised independent of the Diet. When it happens, as it has not infrequently, that the Cabinet cannot control a majority in the House of Representatives, it then dissolves the House assigning whatever plausible reason it may think of for the step taken. The fact is it is not necessary for the Cabinet to dissolve the House with a definite political issue on which to appeal to the people. It is done rather with the intention of threatening and displacing some obnoxious politicians in the House, and of securing in the next election a majority of the parties which are likely to support the Cabinet.

A law is in force in Japan for prohibiting corrupt practices in election, and its violation is of course very severely punished. In practice, however, all forms of corruption are widely prevalent, not because the intelligence of an average voter in Japan is lower than in England or America, but because of his lack of appreciation of the value of his right. The trouble in Japan is that the franchise-holder is unable to realise how the vote has a direct bearing upon the policy of the State, and, therefore, upon his own interests. In extreme cases some voters are even said to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

A parliamentary election in Japan is now very expensive to a candidate. Some candidates are said to have spent more than ¥100,000 in the general election of 1920, while even the minimum amount that

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a candidate of the most influential standing in his constituency has to spend would be not less than ¥ 3,000. Of course speech-makings are a prominent feature in the election, but it must be remembered that the campaign is not conducted on any definite political issue. At present canvassing is generally believed to be the most effective method in electioneering, at least it is far more fruitful in securing votes than the most persuasive propaganda that can be conceived. The reason why canvassing is so expensive is because only a very few canvassers really work for their political cause; most of them are hired with remuneration of some form or other. There are even professional "election-brokers," who view an election as other people do their business. The result is that for most candidates the election bill reaches an astonishing sum. Yet, there are enough candidates and to spare in every election. The explanation is that the Japanese people are extremely sensitive to fame and honor, so that they covet a position in the Diet merely for the sake of honor.

It should be noted at the same time that of late a strong tendency towards returning to the House of Representatives men with some definite aims and unselfish purposes has become much in evidence. In the general election of 1920, certain propaganda were found highly effective in securing votes in some constituencies. This is no doubt a healthy sign. After all a parliamentary election cannot be fought really on political issues, unless the government becomes really responsible to the popular assembly.

## The Genro

The *Genro* or so-called elder statesmen as a body have no constitutional status, but until the beginning of 1922 the Council of *Genro* was an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Marshal Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis (now Prince) Matsukata, and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves. With the death of the old Marshal, the doyen of the clique, and Marquis Okuma early in 1922, the influence of the *Genro* has naturally shown a marked decline, and the two surviving builders of the grand work of the Imperial rehabilitation which dates from half a century ago, retain their unique position solely by virtue of inertia. They are now a subject more of historical interest and less of actual reality. In one respect, however, the two patriarchs are still at least till quite recently, made to play a highly important part in directing the course of affairs of state. When an outgoing Premier submits his resignation without recommending his successor, as is very often the case in Japan where the Ministry is not yet strictly responsible to the Diet, the Emperor sends for the *Genro*, or rather, in consideration of their age, an Imperial messenger has lately been sent to ask them to recommend eligible successors. It was through their choice that the last three non-party Premiers were nominated. Since the serious illness of the nonagenarian Prince Matsukata in April last this grave duty has been devolved on Prince Saionji alone. The idea seems to be entertained seriously in some circles that the *Genro*

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system should be kept up and that a new council of *Genro* composed of less old retired statesmen but of established prestige should be created to take the place of the venerable survivors. The notion, however, has met with a cool reception, if not a scoffing criticism from the public and has apparently been given up.

## The Political Parties

The representative system of Japan dates from 1980, but the history of political parties is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party and was organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers in 1880, to be followed two years later by the Kaishin-to (Progressives) formed by the late Marquis, then Count, Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals waged against bureaucracy and militarism. Not unfrequently they even resorted to violent measures against their political opponents who, entrenched in their formidable stronghold, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical moment in the history of Japan. Fortunately Japan had at that time an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno who on the advice of the late Prince Ito, his most trusted councillor, made a solemn pledge in 1881 to establish constitutional government within ten years. The heated and dangerous political agitation was thus diverted to the constructive work of preparation and training for the eagerly anticipated day. The history of our political parties from the convoking of the first Diet in 1890 to the formation of the 4th Ito Cabinet in 1900 may be summed up in a few words. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcilable; in the second stage, either exhausted or tired of incessant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and ultimately, such progressive statesmen as Ito and Katsura formed their own parties on the basis of those previously existing. The two successful wars Japan engaged in with China and Russia temporarily allowed the reactionary element to regain power, resulting in the formation of a cabinet by General Terauchi in 1916. When his Cabinet fell and the late Mr. Hara as leader of the Seiyukai was ordered to succeed him, on the recommendation of the Genro, it was generally thought that the day of non-party administration was over, and that party government had at last come to its own. This idea gained force when by a clever manoeuvre his party secured, in the general election which took place in 1920, an overwhelming majority as a Ministerial party. It was a elusive hope and met with a rude check when their chief was assassinated in 1921 and Viscount (now plain Mr.) Takahashi, the acknowledged deputy-leader, was promoted to the vacancy. Under the relatively inexperienced control of the new leader and Premier, the partymen, who had been held down by the strong hand of his predecessor, lost discipline, caused the collapse of the Takahashi Cabinet after

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six months' existence, and ultimately, early in 1924, ended in the open rupture of the rival sections, and the splitting up of the party. The Seiyukai thus lost an absolute majority in the House while the internal squabbles of the rival sections brought about the formation of three non-party Cabinets, one after another. The seceders who took up a friendly attitude toward the Kiyoura Cabinet formed a new party styled "Seiyu-Honto," meaning "Seiyukai proper," and the other remaining party temporarily joined hands with the Kenseikai and the Kakushin-Club, at the instigation of Viscount Miura, then Privy Councillor, and reputed as arch-broker in higher politics, and organized the "Save the Constitution Alliance." The House was thus split into four or five parties none of which commanded an absolute majority before the general election of May. A sign of the times was the creation in 1923 of a business-men's party, the "Jisugyo Doshi-kai," by Mr. Saeji Mito, President of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. It is still insignificant in the House where it secured only eight seats in the general election of May.

**The Seiyu-kai and Seiyu-honto.**—Smarting from the wounds they received in the bitter quarrels they had recently, the two former fellow partymen are now separated by a deadly feud, but they are treated here, for convenience, under the same head, their history being in common till the separation of January. The creation of the Seiyu-kai by the late Prince Ito in 1900 forms a distinct chapter in the history of Japan's party politics, marking, as it does, a notable departure of both the bureaucratic statesmen and partymen in their attitude towards each other and the adoption of a new conciliatory policy in place of the cat-and-dog life they had long led. It was the Liberals who agreed to come to terms with the enlightened statesman when he decided to organize his party, so that the Seiyukai may partly be regarded as a direct descendant of Count Itagaki's pioneer organization. It was not all fair weather that the party experienced during its existence of about a quarter of a century. First, it had its first leader spirited away, as it were, by the military clique and made to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council, to be succeeded by Prince Saionji, and when the latter left the post, in 1914, the chair was filled by Mr. Hara. Naturally its Parliamentary strength had its ebb and flow; it was decidedly on the ebb when an unexpected general election was manoeuvred in 1915 by the Okuma Government. The party came out second best after the Doshi-kai (now Kensei-kai) which was friendly to the Government. The Seiyu-kai abided its time. When the late General Terauchi formed a non-party Cabinet on the fall of the Okuma administration, Mr. Hara lost no time to rally to its side as Ministerialist. His party largely recovered the lost ground in the extra general election held shortly after, but his hour of real triumph came when as successor of the soldier-statesman he formed a Seiyu-kai Cabinet, dissolved the House in 1920 over the Universal Suffrage Bill introduced by the Opposition. He succeeded in the election that followed in securing 282 seats out of the total of 464. During the seven years of his leadership his consummate ability as party-leader was fully demonstrated, and while he won implicit trust and obedience from his followers he made himself naturally an object of implacable hatred and unbounded dread to his political foe. The vicious attack consistently directed by the Opposi-

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tion papers against the Seiyu-kai hero must have been largely responsible in inspiring a half fledged megalomaniacal boy of 19, Kon-ichi Nakaoka by name, with a murderous design upon the eminent leader. From the untimely death of Mr. Hara on 4 Nov., '21 till the terrible split of the party in January '24 the history of Seiyu-kai was one of repeated troubles and internal disintegration. Following their traditional policy the party supported Admiral Kato's transcendent Ministry, but kept aloof from the next similar administration led by Admiral Yamamoto. The appearance of the Kiyoura Cabinet was a signal for the smouldering flame to burst up. Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Messrs. Tokugoro Nakahashi, Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami, and several other influential members rebelled against their chief when he had decidid to oppose the Kiyoura administration on the ground of its being unconstitutional and at last they openly seceded with large followers. The result was that the Seiyu-kai who had boasted 279 seats ost 148 as it was reported before the dissolution of the House on January 31st. Among the minority who remained faithful to their chief there were only three or four that were prominent, these being Messrs. U. Noda, K. Okazaki, S. Yokota and H. Ogawa. The dramatic incident arising out of this memorable upheaval was the resignation by the Seiyukai leader of his peerage in favor of his son and heir and also his seat in the House of Peers, in order to offer himself as candidate for Morioka, the uncontested electorate of Mr. Hara, but then divided between his, i.e. Mr. Takahashi's supporters and those of his defeated anti-Seiyukai rival.

**The Kensei-kai.**—It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the *Kokumin-to* seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the *Doshi-kai*. Shrewd politician as he was, Prince Katsura was not a success as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organised a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the *Doshi-kai* became the government party. In the general election that was held in 1915 under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the *Kensei-kai* still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remained there till other day. In the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, so that it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. In the general election of May 1924 when the desperate contest occurred between the Seiyu-kai and the Seiyu-honto formed by its deserters, the party was placed in a highly favorable position and came out relatively the strongest force in the House.

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**The Kokumin-to and Kakushin Club.**—The old Progressive party originally formed by the late Marquis Okuma in 1882, was reorganised in 1910 and then the name *Kokumin-to* was adopted. This was the party that had for a long time stood shoulder to shoulder with the *Seiyu-kai* in the desperate fight waged against the bureaucratic statesmen. After the memorable split of the party in 1913, in consequence of the birth of the late Prince Katsura's party, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, but as the third party possessed the advantage of a casting vote in the House. On September 1, 1922, the *Kokumin-to* was dissolved by its own desire and a new political association known as Kakushin (Reform) Club was formed with some *Kensei-kai* deserters and independent M. Ps., towards the close of the 45th session. Though not a bona fide political party the Club is led by Mr. Ki Inukai, a veteran politician of staunch principles and strong character who sat as Minister of Communications in the short-lived Yamamoto Cabinet.

## YAMAMOTO AND KIYOURA CABINETS

The Yamamoto Cabinet was formed over the funeral pyre of the Kato Cabinet which had ceased to exist with the sudden death of the Premier on Aug. 24. Its resignation created once more an awkward political situation, for the majority party, the Seiyukai, that had given unconditional support to the retiring non-party Cabinet was precluded from coming forward as its successor, while the Opposition was too weak to aspire to the coveted position. At last, through the recommendation of the two *Genro*, Princes Saionji and Matsukata, the Prince Regent summoned Admiral Count Yamamoto on the 28th and bade him form a new ministry. The terrible calamity of Sept. 1 obliged him to undertake in a hurry the formation of his Cabinet even when the two outstanding parties, Seiyu-kai and Kensei-kai, had declined to support it. The Cabinet formed under such extraordinary circumstances included however one veteran party leader, Mr. Ki Inukai of the Kakushin Club. The distribution of the portfolios in the "Earthquake cabinet," as it was called, are given in the "Cabinet changes since 1885."

The Seiyu-kai in the Lower House and their allies the Kenkyu-kai, the largest body in the other House, watched the doings of the Ministry with no friendly eye. In the 47th extraordinary session convoked on 11th December 1923 the Reconstruction measures were mercilessly mutilated by them. It was a cruel blow, but the Cabinet resolved to remain in power in consideration of the near approach of the wedding of the Prince Regent, the urgent need of the Reconstruction appropriations and the general election in May. Other troubles were in store for the unlucky Cabinet, for the shelving of the Earthquake-Fire Consolation Bill caused the resignation of Baron Den as the Minister solely responsible for its passage, while the official position of Viscount Goto was also compromised when the appropriation for the Reconstruction Board created by him was rejected by both Houses. The Cabinet still persisted in office. All this heroic determination was suddenly undone by a young desperado, the son of an M. P. of staunch loyalty, who fired a stick-pistol at the motor-car of the Prince Regent on Dec. 27 as he was proceeding to the Diet to attend the opening ceremony

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of the 48th session. The Prince was unhurt though the Grand Chamberlain who accompanied him was slightly wounded by a piece of broken glass. The whole nation was aghast at the news, for such an act of *lese majeste* is unknown in the history of Japan. The question arose among the Ministers themselves and also the general public whether the Home Minister alone should be held responsible for it or the whole Cabinet should resign; the latter view prevailed and the Cabinet submitted their resignation in spite of the wishes of the Prince Regent to reconsider their decision.

**The Kiyoura Cabinet.**—Formed on Jan. 7 by Viscount K. Kiyoura, then President of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the two aged *Genro*, the Cabinet was indebted for its creation to the support of the Standing Committee of the Kenkyu-kai, of the House of Peers. The Cabinet composed, exclusive of non-partisan Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, of members of the upper House, as follows;—Vis. K. Kiyoura (Prime Minister), Baron Matsui (Foreign), R. Mizuno (Home), Lieut.-Gen. Ugaki (War), Adm. K. Murakami (Navy), K. Suzuki (Justice), S. Egi (Education), Vis. T. Mayeda (Agr. & Com.), Baron Y. Fujimura (Communications), K. Komatsu (Railways.)

### The Coalition Cabinet

As a stop-gap brought into existence owing to the absence of an eligible party to succeed to the Yamamoto Cabinet, it was a foregone conclusion that the Kiyoura Cabinet would resign when the general election of May resulted in the defeat of its supporters the Seiyu-honto. The guiding spirit in the formal process of developing the impending change was now Prince Saionji who had retired to Kyoto in May. To his humble villa flocked one notable after another. Premier Kiyoura and Grand Chamberlain Count Tokugawa among the rest. The process made a rapid development. On 7 June the whole Cabinet submitted resignation, on 9th Viscount Kato was summoned by the Prince Regent, and on 11th the Coalition Ministry was created. Its platform is believed to be, 1. enforcement of official discipline, 2. thorough readjustment of administration and finance, 3. putting into effect of the manhood suffrage plan.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister.— | Vis. T. Kato, President of Kensei-kai. |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs.— | Baron K. Shidehara, ex-Amb. to U.S.A. |
| Minister of Home Affairs.— | R. Wakatsuki, Kensei-kai Leader. |
| Minister of Finance.— | Y. Hamaguchi, Kensei-kai M.P. |
| Minister of War.— | Lieut.-Gen. K. Ugaki, retaining his post |
| Minister of Navy.— | Adm. H. Takarabe. |
| Minister of Justice.— | S. Yokota, Seiyu-kai M.P. |
| Minister of Education.— | R. Okada, Mem. of House of Peers. |
| Minister of Agr. & Com.— | K. Takahashi, President of Seiyu-kai. |
| Minister of Communications.— | K. Inukai, Kakushin Club Leader. |
| Minister of Railways.— | M. Sengoku, Kensei-kai Leader. |

### Cabinet Changes Since 1885

It will be seen from the following table of cabinet changes since 1885 the bureaucratic statesmen monopolized the administration till the

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formation of the 1st Okuma Cabinet in June 1898. It was the first Cabinet organized along the party lines, but unfortunately it collapsed after a short existence from internal dissension of the two rival parties that had temporarily sank their differences to uphold the common cause of party politics. Then followed the succession of Cabinets either purely bureaucratic or with a thin veneer of party element. Of the 14 administrations that were in power from the fall of the Okuma Cabinet down to the formation of the 2nd Yamamoto Cabinet, six were purely bureaucratic and the other eight mixed. So far the Hara Ministry and its extension, the Takahashi Ministry, have risen to the highest level accessible to party politics under the peculiarly complicated circumstances in which various political organizations work in Japan. The Hara Administration is noteworthy as the first Cabinet of Japan formed by an avowed party (Seiyu-kai) leader and an untitled commoner.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

| Ministerial chairs | 1st Ito<br>Dec. 1885 | Kuroda<br>Apr. 1889 | 1st Yamagata<br>Dec. 1889 | 1st Matsukata<br>May 1891 | 2nd Ito<br>Aug. 1892 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | Ito. | Kuroda. | Yamagata. | Matsukata. | Ito<br>Kuroda. |
| Foreign | Inouye, Ito.<br>Okuma. | Okuma. | Aoki. | Enomoto. | Mutsu.<br>Saionji. |
| Home | Yamagata. | Yamagata.<br>Matsukata.<br>Yamagata. | Yamagata.<br>Saigo. | Saigo.<br>Shinagawa.<br>Soyejima.<br>Matsukata.<br>Kono | Inouye.<br>Nomura.<br>Yoshikawa.<br>Itagaki. |
| Finance | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Matsukata. | Watanabe.<br>Matsukata.<br>Watanabe. |
| War | Oyama | Oyama. | Oyama. | Takashima. | Oyama.<br>Saigo.<br>Yamagata.<br>Oyama. |
| Navy | Saigo.<br>Oyama.<br>Saigo. | Saigo. | Saigo.<br>Kabayama. | Kabayama. | Nire.<br>Saigo. |
| Justice | Yamada. | Yamada. | Yamada. | Yamada.<br>Tanaka.<br>Kono. | Yamagata.<br>Ito.<br>Yoshikawa. |
| Education | Mori. | Mori.<br>Oyama.<br>Enomoto. | Yoshikawa. | Yoshikawa.<br>Oki. | Kono.<br>Yoshikawa.<br>Inouye.<br>Saionji. |
| Agriculture & Commerce | Tani.<br>Saigo.<br>Tani.<br>Hijikata.<br>Kuroda | Enomoto.<br>Inouye.<br>Yamagata. | Mutsu. | Mutsu.<br>Kono.<br>Sano. | Goto.<br>Enomoto. |
| Com'tions | Enomoto. | Enomoto.<br>Goto. | Goto. | Goto. | Kuroda. |

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*(Continued)*

| | 2nd Matsukata Sept. '96. | 3rd Ito Jan. '98 | 1st Okuma June '98 | 2nd Yamagata Nov. '98 | 4th Ito Oct. 1900 | 1st Katsura June '01 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | Matsukata. | Ito. | Okuma. | Yamagata. | Ito. | Katsura. |
| Foreign | Okuma. Nishi. | Nishi. | Okuma. | Aoki. | Saionji Kato. | Komura. |
| Home | Kabayama. | Yoshikawa. | Itagaki. | Saigo | Suyematsu. | Utsumi. Kodama. Yoshikawa. Kiyoura. |
| Finance | Matsukata. | Inouye. | Matsuda. | Matsuda. | Watanabe. Saionji. | Sone. |
| War | Takashima. | Katsura. | Katsura. | Katsura. | Katsura. Kodama. | Terauchi. |
| Navy | Saigo. | Saigo. | Saigo. | Yamamoto. | Yamamoto. | Yamamoto. |
| Justice | Kiyoura. | Sone. | Ohigashi | Kiyoura. | Kaneko. | Kiyoura. Hatano. |
| Edu | Hachisuka. Hamao. | Saionji. Toyama. | Ozaki. Inukai. | Kabayama. | Matsuda. | Kikuchi. Kodama. |
| Agr. & C | Enomoto. Okuma. Yamada. | M. Ito. Kaneko. | Oishi. | Sone. | Hayashi. | Hirata. Kiyoura. |
| Com'tions. | Nomura. | Suyematsu. | Hayashi. | Yoshikawa. | Hoshi Hara. | Yoshikawa Sone. |

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*(Continued)*

| | 1st Saionji Jun. '05 | 2nd Katsura July '08 | 2nd Saionji Aug. '11 | 3rd Katsura Dec. '12 | Yamamoto Feb. '13 | 2nd Okuma April '14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | Saionji. | Katsura. | Saionji. | Katsura. | Yamamoto. | Okuma. |
| Foreign | Kato. Hayashi. | Katsura. Komura. | Saionji | Katsura. | Makino. | Kato. Okuma. Ishii. |
| Home | Hara. | Hirata. | Hara. | Oura. | Hara. | Okuma. Oura. Okuma. Ichiki. |
| Finance | Sakatani. Matsuda. | Katsura. | T. Yamamoto. | Wakatsuki. | Takahashi. | Wakatsuki. Taketomi. |
| War | Terauchi. | Terauchi. | Ishimoto. | Kigoshi. | Kusunose. | Oka. Oshima. |
| Navy | Saito. | Saito. | Saito. | Saito. | Saito. | Yashiro. T. Kato. |
| Justice | Matsuda. Senge. | Okabe. | Matsuda. | Matsumuro. | Matsuda. Okuda. | Ozaki. |
| Education | Saionji. Makino. | Komatsubara. | Haseba. Makino. | Shibata. | Ooka. Okuda. | Ichiki. Takata |
| Agr. & C | Matsuoka. | Oura. | Makino. | Nakashoji. | T. Yamamoto. | Oura. Kono. |
| Com'tion | I. Yamagata. Hotta. | S. Goto. | Hayashi. | S. Goto. | Motoda. | Taketomi. Minoura. |

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*(Continued)*

| | Terauchi Oct. '16 | Hara Oct. '18 | Takahashi Nov. '21 | Kato June '22 | Yamamoto Sept. '23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premier | Terauchi. | Hara. | Takahashi. | Kato. | Yamamoto. |
| Home | Goto. | Tokonami. | Tokonami. | Mizuno. | Goto. |
| Foreign | Terauchi, Motono. | Uchida. Hara. | Uchida. | Uchida. | Yamamoto, Ijuin. |
| War | Oshima. | Tanaka. Yamanashi. | Yamanashi. | Yamanashi. | Tanaka. |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Navy.....Kato. | Kato. | Kato. | Kato, Takarabe. | Takarabe. |
| Finance .....Shoda. | Takahashi. | Takahashi. | Ichiki. | Inouye. |
| Justice.....Matsumuro. | Oki. | Oki. | Okano. | Hiranuma. |
| Education ....Okada. | Nakahashi. | Nakahashi. | Kamada. | Okano. |
| Agr. & Com...Nakashoji. | Yamamoto. | Yamamoto. | Arai. | Ten, Okano. |
| Com'tion.....Den. | Noda. | Noda. | Mayeda. | Inukai |
| Railways.....— | Motoda. | Motoda. | Oki. | Yamanouchi. |

## III. IMPERIAL DIET

### House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25); (c) Counts, Viscounts and Barons who are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective orders; (d) men of erudition or of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor; (e) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders of Peerage may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron and 30 or more for others.

The term is seven years for members under (c) and (e), the others being life members.

**The House was composed as follows on Dec. 27th 1923, on the occasion of the convocation of the 48th session :—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princes of the Blood ... | 17 | Barons ... ... ... ... | 74 |
| Princes ... ... ... ... | 14 | Imperial Nominees... ... | 112 |
| Marquises... ... ... ... | 32 | Highest Tax-Payers ... | 44 |
| Counts ... ... ... ... | 20 | Total ... ... ... ... | 401 |
| Viscounts ... ... ... ... | 73 | | |

**The present President is Prince I. Tokugawa, and the Vice-President, Marquis M. Hachisuka.**

### House of Representatives

According to the new Election Law passed in the Diet in 1919 and to be put into force in the next general election (1923), the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than ¥3 as against the previous limit of ¥10. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, and are entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to elect one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 inhabitants approximately. Each prefecture

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was formerly regarded as one electoral district, but in the new Law one member for one constituency system has been adopted. Election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man and a general election is to take place every four years. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment in 1900 of the Law of Election.

The House was at first composed of 305 members. It was increased to 381 by the Electoral Reform Bill of 1900, and again to the present number of 464 by the Election Law of 1919. The alloting of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban, while it is now 352 and 112 respectively.

### Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; the sessions dissolved being in *italics*.

| Session | Period of sitting | | | President | Vice-President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | 29 Nov., 1890 | 8 Mar., | '91 | Nakajima. | Tsuda. |
| *2nd* | *29 Nov.,* | *'91—25 Dec.,* | *'91* | | |
| 3rd | 5 May, | '92—15 June, | '92 | T. Hoshi. | Sone. |
| 4th | 29 Nov., | '92— 1 Mar., | '93 | Do. | Kusumoto. |
| *5th* | *28 Nov.,* | *'93—30 Dec.,* | *'93* | Kusumoto. | I. Abei. |
| *6th* | *16 May,* | *'94— 2 June,* | *'94* | Do. | K. Kataoka. |
| 7th | 18 Oct., | '94—22 Oct., | '94 | Do. | S. Shimada. |
| 8th | 24 Dec., | '94—27 Mar., | '95 | | |
| 9th | 28 Dec., | '95—29 Mar., | '96 | | |
| 10th | 25 Dec., | '96—24 Mar., | '97 | K. Hatoyama. | Do. |
| *11th* | *24 Dec.,* | *'97—25 Dec.,* | *'97* | | |
| *12th* | *19 May,* | *'98—10 June.* | *'98* | K. Kataoka. | Do. |
| 13th | 3 Dec., | '98—10 Mar., | '99 | K. Kataoka. | Motoda. |
| 14th | 22 Nov., | '99—24 Feb., | '00 | | |
| 15th | 25 Dec., | '00—25 Mar., | '01 | | |
| 16th | 10 Dec., | '01—10 Mar., | '02 | | |
| *17th* | *9 Dec.,* | *'02—28 Dec.,* | *'02* | | |
| 18th | 12 May, | '03— 5 Jun., | '03 | Do. | Sugita. |
| *19th* | *10 Dec.,* | *'03—11 Dec.,* | *'03* | H. Kono. | Do |
| 20th | 20 Mar., | '04—30 Mar., | '01 | M. Matsuda. | K. Minoura. |
| 21st | 30 Nov., | '04—28 Feb., | '05 | | |
| 22nd | 28 Dec., | '05—27 Mar., | '06 | T. Sugita. | Do. |
| 23rd | 28 Dec., | '06—23 Mar., | '07 | | |
| 24th | 24 Dec., | '07—28 Mar., | '08 | | |
| 25th | 28 Dec., | '08—25 Mar., | '09 | S. Haseba. | R. Koezuka. |
| 26th | 24 Dec., | '09—24 Mar., | '10 | | |
| 27th | 24 Dec., | '10—24 Mar., | '11 | | |
| 28th | 24 Dec., | '11—24 Mar., | '12 | | |
| 29th | 21 Aug., | '12—23 Aug., | '12 | J. Ooka. | N. Seki. |
| 30th | 24 Dec., | '12—26 Mar., | '13 | | |

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| Session | Period of sitting | President | Vice-President |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st | 26 Dec., '13—26 Mar., '14 | I. Ooka, S. Hasebe, H. Oku. | Do |
| 32nd | 5 May, '14— 8 May, '14 | H. Oku. | Do. |
| 33rd | 20 June, '14—26 June, '14 | | |
| 34th | 3 Sept., '14 – 9 Sept., '14 | | |
| *35th* | *7 Dec., '14—25 Dec., '14* | | |
| 36th | 20 May, '15—10 June, '15 | S. Shimada. | T. Hanai. |
| 37th | 1 Dec., '15—29 Feb., '16 | | Do. |
| 38th | 27 Dec., '16—25 June, '17 | | S. Hayami. |
| 39th | 22 June, '17—15 July, '17 | I. Ooka. | K. Hamada. |
| 40th | 22 Dec., '17—26 Mar., '18 | | |
| 41st | 27 Dec., '18—27 Mar., '19 | | |
| *42nd* | *26 Dec., '19—16 Feb., '20* | | |
| 43rd | 29 June, 20—30 July, '20 | S. Oku. | Y. Kasuya. |
| 44th | 25 Dec., '20 27 Mar., '21 | Do. | Do. |
| 45th | 25 Dec., '21—25 Mar., '22 | Do. | Do. |
| 46th | 27 Dec., '22 27 Mar., '23 | Y. Kasuya. | G. Matsuda. |
| 47th | 11 Dec., '23—23 Dec., '23 | Do. | Do. |
| 48th | *27 Dec., '23—31 Jan., '24* | *Do.* | *Do.* |

**Chief Secretary of the House.**—Sakae Terada.

**Sittings.**—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. After effecting the organization towards the end of December the House adjourns for about one month, so that its actual working time does not exceed two months.

## General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution. In general three or four months intervene from the date of dissolution to that of general election. Of the 15 general elections carried out from the 1st election in 1890 only two, i.e. those of 1908 and 1912, were regular and were held after the natural expiry of the 4 year term.

## Elections and the Relative Party Strength

Leaving out of account all those minor groups of temporary existence, the relative strength of those permanent parties as at the close of the respective sessions recently is shown below :—

| | Seiyukai | Seiyu-honto | Kenseika | Kokuminto or Kakushin | Neutral | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39th (June '17) | 160 | — | 119 | 35 | 25 | 42 | 381 |
| 42nd (Feb. '20) | 162 | — | 118 | 31 | 10 | 59 | 381 |
| 45th (Mar. '22) | 251 | — | 102 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 464 |
| 48th (Jan '24) | 129 | 149 | 103 | 43 | 14 | 26 | 464 |

**Number of Franchise-Holders.**—The lowering of property qualification and the extension of the privilege to new urban districts has

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resulted in the marked increase of franchise-holders. The amended election law enacted in 1920 increased the number to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent. of Japan's population, the property restriction being lowered from ¥10 to 3 of direct national tax. At the same time the old small constituency system was restored by the former Seiyukai Cabinet.

| Year | M.P.'s | Franchise-holders (1000) | Franchise-holders per 1 member | Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop | % of Voting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Voters | Absentees |
| 1890 ... ... | ...300 | 467 | 1,550 | 11.42 | — | — |
| 1903 ... ... | ..376 | 951 | 2532 | 20.91 | 86.95 | 13.05 |
| 1908 ... ... | ...379 | 1,582 | 4,1762 | 32.80 | 85.72 | 14.28 |
| 1912 ... ... | ...381 | 1,503 | 3,947 | 29.24 | 89.87 | 10.13 |
| 1917 ... ... | .. 381 | 1,422 | 3,733 | 25 72 | 91.92 | 8.08 |
| 1920 ... ... | ...464 | 3,069 | 6,166 | 46.33 | 86.70 | 13.30 |

**Profession of the Members.**—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1912 and 1920, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable, the figures showing relative percentage :—

| | 1st | 5th | 10th | 14th |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil & Military ... ... ... ... ... | .. 20.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 6 5 |
| Medicine... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Journalists ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 6.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| Lawyers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 8.0 | 8.3 | 16.9 | 14.7 |
| Business-men ... ... ... ... ... | ... 8.7 | 17 0 | 16.1 | 28 4 |
| Farmers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | .. 48.0 | 44.7 | 27.4 | 20.0 |
| Muf. & Miners ... ... ... ... ... | ... 3.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... 1.7 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 3.5 |
| No Profession ... ... ... ... ... | ... 27 | 15.3 | 23.5 | 14.0 |

**Age of the Members.**—The average is gradually increasing as follows, the figures in percentage :—

| Election | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60 or over |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st (1890)... ... ... ... | 51.3% | 35.0 | 10.0 | 3.7 |
| 5th (1898)... ... ... ... | 35.0 | 47.0 | 15.0 | 3.0 |
| 10th (1908)... ... ... ... | 16.1 | 46.4 | 34.0 | 3.4 |
| 14th (1920)... ... ... ... | 12.9 | 32.3 | 41.2 | 13.6 |

**Violation of Election Rules.**—The record from the 1st election is as follows :—

| Election | Cases | Offenders | Election | Cases | Offenders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd ... ... | 2,652 | 523 | 12th ... ... | 781 | 3,012 |
| 9th ... ... | 109 | 523 | 14th ... ... | 1,003 | 5,685 |

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extremes of 2nd and 9th elections.

| Nature of offence | 2nd | | 9th | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Offenders | Cases | Offenders |
| Present of money ... ... | 51 | 239 | 65 | 262 |
| Present in kind ... ... | 33 | 99 | 5 | 24 |

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| Nature of offence | 2nd | | 9th | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Offenders | Cases | Offenders |
| Entertainment ... ... ... | 5 | 39 | 11 | 77 |
| Intimidation ... ... ... | 13 | 50 | — | — |
| Violence ... ... ... ... | 155 | 606 | 1 | 2 |
| Carrying lethal weapons ... | 2,318 | 4,358 | — | — |
| Exchanging benefits ... | — | — | 5 | 19 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... | 74 | 239 | 23 | 50 |

## SURVEY OF PARLIAMENTARY WORK SINCE 1912

**28th Session** (Dec. 1911—Mar. '12). The 2nd Saionji Ministry that succeeded the Katsura Ministry adopted the negative financial policy.

**29th (Extraordinary) Session** (Aug. 12). Three days' session for voting the Funeral Expenses of Emperor Meiji, who died on July 30th.

**30th Session** (Dec. '12—Mar. '13). Between Nov. 9th '12 when summons were issued and Mar. 27th '13, the day of the closing ceremony, the 2nd Saionji and the 3rd Katsura Ministries resigned, and the Yamamoto Ministry created.

**31st Session** (Dec. '13—March '14). On March 23rd the Navy Bill was rejected in the Upper House and both Houses were suspended for 3 days, and were reopened on March 26th only to perform closing ceremony.

**32nd (Extraordinary) Session** (May, 1914) was convoked for four days to vote the Funeral expenses of the late Empress-Dowager.

**33rd (Extraordinary) Session** (June '14), one week session for deliberating the Naval appropriation for '14—15 year. The revision of the Light Railway Law was also passed.

**34th (Extra.) Session** (Sept., '14) was summoned to vote Tsingtau expedition expenses ¥53,000,000.

**35th Session** (Dec. '14) was dissolved after 9 days' sitting, the Opposition having rejected the increase of Army Division project.

**36th (Extra.) Session** (May, '15) a 3 week session closing on 10th, June. It was the stormiest session ever witnessed, the Opposition being bent on obstructing and annoying the Ministerialists who lacked experience and coherence.

**37th Session** (Dec. 1st, '15—Feb. 29th, '16). A prominent feature was the strong attitude shown by the Peers to the Ministry, especially over the Arms Sale affair, and the Loan question, while in the Lower House the Impeachment motion occasioned most animated discussion.

**38th Session** (Dec. '16—Jan. 26th, '17). A non-confidence motion on purely constitutional ground passed by the House caused dissolution.

**39th Session** (June, '17), a 3 week session, saw stormy scenes over the Resolution introduced by the Opposition, denouncing the Diplomatic Council as unconstitutional and over the impeachment of the Home Minister, Baron Goto. Bills to suspend subsidies to shipbuilders, to encourage iron manufacturing industry, to revise silk-yarn regulations etc. were passed.

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**40th Session** (Dec. '17—March '18). With the support of the *Shinsei-kai* and *Seiyu-kai*, the Terauchi Ministry got passed the national defence scheme and the readjustment of the taxation system.

**41st Session** (Dec. '18—March '19). The *Seiyu-kai* Cabinet backed by the *Kokumin-to* carried important measures as Expansion of Educational Organs and Revision of Election Law. Bills passed included, besides the two mentioned above, Road Law, City Planning Law, Municipal Building Law, etc.

**42nd Session** (Dec. '19—Feb. '20). The House was dissolved over the universal suffrage bill before it divided.

**43rd Session** (July 1—29, '20). The Income Tax bill, much mutilated in both Houses, and big estimates on account of national defence, transport and communication expansion were passed.

**44th Session** (Dec. '20—March, '21). Passed the Rice and Cereal Law, Expansion of Suffrage of Municipal Assembly, the Leasehold Law, Abolition of County System, etc.

**45th Session** (Dec. '21—Mar. '22). Important bills passed; State Railways Plan, the amended Stock Exchange Law, Bankruptcy Law, Trust Co. Law, National Health Insurance.

**46th Session** (Dec. '22—Mar. '23). Passed the Jury System Bill, New Pension Law, Horse Race Law, Bill for the Expansion of Higher Schools, etc.

**47th (Extra.) Session** (Dec. 11—23, '23). The Reconstruction Bill passed with mutilation, while the Fire Insurance Aid Bill was shelved by the *Seiyu-kai* party in the Lower House.

**48th Session** (Dec. '23—Jan. '24). The Three Opposition parties combining against the Kiyoura Cabinet, the House was dissolved towards the end of January.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

**Princes of the Blood**

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Chichibu, Yasuhito
Fushimi, Hirotada
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Kuni, Naruhiko
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kaya, Tsunenori
Kuni, Asaakira
Kuni, Kunihiko
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Yamashina, Takehiko

**Princes**

Ichijo, Sanetaru
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Matsukata, Masayoshi
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Atsumoto
Oyama, Kashiwa
Saionji, Kimmochi
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Yamagata, Isaburo

**Marquises**

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Date, Munenobu
Hachisuka, Masaakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kazan-in, Chikaiye
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa

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Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Michihisa
Kuni, Kunihisa
Kuroda, Nagashige
Maeda, Toshitame
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Nabeshima, Naoakira
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Shizunosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Nobutsune
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Yorinori
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Tokugawa, Kuniyori
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Tokugawa, Rairin
Yamanouchi, Toyokage

**Counts**

Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hirosawa, Kinjiro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kanjuji, Tsuneo
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kodama, Hideo
Madenokoji, Michifusa
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsuura, Atsushi
Nakagawa, Hisato
Ogasawara, Nagakoto
Ohara, Shigeaki
Oki, Enkichi
Okudaira, Masayasu
Sakai, Tadamasa
Sojima, Michimasa
Terajima, Seiichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yoshii, Kozo

**Viscounts**

Akita, Shigesue
Akizuki, Tanehide
Aoki, Nobumitsu
Aoyama, Yukinobu
Enomoto, Takenori
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Saiken
Fusewara, Noritari
Gojo, Iko
Goto, Morimitsu
Hachijo, Takamasa
Hijikata, Yushi
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Chuho
Honda, Sadakata
Horikawa, Morimaro
Hosokawa, Tatsuoki
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Jiromaru
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Kageyukoji, Suketsugu
Karahashi, Arimasa
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kuroda, Kiyoteru
Kushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takamori
Kyogoku, Takanori
Kyogoku, Takayoshi
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makino, Kazushige
Makino, Hiroki
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Naonori
Matsudaira, Norinaga
Matsudaira, Noritsugu
Mizuno, Choku
Mori, Kiyoshi
Mori, Takanori
Nabeshima, Naotora
Nagai, Naotoshi
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Niwa, Naganori
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogyu, Chikataka
Ogochi, Masatoshi
Omiya, Mochisue
Oura, Kaneichi
Rokugo, Masakata
Reizei, I-yu

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Sakai, Tadasuke
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinjo, Naotomo
Tachibana, Tanetada
Takakura, Naganori
Takeya, Harumitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Masami
Tsutsumi, Yusho
Watanabe, Chifuyu
Yonekura, Shitatsu
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yagyu, Toshihisa
Yamaguchi, Hirosato
Yonezu, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

**Barons**

Akamatsu, Norikazu
Ando, Tadao
Chiaki, Suetaka
Fujii, Kanefusa
Fujimura, Yoshio
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Hirano, Nagayoshi
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imazono, Kunisada
Ito, Bunkichi
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iwasa, Shin
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kitakawara, Kimihira
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kusumoto, Masatoshi
Mitsumi-iwakura, Tomotake
Mori, Goro
Nagayama, Morioki
Nagamatsu, Atsusuke
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nakagawa, Yoshinaga
Nawa, Naganori
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Nishimura, Seiichi
Nitta, Tadazumi
Noda, Kameki
Nyakuoji, Bunken
Obata, Daitaro
Okihara, Kofu
Otori, Fujitaro
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sanada, Kosei
Satake, Gijun
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Kennosuke
Shimazu, Hisakata
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Sufu, Kanemichi
Sugitani, Kotonaga
Takachiho, Morimaro
Takagi, Kikan
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Takegoshi, Masami
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tokugawa, Atsushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuchiya, Mitsukane
Tsuji, Taro
Uriu, Sotokichi
Usagawa, Kazumasa
Uzumaki, Tomoyasu
Yabuki, Shozo
Yamanaka, Shingi
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamanouchi, Toyomasa
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Sueyoshi
Yokoyama, Takatoshi
Zusho, Tsunenori

**Imperial Nominees**

Adachi, Tsunayuki
Akaike, Atsushi
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Asada, Tokunori
Baba, Eiichi
Den, Kenjiro, Baron
Doke, Hitoshi
Egi, Senshi
Egi, Yoku
Fujinami, Kototada, Visc.
Fujita, Shiro
Fujiyama, Raita

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Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Ga, Reishi
Gejo, Masuo
Goto, Shimpei, Visc.
Hanai, Takuzo
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hirai, Seijiro
Hijikata, Nei
Hojo, Tokiyoshi
Ichiki, Otohiko
Inuzuka, Kasutaro
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwara, Kenzo
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Izawa, Takio
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kanasugi, Eigoro
Kano, Jigoro
Kanokoji, Kogoro
Kawai, Shin-ichi
Katsuoka, Naoteru
Kato, Takaaki, Visc.
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kawamura, Takeji
Kawamura, Yoshimasu
Kitazato, Shibasaburo
Kinchi, Jashiro
Koba, Teicho
Kodama, Toshikuni
Koike, Seiichi
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Koyama, Kenzo
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Tatewaki
Matsumuro, Itasu
Megata, Tanetaro, Baron
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Mizunami, Chojiro
Mizuno, Rentaro
Murakami, Keijiro, Boron
Murano, Tsunesmon
Murota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Nagajima, Nagamoto
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nakamura, Zeko
Nio, Kuremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromichi
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okano, Keijiro
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Osawa, Kenji
Otani, Yasushi
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Ozawa, Takeo, Baron
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Sakurai, Joji
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Sato, Sunkichi
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Kiyohide
Shimura, Gentaro
Shisa, Katsu
Shoda, Kazue
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu
Takekoshi, Yosaburo
Takahashi, Takuya
Takahira, Kogoro
Takata, Sanae
Tamari, Kizo
Tanabe, Teruzane
Tanimori, Masao
Terada, Sakae
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomatsu, Magotaro, Baron
Tomiya, Sentaro
Uchida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wada, Toyoji
Wakabayashi, Raizo
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watanabe, Renkichi
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu

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Yamawaki, Gen
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Kohei
Yuchi, Sadamoto
Yuchi, Sadanori

### Hightest Tax-Payers

Aso, Takichi
Chikaoka, Kisaburo
Fujimoto, Kansaku
Hashimoto, Tatsujiro
Hirao, Kisaburo
Imai, Gosuke
Inugami Keigoro
Ishibashi, Kinji
Ishitani, Denshiro
Itami, Yataro
Ito, Denshichi
Kamada, Katsutaro
Katsuta, Genjiro
Kuwabara, Zenkichi
Miki, Yokichiro
Mita, Yoshimasa
Mizohira, Yasutaro
Nakamura, Eichiro
Narikiyo, Shin-ai
Nezu, Keikichi
Nikaido, Saburozaemon
Nishikawa, Jingoro
Okamoto, Eikichi
Omura, Hikotaro
Otani, Kahei
Saito, Zempachi
Sakurai, Ihei
Sato, Dembei
Sato, Tomoyemon
Shima, Sadajiro
Suzuki, Sobei
Takahashi, Genjiro
Takahashi, Ryuichi
Takakura, Tora
Takemura, Yoyemon
Tanaka, Kiyofumi
Tominaga, Saruo
Tsuchida, Mansuke
Tsumura, Kiryo
Yaguchi, Choyemon
Yamada, Junsei
Yamada, Ren
Yamauchi, Sagohei
Yasuda, Zenzaburo
Yokoyama, Akira

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Result of the general election carried out in May 1924:

| | May Election | | Before the Dissolution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kensei-kai ... ... ... ... ... | 151 | | 103 |
| Seiyu-honto ... ... ... ... ... | 116 | | 148 |
| Seiyu-kai ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | | 131 |
| Kakushin Club ... ... ... ... | 30 | | 43 |
| Jitsugyo Doshikai ... ... ... | 8 | | — |
| Independents ... ... ... ... | 59 | Ind. & others | 39 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 464 | | 464 |

In the following list (*S.*) stands for Seiyukai, (*S. H.*) for Seiyu-honto (*K. S.*) for Kenseikai, (*K.*) for Kakushin Club, (*J.*) for Jitsugyo Doshikai, and (*I.*) for Independents. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district.

### Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3):—Kato, Ryogoro (*S. H.*) Tanaka, Zenryu (*K. S.*) Koyama, Matsutoshi (*K. S.*)
Toyohashi City (1):—Oguchi, Kiroku (*K.*)
Okazaki City (1):—Kondo, Juzaburo (*K. S.*)
Counties (12):—Matsuyama, Kenzaburo (*S. H.*) Tange, Mojuro (*S. H.*) Kato, Taiichi (*K. S.*) Hattori, Eimei (*K. S.*) Taketomi, Wataru

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(*K. S.*) Okamoto, Jitsutaro (*K. S.*) Urano, Kanero (*S. H.*) Kato, Rokuzo (*K. S.*) Sugiura, Takeo (*K. S.*) Miwa, Ichitaro (*S.*) Shimizu, Ichitaro (*S. H.*) Suzuoki, Kurajiro (*K. S.*)

**Akita-ken**

Akita City (1):—Tanaka Ryuzo (*S. H.*)
Counties (7):—Murayama, Kiichiro (*K.*) Shida, Giyemon (*K. S.*) Machida, Chuji (*K. S.*) Ide, Shigesaburo (*S. H.*) Shioda, Dampei (*K. S.*) Ikeda, Kameji (*S. H.*) Sakakida, Seibei (*S.*)

**Aomori-ken**

Aomori City (1):—Kudo, Tetsuo (*K. S.*)
Hirosaki City (1):—Kudo, Tosao (*S. H.*)
Counties (5):—Kaneda, Hideo (*S. H.*) Koidzumi, Tatsunosuke (*S. H.*) Urayama, Suketaro (*I.*) Harada, Tojiro (*I.*) Nomura, Jisaburo (*S.*)

**Chiba-ken**

Counties (11):—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (*S. H.*) Honda, Teijiro (*S. H.*) Seki, Kazutomo (*K. S.*) Suzuki, Ryu (*S.*) Yoshinye, Shoichiro (*S. H.*) Shimura, Seiyemon (*S. H.*) Imai, Takehiko (*S.*) Tsuchiya, Seizaburo (*S.*) Mori, Chokusho (*S. H.*) Kimura, Masajiro (*S.*) Noda, Shunsaku (*S.*)

**Ehime-ken**

Matsuyama City (1):—Sugi, Yoshinobu (*I.*)
Counties (8):—Okada, On (*I.*) Murakami, Monshiro (*K.*) Ono, Torakichi (*S. H.*) Sasaki, Choji (*S.*) Dazai, Magoku (*H.*) Kawakami, Tetsuta (*S.*) Narita, Eishin (*S. H.*) Takayama, Nagayuki (*S.*)

**Fukui-ken**

Fukui City (1):—Yamamoto, Jotaro (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Kiyoshi (*S.*) Ino, Moriye (*I.*) Taniguchi, Uyemon (*K. S.*) Kumagae, Goyemon (*S. H.*) Tsuchibu, Akira

**Fukuoka-ken**

Fukuoka City (1):—Nakano, Seigo (*K. S.*)
Kokura City (1):—Sakai, Daisuke (*S.*)
Kurume City (1):—Furubayashi, Kiyota (*J.*)
Moji City (1):—Uchino, Tatsujiro (*S.*)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Yoshida, Isokichi (*K. S.*)
Yahata City (1):—Kawanami, Arajiro (*K. S.*)
Omuta City (1):—Noda, Utaro (*S.*)
Counties (12):—Yamaguchi, Tsunetaro (*S.*) Nakamura, Seizo (*S.*) Akama, Kunokichi (*S.*) Osato, Hirojiro (*K. S.*) Aoyagi, Ikujiro (*S.*) Arima, Rainei (*I.*) Yamazaki, Tatsunosuke (*I.*) Yamanouchi, Hanzo (*S.*) Ouchi, Chozo (*K.*) Sakanashi, Tetsu (*I.*) Miyazaki, Matsujiro (*K. S.*) Kanzaki, Isao (*S.*)

**Fukushima-ken**

Fukushima City (1):—Oshima, Yozo (*K. S.*)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Machino, Takema (*I.*)
Counties (9):—Konno, Kuyemon (*K. S.*) Moriyama, Hiroshi (*K. S.*) Sugamura, Taiji (*K. S.*) Hisa, Shohei (*K. S.*) Sato Tomijuro (*K. S.*) Hatta, Sokichi (*S.*) Horikiri, Zembei (*S.*) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (*K. S.*) Nakano, Torakichi (*K. S.*)

**Gifu-ken**

Gifu City (1):—Kawasaki, Suketaro (*J.*)

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Ogaki City (1):—Okamura, Senzo (*K. S.*)
Counties (8):—Muto, Kamon (*K. S.*) Aoki, Tomoshiro (*K. S.*) Takagi, Otozo (*S. H.*) Yamada, Michiye (*K. S.*) Sasaki, Buniehi (*S.*) Furuya, Yoshitaka (*K. S.*) Inouye, Kosai (*I.*) Makino, Ryozo (*S. H.*)

**Gumma-ken**

Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomesaburo (*K. S.*)
Takasaki City (1):—Kobayashi, Yashichi (*J.*)
Counties (7):—Kogure, Sanshiro (*K. S.*) Kogure, Shoichi (*S.*) Ubukata, Daikichi (*K. S.*) Aoki, Seiichi (*S.*) Imoto, Tsunesaku (*K. S.*) Iizuka, Harutaro (*K. S.*) Muto, Kinkichi (*S.*)

**Hiroshima-ken**

Hiroshima City (1):—Hayami, Seiji (*K. S.*)
Kure City (1):—Watanabe, Go (*S.*)
Onomichi City (1):—Torii, Tetsu (*S.*)
Fukuyama City (1):—Inuye, Rihachi (*K.*)
Counties (10):—Kono, Gyo (*K. S.*) Yoshida, Shinsaku (*S.*) Kurinobe, Keitaro (*K. S.*) Umeda, Kun-ichi (*S. H.*) Arakawa, Goro (*K. S.*) Kaneda, Heibei (*K. S.*) Mochizuki, Keisuke (*S.*) Yamamichi, Joichi (*K. S.*) Yokoyama, Kintaro (*K. S.*) Yuasa, Bompei (*K.*)

**Hokkaido**

Asahigawa City (1):—Bando, Kotaro (*I.*)
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (*I.*)
Muroran City (1):—Kuribayashi, Gosaku (*S. H.*)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (*K. S.*)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (*K. S.*)
Counties (11):—Okada, Itaro (*S.*) Kanbe, Tomezo (*K.S.*) Teyoki, Ryukichi (*K. S.*) Maruyama, Namiya (*S. H.*) Sawada, Rikichi (*K. S.*) Asakawa, Hiroshi (*K. S.*) Azuma, Takeshi (*S.*) Koike, Niro (*K. S.*) Okuno, Koshiro (*I.*) Kurozumi, Seisho (*S.*) Matsusane, Kiyota (*S.*)

**Hyogo-ken**

Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (*K. S.*)
Himeji City (1):—Tanaka, Takeo (*K. S.*)
Kobe City (3):—Morita, Kinzo (*J.*) Orihara, Kiichiro (*S. H.*) Sunada, Shigemasa (*K.*)
Counties (13):—Maeda, Fusanosuke (*S. H.*) Inouye, Masaji (*I.*) Fujii, Chubei (*I.*) Inouye, Toraji (*S. H.*) Hara, Sobei (*S. H.*) Wakamiya, Sadao (*I.*) Saito, Takao (*K. S.*) Chiba, Miyajiro (*S. H.*) Kodera, Kenkichi (*K. S.*) Doi, Gontai (*K.*) Hirooka, Uichiro (*S.*) Shimooka, Chuji (*K. S.*) Taki, Kumejiro (*S.*)

**Ibaraki-ken**

Mito City (1):—Kikuchi, Kenjiro (*I.*)
Counties (10):—Kono, Seigi (*K. S.*) Miyamoto, Itsuzo (*S.*) Uchida, Shinya (*S.*) Hara, Shujiro (*K. S.*) Isobe, Yasuji (*K. S.*) Imura, Goro (*S.*) Kurusu, Shichiro (*S.*) Ishii, Saburo (*S.*) Kokubo, Kishichi (*S.*) Otsu, Jun-ichiro (*K. S.*)

**Ishikawa-ken**

Kanazawa City (1):—Nagai, Ryutaro (*K. S.*)
Counties (5):—Hori, Kiko (*S. H.*) Aoyama, Kenzo (*S. H.*) Muraki, Yajiro (*K. S.*) Sato, Minoru (*K. S.*) Maihara, Otoo (*S.*)

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**Iwate-ken**
Morioka City (1):—Takahashi, Korekiyo (*S.*)
Counties (8):—Fujikawa, Seisuke (*S.*) Kashiwada, Chuichi (*S. H.*) Kumagae, Iwao (*S.*) Sakurai, Gunnosuke (*K. S.*) Hirose, Tamehisa (*S.*) Shiga, Watari (*S.*)

**Kagawa-ken**
Marugame, City (1):—Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki (*S.*)
Takamatsu City (1):—Tanaka, Teikichi (*S.*)
Counties (5):—Tozawa Tamijuro (*K. S.*) Konishi, Wa (*K. S.*) Yamashita, Taniji (*S.*) Mitsuchi, Chuzo (*S.*) Matsuda, Santoku (*I.*)

**Kagoshima-ken**
Kagoshima City (1):—Tokonami, Takojiro (*S. H.*)
Counties (10):—Nakamura, Yoshitoshi (*S. H.*) Maeda, Kempo (*S. H.*) Kurazono, Sanshiro (*S. H.*) Terada, Ichimasa (*S. H.*) Higashi, Koji (*S. H.*) Togo Minoru (*S. H.*) Hamada, Seizo (*S. H.*) Inori, Nawashiro (*S. H.*) Iwakiri, Shigeo (*S. H.*) Tsusaki, Naotake (*S. H.*)

**Kanagawa-ken**
Yokohama City (3):—Wakao, Ikutaro (*S.*) Hiranuma, Ryozo (*K. S.*) Ohama, Chuzaburo (*I.*)
Yokosuka City (1): Koizumi, Matajiro (*K. S.*)
Counties (6):—Kawaguchi, Yoshihisa (*S. H.*) Yamamura, Tokichi (*K. S.*) Uyehara, Yoshio (*S. H.*) Yamaguchi, Saichi (*S. H.*) Himkawa, Matsutaro (*K. S.*) Ono, Shigeyuki (*K. S.*)

**Kochi-ken**
Kochi City (1):—Nakaya, Sadayori (*K. S.*)
Counties (5):—Boshi, Sadaji (*S.*) Shimomoto, Shikanosuke (*I.*) Ono, Giichi (*I.*) Hamaguchi, Yuko (*K. S.*) Oishi, Dai (*S. H.*)

**Kumamoto-ken**
Kumamoto City (1):—Sato, Junzo (*I.*)
Counties (9):—Kobashi, Itta (*I.*) Oasa, Tadao (*I.*) Fujii, Keishin (*K.S.*) Nakayama, Sadao (*S. H.*) Adachi, Kenzo (*K. S.*) Harada, Jue (*S. H.*) Ikeda, Yasuchika (*S. H.*) Shimamoto, Shinji (*S. H.*) Takagi, Daishiro (*S. H.*)

**Kyoto-fu**
Kyoto City (4):—Washino, Yonetaro (*J.*) Kataoka, Chokuou (*K. S.*) Tazaki, Shingi (*K.*) Morita, Shigeru (*K. S.*)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (*K. S.*) Kido, Toyokichi (*S.*) Murakami, Kunikichi (*K. S.*) Yoshimura, Isuke (*I.*) Nagata, Momozo (*S.*)

**Miyagi-ken**
Sendai City (1):—Izawa, Heizuemon (*S.*)
Counties (6):—Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (*K. S.*) Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo (*K. S.*) Sugawara, Eigo (*K. S.*) Hoshi, Renpei (*S. H.*) Saito, Nitaro (*K. S.*) Sugawara, Den (*S.*)

**Miyazaki-ken**
Counties (5):—Yoshimatsu, Chukei (*S. H.*) Sato, Shigetoo (*S. H.*) Jin, Genkichi (*S. H.*) Nagai, Sakuji (*S. H.*) Nagamine, Yoichi (*S. H.*)

**Miye-ken**
Tsu City (1):—Hotta, Yoshijiro (*I.*)
Uji-Yamada City (1):—Hamada, Kunimatsu (*K.*)

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Yokkaichi City (1):—Iguchi, Yenjiro (*S. H.*)
Counties (8):—Koya, Mitsu (*I.*) Isaka, Hidegoro (*S. H.*) Yokoyama Ikkaku (*K. S.*) Abo, Yozo (*I.*) Takehara, Bokuichi (*S.*) Kata Kumeshiro (*S.*) Kawasaki, Katsu (*K. S.*) Ozaki, Yukio (*K.*)

**Nagano-ken**
Matsumoto City (1):—Kuroda, Akira (*I.*)
Nagano City (1):—Kasahara, Chuzo (*S.*)
Counties (11):—Matsumoto, Tadao (*K. S.*) Arikawa, Gorosaku (*I.*) Yamamoto, Shinpei (*I.*) Fukai, Takumi (*I.*) Futaki, Jun (*I.*) Okabe, Jiro (*K. S.*) Toda, Yubi (*K. S.*) Furihata, Mototaro (*K. S.*) Higuchi, Hideo (*K.S.*) Ogawa, Heikichi (*S.*) Uyehara, Etsujiro (*K.*)

**Nagasaki-ken**
Nagasaki City (1):—Nishioka, Takejiro (*I.*)
Saseho City (1):—Tomita, Gennosuke (*S. H.*)
Counties (7):—Imasato, Juntaro (*I.*) Shiba, Yasuichiro (*S. H.*) Mori, Hajime (*S. H.*) Hashimoto, Kizo (*K. S.*) Makiyama, Kozo (*S. H.*) Mukai, Shizuo (*S. H.*) Norimoto, Yuyo (*S. H.*)

**Nara-ken**
Nara City (1):—Seki, Shunkichi (*K. S.*)
Counties (4):—Baba, Yoshioki (*K.*) Osono, Yeizaburo (*S. H.*) Fukui, Jinzo (*S. H.*) Yagi, Itsuro (*S. H.*)

**Niigata-ken**
Nagaoka City:—Yamada, Mataji (*K. S.*)
Niigata City (1):—Matsui, Gunji (*K. S.*)
Takata City (1):—Masuda, Giichi (*K. S.*)
Counties (14):—Yamada, Sukesaku (*K. S.*) Ishizuka, Saburo (*K. S.*) Kato, Tomomasa (*S.*) Tatebe, Tongo (*K. S.*) Yoshiwara, Yoshio (*K. S.*) Tsutsumi, Seiroku (*S. H.*) Nakamura, Teikichi (*K. S.*) Ishiguro, Daijiro (*K. S.*) Sekiya, Magoichi (*K. S.*) Takatori, Junsaku (*I.*) Otake, Kenji (*S.*) Takahashi, Koi (*S. H.*) Tominaga, Kotaro (*K.*)
Sado Island (1):—Yamamoto, Teijiro (*S.*)

**Oita-ken**
Oita City (1):—Minoura, Katsundo (*S. H.*)
Counties (7):—Nakano, Inosuke (*I.*) Kanemitsu, Yofu (*S. H.*) Kinoshita, Kenjiro (*S. H.*) Kira, Motoo (*S. H.*) Matsuda, Genji (*S. H.*) Motoda, Hajime (*S. H.*) Shigematsu, Juji (*K. S.*)

**Okayama-ken**
Okayama City (1):—Okada, Tadahiko (*I.*)
Counties (9):—Shimidzu, Chokyo (*S. H.*) Ogawa, Gotaro (*I.*) Tanzo, Yoichi (*I.*) Doi, Michinori (*K.*) Hoshijima, Jiro (*K.*) Inukai, Ki (*K.*) Kobashi, Mozae (*K.*) Nishimura, Tanjiro (*K.*) Takakusa, Miyozo (*K.*)

**Okinawa-ken**
Nawa City (1):—Kishimoto, Gasho (*I.*)
Counties (4):—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (*S. H.*) Tezuka, Masaji (*S.*) Kamimura, Yoshiro (*S. H.*) Giho, Shigeharu (*S. H.*)

**Osaka-fu**
Osaka City (11):—Tsutsui, Tamijiro (*S. H.*) Maeno, Yoshizo (*J.*)

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Tanaka, Yuzuru (*J.*) Yoshitsu, Wataru (*S.*) Hirose, Tokuzo (*K. S.*) Muto, Sanji (*J.*) Numata, Kaichiro (*S. H.*) Yamamoto, Yoshiji (*K.*) Itano, Tomozo (*K.*) Kivose, Ichiro (*K.*) Takeuchi, Sakubei (*K. S.*)

Sakai City (1) :—Yamaguchi, Giichi (*S.*)

Counties (8) :—Morita, Masayoshi (*S. H.*) Nakabayashi, Tomonobu (*S. H.*) Isaka, Toyomitsu (*S. H.*) Iwasaki, Kojiro (*S. H.*) Satake, Shoshichi (*K. S.*) Tanaka, Matsutsu (*K. S.*) Uyeba, Hyo (*S. H.*) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (*K. S.*)

**Saga-ken**

Saga City (1) :—Fukuda, Goro (*I.*)

Counties (5) :—Nakano, Minoru (*K. S.*) Kato, Jushiro (*K. S.*) Taguchi, Banji (*S. H.*) Nishi, Eitaro (*K. S.*) Kawara, Mosuke (*S. H.*)

**Saitama-ken**

Counties (10) :—Kojima, Zensaku (*S. H.*) Matsumoto, Shinpei (*S.*) Yamaguchi, Masaji (*I.*) Saito, Keiji (*S.*) Maruyama, Goro (*K. S.*) Ichii, Kingo (*S.*) Kato, Masanosuke (*K. S.*) Hata, Toyosuke (*S.*) Kamiya, Yahei (*K. S.*) Kasuya, Gizo (*S.*)

**Shiga-ken**

Otsu City (1) :—Kanematsu, Torataro (*S.*)

Counties (5) :—Hirai, Kozaburo (*I.*) Takai, Shoji (*S.*) Tsutsumi, Yasujiro (*I.*) Fujisawa, Mankuro (*S.*) Inouye, Keinosuke (*S.*)

**Shimane-ken**

Matsuye City (1) :—Sato, Kyuzaburo (*K. S.*)

Counties (5) :—Kimura, Kozaemon (*K. S.*) Tawara, Magoichi (*K. S.*) Hara, Fujiro (*S. H.*) Hirata, Taminosuke (*S. H.*) Sakamuchi, Yukio (*S. H.*)

Oki Island (1) :—Furukawa, Kiyoshi (*S.*)

**Shizuoka-ken**

Hamamatsu City (1) :—Nakamura, Shirobei (*S. H.*)

Shizuoka City (1) :—Matsumoto, Kumpei (*K.*)

Counties (11) :—Mitsuhashi, Shiroji (*K. S.*) Nagata, Zenzaburo (*K. S.*) Yamamoto, Katsuji (*K. S.*) Kuramoto, Yoichi (*S. H.*) Kuroda, Jubei (*K. S.*) Hirano, Mitsuo (*K. S.*) Iwasaki, Kun (*S.*) Koizumi, Sakutaro (*S.*) Matsuura, Gohei (*S. H.*) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (*S. H.*) Suzuki, Fujiya (*K. S.*)

**Tochigi-ken**

Utsunomiya City (1) :—Saito, Tahei (*K. S.*)

Counties (8) :—Saito, Toshiro (*I.*) Kanda, Masao (*I.*) Sakakibara, Tsunetake (*S.*) Kojima, Shichiro (*K. S.*) Takahashi, Motoshiro (*K. S.*) Ayuba, Shosaku (*K. S.*) Takata, Umpei (*K. S.*) Yokota, Sennosuke (*S.*)

**Tokushima-ken**

Tokushima City (1) :—Kaibara, Seibei (*S. H.*)

Counties (5) :—Tanihara Ko (*S. H.*) Ikuta, Wahei (*S.*) Takashima, Hyokichi (*K.*) Akita, Kiyoshi (*K.*) Harada, Sanoji (*S. H.*)

**Tokyo-fu**

Tokyo City (16) :—Ando, Masazumi (*I.*) Hayashida, Kametaro (*K.*) Hatoyama Ichiro (*S. H.*) Kojima, Kazuo (*K.*) Miki, Fukichi (*K. S.*) Miyazaki, Saunosuke (*S.*) Nakahara, Tokutaro (*K. S.*) Ota Shinjiro (*K. S.*) Sakuma, Kotsu (*K. S.*) Seki, Naohiko (*K.*)

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Honda, Yoshinari (*I.*) Takagi, Masutaro (*I.*) Isobe, Sho (*S.*) Yano, Genkichi (*S.*) Tanomogi, Keikichi (*K. S.*) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (*K. S.*)

Hachioji City (1):—Yanami, Takeji (*K. S.*)

Counties (8):—Ishikawa Yasujiro (*K. S.*) Shinuma, Ihei (*S.*) Kojima, Shosaku (*K. S.*) Asaga, Chobei (*K. S.*) Maeda, Yonezo (*S.*, Nakajima, Moritoshi (*S.*) Takagi, Seinen (*K.*) Tsuchiya, Ko (*S. H.*)

**Tottori-ken**

Tottori City (1):—Yuya, Yoshiharu (*K. S.*)

Counties (3):—Taniguchi, Genjiro (*K. S.*) Yamamasu Giju (*K. S.*) Miyoshi, Eijiro (*I.*)

**Toyama-ken**

Takaoka City (1):—Arai, Kenzo (*K. S.*)

Toyama City (1):—Takami, Yukimichi (*S. H.*)

Counties (5):—Ishizaka, Toyoichi (*I.*) Terajima, Gonzo (*K. S.*) Ishihara, Masataro (*S. H.*) Nomura, Karoku (*K. S.*) Uyeno, Yasutaro (*S. H.*)

**Wakayama-ken**

Wakayama City (1):—Nakamura, Keijiro (*S. H.*)

Counties (5):—Sumita, Toyokichi (*S.*) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (*S.*) Nakamura, Takashi (*S.*) Okazaki, Kunisuke (*S.*) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (*I.*)

**Yamagata-ken**

Yamagata City (1):—Sasaki, Harusaku (*S.*)

Yonezawa City (1):—Miyajima, Kannosuke (*I.*)

Counties (7):—Takahashi, Kumajiro (*S.*) Nishikata, Toshima (*S.*) Saito, Kingo (*K. S.*) Saito, Shinzaburo (*K.*) Hosoume, Saburo (*S.*) Kumagai, Naota (*S.*) Nishizawa, Teikichi (*S.*)

**Yamaguchi-ken**

Shimonoseki City (1):—Akita, Toranosuke (*I.*)

Counties (8):—Kodama Yuji (*I.*) Fujita, Kanesuke (*S.*) Ooka, Ikuzo (*S.*) Nagaoka, Gaishi (*I.*) Nagata Shinnojo (*I.*) Kobayashi, Shinji (*S. H.*) Watanabe, Yusaku (*S.*) Yoshimoto, Yo (*S. H.*)

**Yamanashi-ken**

Kofu City (1):—Wakao, Shobachi (*I.*)

Counties (4):—Tanabe, Shichiroku (*S.*) Takeuchi, Tomojiro (*S.*) Fujita, Kyotaro (*S.*) Mochizuki, Kotaro (*K. S.*)

## IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts, or prefectures. Three of them are called *fu*, and the rest, *ken*. Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into *ken*, though for purpose of administration, the territory does not much differ from *ken*. Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

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These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called *gun* or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or *mura* and towns or *machi*. There are 10,885 villages and 1,314 towns. Besides there are also 59 cities or *shi*, which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a *fu* or *ken* is called *chiji* or prefectural governor, and that of a *gun*, *guncho* or county magistrate. All the prefectural governors and the county-magistrates are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, county-magistrate, mayor, and headman.

## The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. The qualifications of voter are that he must be a male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture, and paying national direct tax of whatever amount. The term of office is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisory body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally established in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, and the last revision was made in 1921.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The Government of Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a perfectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

## The County

The chief executive of the county is a magistrate, and each county has its own county-council. It is a representative institution in the same sense as a prefectural assembly. But by a law enacted in 1921, it will be abolished with the expiration of the term of office of its present members. On account of the development of the means of communications, the county as an administrative organ is gradually

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losing its significance. The abolition of the county-council would be a step towards the abolition of the administrative district of the county.

### The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise, is under the strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limit, and even in Tokyo the police forces are controlled by the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by two classes of voters, one representing the highest tax-payers in the city who pay collectively half of the total municipal direct tax, and the other, those who pay the balance of the same tax. The former are called the first class voters and the latter the second class voters. The first class voters elect half of the members of the city-council, and the second class, the remainder. The qualifications of an elector are that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, living by his own independent means, residing over two years in his municipal electoral district, and paying municipal direct tax of whatever amount.

### The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar in nature to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The electors of a town or a village council are not divided into two classes as those of the municipal council are, except those of a few specially large towns. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

### Composition of Prefectures

| Prefecture | *Gun* | City | Town | Village | Prefecture | *Gun* | City | Town | Village |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aichi ..... | 18 | 3 | 70 | 162 | Fukui ..... | 11 | 1 | 10 | 168 |
| Akita ..... | 9 | 1 | 43 | 196 | Fukuoka .. | 19 | 7 | 50 | 287 |
| Aomori ... | 8 | 2 | 12 | 156 | Fukushima | 17 | 2 | 41 | 378 |
| Chiba ... | 12 | — | 74 | 275 | Gifu ..... | 18 | 2 | 44 | 298 |
| Ehime..... | 12 | 1 | 25 | 271 | Gumma | 11 | 2 | 38 | 168 |

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| Prefecture | Gun | City | Town | Village | Prefecture | Gun | City | Town | Village |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiroshima | 16 | 4 | 40 | 388 | Oita ..... | 12 | 1 | 27 | 230 |
| Hokkaido | 87 | 5 | 29 | 272 | Okayama... | 19 | 1 | 42 | 359 |
| Hyogo ..... | 25 | 3 | 41 | 397 | Okinawa ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 52 |
| Ibaraki ... | 14 | 1 | 45 | 335 | Osaka ..... | 9 | 2 | 32 | 265 |
| Ishikawa | 8 | 1 | 18 | 202 | Saga ..... | 8 | 1 | 11 | 123 |
| Iwate ..... | 13 | 1 | 23 | 217 | Saitama ... | 9 | — | 44 | 328 |
| Kagawa ... | 7 | 1 | 20 | 176 | Shiga ..... | 12 | 1 | 18 | 184 |
| Kagoshima | 12 | 1 | 5 | 136 | Shimane ... | 16 | 1 | 15 | 272 |
| Kanagawa | 11 | 2 | 22 | 176 | Shizuoka .. | 13 | 2 | 40 | 299 |
| Kochi ..... | 7 | 7 | 20 | 176 | Tochigi ... | 8 | 1 | 32 | 143 |
| Kumamoto | 12 | 1 | 38 | 325 | Tokushima | 10 | 1 | 24 | 115 |
| Kyoto ..... | 18 | 1 | 22 | 247 | Tokyo ... | 8 | 2 | 34 | 163 |
| Miye ..... | 15 | 3 | 21 | 316 | Tottori ... | 6 | 1 | 14 | 178 |
| Miyagi | 16 | 1 | 36 | 167 | Toyama ... | 8 | 2 | 32 | 237 |
| Miyazaki... | 8 | — | 11 | 89 | Wakayama | 7 | 1 | 23 | 208 |
| Nagano ... | 16 | 2 | 26 | 366 | Yamagata | 11 | 2 | 25 | 204 |
| Nagasaki... | 9 | 2 | 5 | 179 | Yamaguchi | 11 | 1 | 19 | 206 |
| Nara ..... | 10 | 1 | 18 | 163 | Yamanashi | 9 | 1 | 7 | 235 |
| Niigata ... | 16 | 3 | 44 | 371 | Total ... | 636 | 79 | 1,328 | 10,844 |

NOTE.—For area, population, etc. see chapt. on Population.
As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

### MEMBERS OF LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

| | Prefectural | | County | | Municipal | | Town and Village | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mem. | Electors (1,000) | Mem. | Elec. (1,000) | Mem. | Elec. (1,000) | Mem. | Elec. (1,000) |
| 1915..... | 1 702 | 2,381 | 12,789 | 2,266 | 2,220 | 298 | 151,059 | 4,277 |
| 1918..... | 1,737 | 2,409 | 13,048 | 2,310 | 2,475 | 293 | 151,793 | 4,367 |
| 1920..... | 1,737 | 2,410 | 13,048 | 2,310 | 2,505 | 300 | 153,191 | 4,409 |

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# CHAPTER VII

## CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

### CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President and Procurator Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of the supreme grade. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan*, (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

### APPOINTMENT

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct, 1914 have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice-Ministership of the Departments of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State, etc. The staff of public servants was in 1920 :—

Civil Officials.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*, 852 ; *So-nin*, 9,844 ; *Han-nin* 85,395 ; Employees, 182,186 ; Total 278,277.

Military officers.—*Shin-nin* and *Choku-nin*. Army. 214. Navy. 109 ; *So-nin*, A. 15,339 N. 4,718 ; *Han-nin*, A. 1,979, N. 15,599 ; Cadets, N. 186 ; total A. 17,532, N. 20,612.

### SCALE OF SALARIES

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks, except the Premier the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of

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Korea, Formosa and Kwantung province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of the year. With the enforcement of the new scale the special allowances which had been granted since 1919 in view of marked rise in the cost of living were with drawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

*Shin-nin Rank*

| Duty | Per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister | 12,000 |
| Minister of State | 8,000 |
| Gov.-General of Korea | 8,000 |
| President of Privy Council | 7,500 |
| Gov.-General of Kwantung | 7,500 |
| Ambassador | 6,000 |
| Gov.-General of Formosa | 7,500 |
| President, Administrative Litigation Court | 7,000 |
| „ of the Board of Audit | 7,500 |
| Vice-President of Privy Council | 7,000 |
| Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea | 7,000 |
| Privy Councillor | 6,500 |

*Choku-nin Rank*

| | |
|---|---|
| President of Imp. University | 7,000-6,500 |
| „ of Imp. Steel Works | 7,000-6,500 |
| Governor of Hokkaido | 7,000 6,500 |
| Chief Secretary of Cabinet | 6,500 |
| Chief of Legislative Bureau | 6,500 |
| Chief of Colonial Bureau | 6,500 |
| Vice-Minister of State | 6,500 |
| Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa | 6,500 |
| Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police | 6,500 |
| President of Board of Decoration | 5,700 |
| Bureau Director | 5,200 |
| Chief Sec., Houses of Diet | 5,200-5,700 |
| Local Governor | 5,200-6,000 |

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥800; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥600).

The new scale for officials of *So-nin* and *Han-nin* ranks is given in the following table:—

| | Sonin (annual) ¥ | Hannin (monthly) ¥ | | Sonin (annual) ¥ | Hannin (monthly) ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class | 4,500 | 160 | 7th class | 2,400 | 65 |
| 2nd „ | 4,100 | 135 | 8th „ | 2,000 | 55 |
| 3rd „ | 3,800 | 115 | 9th „ | 1,800 | 50 |
| 4th „ | 3,400 | 100 | 10th „ | 1,600 | 45 |
| 5th „ | 3,100 | 85 | 11th „ | 1,400 | 40 |
| 6th „ | 2,700 | 75 | 12th „ | 1,200 | — |

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NOTE:—In exceptional cases the salary of Han-nin rank may be raised to the limit of ¥200 a month.

*Diplomatic and Consular Service*

| | Salary ¥ | Allowance ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... | 7,500 | 45,000 (U. S. A.)<br>40,000 (Great Britain and France)<br>35,000 (Germany)<br>30,000 (Russia and Italy)<br>25,000 (Austria)<br>28,000 (Belgium) |
| Min. Ple. & En. Ex. | 6,500<br>5,700<br>5,200 | 22,000 (Other European countries, China and Brazil<br>18,000 (Mexico and Chili)<br>25,000 (Argentine)<br>15,000 (Siam) |
| Councillor ... ... | 6,500<br>5,200 | 15,000--9,000 |
| Consul-General ... | 5,200 | 15,000 (New York)—12,000 (London)<br>6,000 (in some Chinese cities) |
| Consul ... ... ... | 4,500<br>3,800 | 9,000 (Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago etc.)<br>8,000 (Marseille, Panama, etc.)—4,000 (in some Chinese cities). |

*Officials of the Imperial Household*

| | Salary ¥ |
|---|---|
| Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Grand Chamberlain ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)... ... ... ... ... . . | 8,000 |
| Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| Lord Steward to Empress ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500-5,700 |
| Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*) ... ... ... ... ... | 7,000-6,500 |
| Director of Imp. Estate Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500-5,200 |
| Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .. ... ... ... | 7,500-6,500 |

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

*The Court of Cassation*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| President ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Procurator-General ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Judges and Procurator ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500—4,500 |

*Appeal Courts*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| Presidents ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500--5,200 |
| Chief Procurators... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,500—5,200 |
| Judges & Procurators... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .. | 5,200—4,500 |

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*District Courts*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators ... ... ... ... ... | 5,200—4,500 |

*Military Officers*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| General ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Lieut.-General ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| Major-General ... ... ... | 5,600 |
| Colonel ... ... ... ... | 4,600 |
| Lieut.-Colonel ... ... ... | 3,300 |
| Major ... ... ... ... ... | 2,600 |
| Captain ... ... ... | 2,000-1,600 |
| Lieutenant ... ... ... | 1,200-1,010 |
| Sub.-Lieutenant ... ... | 850 |
| Special Sergeant ... | 1,200–840 |

*Naval Officers*

| | Salary per annum ¥ |
|---|---|
| Admiral ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 |
| Vice-Admiral ... ... ... ... | 6,500 |
| Rear Admiral ... ... ... | 5,600 |
| Captain ... ... ... ... | 4,600 |
| Commander ... ... ... ... | 3,600 |
| Lieut.-Commander ... | 2,600 |
| Lieutenant ... ... | 2,100-1,600 |
| Sub.-Lieutenant ... ... | 1,200-1,020 |
| Midshipman ... ... ... ... | 850 |

## PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

### Civil Service

| Year ended Dec. 31 | Pension | | Annuity to family | | Retiring grant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount |
| 1919... ... | 29,429 | 5,515,048 | 11,286 | 790,816 | | |
| 1920... ... | 29,893 | 9,012,801 | 12,072 | 1,372,041 | 620 | 33,828 |

### Military Service

| Year ended Dec 31 | Pension | | Annuity to family | | Retiring grant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount |
| 1919... ... | 104,237 | 13,102,891 | 87,675 | 5,657,344 | | |
| 1920... ... | 105,284 | 24,641,930 | 87,169 | 10,958,723 | 1,264 | 172,975 |

### Naval Service

| Year ended Dec. 31 | Pension | | Annuity to family | | Retiring grant | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount |
| 1919 . .. | 34,417 | 4,851,526 | 8,495 | 677,084 | | |
| 1920 .. ... | 36,628 | 9,633,492 | 9,270 | 1,301,079 | 264 | 47,305 |

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ANNUITY ATTACHED TO THE ORDERS OF GOLDEN KITE (MILITARY HONOR) AND RISING SUN

| | Golden Kite | | Rising Sun | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of recipients | Total amount | No. of recipients | Total amount |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... | 65 859 | 8,402 300 | 5,300 | 285,922 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | 65,519 | 8,330,400 | 5,255 | 275,523 |

NOTE.—Also see "Decorations," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

## THE REVISED PENSION SYSTEM

With the approval of the 46th session of the Diet, the Government enforced in April 1923 the revised Pension Law to replace the old Military and Civil Pension Laws and other regulations and ordinances relating to pensions, retiring allowances, etc. These laws and regulations had frequently received revisions and additions and hence are much complicated, while the rate of annuities and grants provided therein had become inadequate to meet the changed social conditions. The new enactment unified the system and also effected increase in rate from 1/4 to 1/3 of the salary for civil pension and advance of 30% for military pension.

Below is given an outline of the new system.

### *Kinds of Pensions*

Pensions are divided into (a) ordinary pension, (b) additional pension, (c) retiring allowance, (d) invalid allowance, (e) pension to families of deceased officials and officers, and (f) allowance to families of deceased officials and officers.

Those who are entitled to pension under the law are civil officials above *han-nin* rank and military officers and men. The staff of public schools and libraries, prison and police officers (all above *han-nin* rank) are entitled to the same privileges as civil officials.

Civil officials and staff of public schools and libraries are under obligation to pay every month into the national treasury a sum equivalent to 1% of their monthly salary.

The right to pension ends with the death of the claimants, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

### *Ordinary Pension*

Civil officials who retire after a service of 15 years or more (10 years in the case of police and prison officers) are entitled to ordinary pension, the amount being fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retirement. The rate is 50/150 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15-16 years, 1/150 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached.

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Military officers and men are granted ordinary pension on retiring after the service of 11 years or more. For each extra year (until the maximum of 50 years is reached) an addition is allowed as shown in the under mentioned scale of rate fixed according to the rank.

| Length of service | Generals & admirals | Colonels, captains to lieutenants | Non-commissioned & warrant officers | Privates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | ¥2,500—1,867 | ¥1,534—467 | ¥400—225 | ¥200—150 |
| 15 | 2,700—1,017 | 1,656—505 | 432—253 | 224—174 |
| 20 | 2,950—2,204 | 1,808—552 | 472—288 | 254—204 |
| 25 | 3,200—2,392 | 1,961—600 | 512—323 | 284—234 |
| 30 | 3,450—2,579 | 2,113—647 | 552—358 | 314—264 |
| 35 | 3,700—2,767 | 2,266—695 | 592—393 | 344—294 |
| 40 | 3,950—2,954 | 2,418—742 | 632—428 | 374—334 |
| 45 | 4,200—3,142 | 2,571—790 | 673—463 | 404—354 |
| 50 | 4,450—3,329 | 2,703—837 | 712—498 | 434—384 |

*Additional Pension and Invalid Allowance*

Civil official and military officers and men who have retired on account of incapacity arising from ill health or wounds while in discharge of duty are granted additional pension according to the following scale :—

A. *Disabled in action*

| Degree of incapacity | Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals & admirals | Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants | Officials of hannin rank, non-commissioned & warrant officers & privates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special* | — | — | — |
| 1st | ¥2,400 | ¥1,800—1,200 | ¥1,080—900 |
| 2nd | 2,000 | 1,500—1,000 | 900—750 |
| 3rd | 1,600 | 1,200—800 | 720—600 |
| 4th | 1,280 | 960—640 | 576—480 |
| 5th | 1,000 | 750—500 | 450—375 |
| 6th | 800 | 600—400 | 360—300 |

B. *Disabled while on ordinary duty*

| Degree of incapacity | Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals & admirals | Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants | Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned & warrant officers & privates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special* | — | — | — |
| 1st | ¥1,920 | ¥1,440—960 | ¥864—720 |
| 2nd | 1,600 | 1,200—800 | 720—600 |
| 3rd | 1,280 | 960—640 | 576—480 |
| 4th | 1,024 | 768—512 | 461—384 |
| 5th | 800 | 600—400 | 360—300 |
| 6th | 640 | 480—320 | 288—240 |

N. B.* Sum of the 1st degree plus 5/10 or below of the sum.

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Invalid allowance is granted to military men below rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers who have retired on account of ill health or wounds suffered while on duty, though not disabled for life. The rate of this allowance is as follows:—

| A. *Invalid from action* | | | | B. *Invalid from discharge of duty* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degree | Rate | Degree | Rate | Degree | Rate | Degree | Rate |
| 1st | ¥1,650-1,500 | 6th | ¥825-750 | 1st | ¥1,320-1,200 | 6th | ¥660-600 |
| 2nd | 1,485-1,350 | 7th | 660-600 | 2nd | 1,188-1,080 | 7th | 528-480 |
| 3rd | 1,320-1,200 | 8th | 495-450 | 3rd | 1,056-960 | 8th | 396-360 |
| 4th | 1,155-1,050 | 9th | 330-300 | 4th | 924-840 | 9th | 264-240 |
| 5th | 950-900 | 10th | 165-150 | 5th | 792-720 | 10th | 132-120 |

### *Retiring Allowance*

Retiring allowance is granted to those who retire from the service before the tenure of service entitles them to pension, the sum being fixed as in the case of pension according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official or officer at the time of retirement. For civil officials it is calculated by multiplying the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service. For military officers the scale of rate is as shown in the following:—

| Length of service | Generals & admirals | Colonels, captains to lieutenants | Non-commissioned & warrant officers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | —— | ¥542—233 | ¥201—113 |
| 4 | —— | 1,533—467 | 400—225 |
| 6 | ¥3,250—2,800 | 2,300—700 | 428—353 |
| 8 | 5,000—3,733 | 3,067—933 | 570—350 |
| 10 | 6,250—4,667 | 3,833—1,167 | 1,000—564 |

### *Pension and Allowance to Families of Deceased Officials and Officers*

Pension is granted to the family of the deceased whose tenure of service entitles him to ordinary pension or who had already been receiving ordinary pension, the amount being (1) the whole sum of the pension to the deceased in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered in action, (2) 8/10 in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered while on ordinary duty, and (3) 5/10 in the case of death from other causes.

Allowance is granted to the family of one who died in office before the tenure of service entitles him to pension, the amount being same as the retiring allowance for the corresponding length of service.

The order of family members entitled to this pension or allowance is widow, children under age, widower, parents, and grandparents.

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## DIRECTORY

*Cabinet.*—Prime Minister ... ... ... ... ...Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Chief Secretary... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... I. Kobashi.
Director, Bureau of Statistics ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Abe.
" " Pensions ... ... ... ... ... ... Y. Gejo.
" Printing Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Ikeda.
" Bureau of Decoration ... ... ... ... ...Vis. M. Sengoku.
" " " Legislation ... ... ... ... ... Dr. S. Satake.
" " " Colonization... ... ... ... ... ... M. Tawara.

*Privy Council.*—President ... ... ... ... ...Viscount A. Hamao.
Vice-President ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Ichiki.
Chief Secretary... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Fujiyagami.

Councillors: Baron R. Kuki. Baron T. Megata. Mr. B. Yasuhiro.
Count M. Ito. Viscount T. Ishiguro. Baron Y. Kubota.
Viscount K. Kaneko. Mr. H. Arimatsu. Dr. M. Tomii.
Viscount C. Okabe. Dr. Y. Kuratomi. Marquis K. Inouye.
Dr. Baron C. Hozumi. Marquis N. Kuroda. Baron N. Hirayama.
Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura. Count S. Chinda. Baron K. Furuichi.
Prince I. Yamagata. Baron S. Omori. Baron M. Takei.

*Imperial Household.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... Visc. N. Makino.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Count S. Tokugawa.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain ... ... ... ... ... ... Visc. S. Kobayakawa.
" " ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Visc. T. Irie.
Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... ... ... .. Marq. K. Inouye.
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies ... ... ... ... ... H. Saionji.
Grand Master of Rituals ... ... ... ... ... Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Yamazaki.
" Archives Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... ... E. Sugi.
" Peerage Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ...Marq. Y. Tokugawa.
" Medical Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... M. Ikebe.
" Culinary Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... S Uyeno.
" Imperial Tombs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... T. Sekiya.
" Architecture Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Obara.
" Imperial Mews Bureau ... ... ... Prince H Ito.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal ... ... ... ... ...Count T. Hirata.
" Steward to the Empress... ... ... ... ... Baron S. Omori.
" " " Crown Prince ... ... ... Count S. Chinda.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince ... Viscount T. Iriye.
" Auditor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. Y. Kuratomi.
" Forest Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Honda.
" Poetry Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peer's School... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Fukuhara.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ...Baron K. Matsui.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Matsudaira.

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Director, Bureau of Asiatic Affairs ... ... ... ... ... K. Debuchi.
" Bureau of European & American Affairs ... K. Hirota.
" Commercial Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... M. Nagai.
" Treaty Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Yamakawa.
" Intelligence Bureau ... ... ... ... Marquis K. Komura.
N.B.—For the list of Dip. and Con. service vide Chap. on Diplomacy.

*Home Affairs.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. R. Mizuno.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Inouye.
Director, Shrine Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Omihara.
" Local Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Ushio.
" Police Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Fujinuma.
" Public Works Bureau ... ... ... ... ... R. Nagaoka.
" Sanitary Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... J. Yamada.
" Social Welfare Bureau ... ... ... ... ... H. Ikeda.

*Finance.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Shoda.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Mori.
Director, Account Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Den.
" Taxation Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... H. Kuroda.
" Finance Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Y. Tomita.
" Banking Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ... O. Matsumoto.
" Mint ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Amayake.
" Monopoly Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Chief of Customs House; Yokohama, T. Komuchi; Kobe, T. Yoshida Nagasaki, R. Shinohara; Moji, S. Nagai; Hakodate, Z. Konishi; Osaka T. Inouye.

*Justice.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Suzuki.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... R. Hayashi.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... N. Motoji.
" Criminal Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... M. Yamaoka.
" Civil Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Ikeda.
" Personnel Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... J. Mitsuyuki.
President, Supreme Court ... ... ... ... ... Dr. K. Hiranuma.
Procurator-Gen., Supreme Court ... ... ... ... ... S. Koyama.
Presidents, Appeal Courts:—K. Yamauchi (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), K. Isoya (Nagoya). B. Takahashi (Hiroshima), T. Tezuka (Nagasaki), A. Tanahashi (Miyagi), Y. Nose (Hakodate).
Chief Procurators:—N. Toshima (Tokyo), E. Tanomatsu (Osaka), I. Miki (Nagoya). H. Okaguro (Hiroshima), T. Wani (Nagasaki), R. Kawabuchi (Miyagi), L. Nakagawa (Hakodate).

*Education.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Egi.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... C. Matsumura.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... K. Awaya.
" Common " " " ... ... ... T. Yamazaki.
" Technical ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... T. Takebe.
" Library Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. T. Shideharu.
" Religion Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... J. Shimomura.
President, Tokyo Imperial University ... ... ... Dr. Y. Kotani.
N. B.—For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

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Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Tsurumi.
Bureau-Directors:—Agriculture; K. Nagamitsu. Commercial; S. Tsurumi. Industrial; Baron T. Shijo. Forestry; R. Nakai. Mining; K. Miyauchi. Fishery; R. Murakami; Food Stuff; Patents, S. Sakikawa. Imp. Gov't Steel Works; T. Shirani.

*Communications.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... Baron Y. Fujimura.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Wakamiya.
Bureau-Directors:—Communication; H. Tanabe. Electric Affairs; H. Higo. Mercantile Marine; K. Miyazaki. Financial; S. Sugi. Postal Savings; N. Amaoka. Petty Insurance; T. Kawayama.
Divisional Superintendents;—T. Yamanishi (Tokyo); S. Ida (Nagoya); G. Kawai (Osaka); K. Kambara (Hiroshima); K. Yabuuchi (Kumamoto); S. Goto (Sendai); S. Komori (Sapporo).
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*Railways.*—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Komatsu.
Vice-Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Dr. N. Okano.
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Divisional Superintendents:—M. Fukutomi (Tokyo), J. Aoki (Nagoya), T. Ishida (Kobe), T. Oita (Moji), Y. Hisatome (Sendai), K. Tanaka (Sapporo).

*Government General of Chosen.*—Governor-General Adm. Baron Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs ... ... ... C. Ariyoshi.
Com. of Chosen Army Headquarters ... ...Lieut.-Gen. S. Kikuchi.
Chief, General Affairs Section ... ... ... ... ... ... E. Moriya.
" Public Works Section ... ... ... ... ... ... S. Hara
" Railway Affairs Section ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Yage.
Bureau-Directors:—Home, T. Otsuka; Financial, I. Wada; Industrial, Y. Nishimura; Judicial T. Matsutera; Educational, K. Nagano, Police, T. Maruyama; Communication, K. Kambara.

*Government-General of Taiwan.*—Governor-General ... K. Uchida.
Director-General, Civil Affairs ... ... ... ... ... S. Kato.
Com. of Taiwan Army Headquarters ... ... ... Gen. M. Fukuda.
Bureau-Directors:—Home, T. Aiga; Finance, B. Abe; Communication, H. Yoshida; Industrial, K. Kita; Public Works, T. Aiga; Police, T. Takeuchi; Railway, S. Nimoto; Monopoly, K. Ikeda; Chief, Judicial Section, I. Wada; Director, Appeal Court, M. Sugisaka.

*Government of Kwantung.*—Civil-Governor ...Count H. Kodama.
Director-General, Civil Affairs ... ... ... A. Kawaguchi
Com. of Kwantung Army Headquarters ... ... Gen. S. Ono.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, T. Takao; Bureau of Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Bureau of Police Affairs, S. Nakayama; Dir. Appeal Court, C. Hiratsuka; Dir. Port Arthur Engineering College, C. Tomita.

*Government of Karafuto.*—Governor ... ... ... ... K. Nagai.

*Board of Audit.*—President ... ... ... ... ... K. Mizumachi.
Secretarial Chiefs ... ... ... ... H. Kono, T. Hirano, N. Tanaka.

*Court of Administrative Litigation.*—President ... ... S. Kubota.

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Councillors: Dr. R. Watanabe, Dr. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, T. Sawada, T. Iwata, B Abe.

*Metropolitan Police Board*—Inspector-General ... ... A. Aknike.

*Imperial Diet* (Vide Chap. Politics)

*War*.—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. I. Ugaki.
Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. I. Tsuno.
Director, Personnel Affairs Bureau... ... ... Maj.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.
„ Military Affairs Bureau ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. E. Hata.
„ Arms Bureau.. ... ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... ... ... Paym.-Gen. S. Mitsui.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau ... ... Surgeon-Gen. K. Yamada.
„ Law Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... ... ... K. Matsumoto.
„ Aviation Dept. ... ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. K. Yasumitsu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty ... ... Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
„ „ Crown Prince... ... ... „ „ „ „
Director, Military Arsenal ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. H. Yokoyama.
Manufactory Chiefs, Col. N. Takeda (Tokyo); Col. K. Sasamoto (Nagoya); Maj.-Gen. Y. Inouye (Osaka)
Director, General Ordinance Dept ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. A. Tarui.
„ Techuical Investigation Dept.... ... Lt.-Gen K. Yasumitsu.
„ Scientific Investigation „ ... ... Lt.-Gen. K. Nambu.
Commander, Headquarter Gendarmerie. Maj.-Gen. S. Shibayama.
„ „ of Chosen. .Maj.-Gen. T. Nasu.
Chief, Mounting Department ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. T. Watanabe.
„ Fortification „ ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. S. Tanita.
„ Horse Administration „ ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. T. Watanabe.
„ „ Transport „ ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Kawase.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory ... ... Paym.-Gen. T. Tsurubuchi.
„ Provision Department.. ... ... Paym.-Gen. G. Kobayashi.
„ Clothing „ ... ... Paym.-Gen. D. Nakamura.

*General Staff Office*.—Chief... ... ... ... ... Gen. M. Kawai.
Vice-Chief.. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. N Mutō.
Sectional Chiefs, Lt.-Gen. N. Abe (General), Maj.-Gens. J. Kurusawa, M. Itami K. Kihara J. Watanabe.
Director, Surveying Bureau ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. S. Yamauchi.

*Military Education Dept*.—Inspector-General ... Gen. J Oba.
Chief, General Affairs ... ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. I. Ugaki.
Inspectors:—Cavalry, Lt.-Gen M. Oshima; Field and Heavy Artillery, Lt.-Gen. T. Suzuki; Engineering, Maj.-Gen. K. Soda; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. K. Fuse.
Chief, Examination Committee ... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. S. Kojima.
Directory, Mil. Staff College ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. M. Tamura.
„ Art. & Eng School... ... ... ... Lt.-Gen. N. Isomura.
„ Toyama school ... ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Hishikari.
„ Riding School ... ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. J. Minami.
„ Field Art. Shooting School ... ... Maj.-Gen. Y. Hadano.
„ Heavy „ „ „ ... ... ... Col. J. Imanishi.
„ Infantry School ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen K Nagai.
„ Engineering School ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. K. Koga.

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Directory, Cadets School ... ... ... ... ... Maj.-Gen. I. Nozu.
" Central Military Prep. School.. ... Maj.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.

*Standing Army* (DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS)

| Name of Division | Commander Lieut.-Gen. | Name of Division | Commander Lieut.-Gen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guards ... ... | M. Nakajima. | 11th ... ... ... | H. Mukonishi. |
| 1st ... ... ... | Y. Shirakawa. | 12th ... ... ... | M. Morinari. |
| 2nd ... ... ... | K. Nagasaka. | 13th ... ... ... | T. Idegawa. |
| 3rd ... ... ... | M. Hamawo. | 14th ... ... ... | K. Asakuno. |
| 4th ... ... ... | C. Muraoka. | 15th ... ... ... | K. Tanaka. |
| 5th ... ... ... | S. Kishimoto. | 16th ... ... ... | R. Yamada. |
| 6th ... ... ... | K. Yuzuhara. | 17th ... ... ... | T. Ono. |
| 7th ... ... ... | G. Kokushi. | 18th ... ... ... | H. Kanaya. |
| 8th ... ... ... | J. Onodera. | 19th ... ... ... | T. Uyeda. |
| 9th ... ... ... | S. Hoshino. | 20th ... ... ... | N. Sugano. |
| 10th ... ... ... | K. Shindo. | | |

*The Navy*.—Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Adm. K. Murakami.
Vice-Minister... ... ... ... ... ... ... Vice-Adm. K. Okada.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau... ... ... Vice-Adm. G. Osumi.
" Personnel Affairs Bureau ... ... Rear-Adm. S. Furukawa.
" Supplies Bureau ... ... ... ... Rear-Adm. S. Nakasato.
" Construction Bureau ... ... ... Rear-Adm. E. Yamaguchi.
" Engineering Bureau ... ... Eng. Vice-Adm. T. Hiratsuka.
" Medical Affairs Bureau ... ... ... ... Sur.-Gen. Y. Suzuki.
" Finance Affairs Bureau... ... Paymaster-Gen. S. Fukamizu.
" Law Affairs Bureau... ... ... ... ... ... S. Uchida.
Members of Admiral's Council:—Adms H. Takarabe, G. Yamashita, M. Nawa, K. Nomaguchi, Vice-Adms. K. Ide, S. Horiuchi, K. Sato, H. Iida, N. Nakano, K. Okada, M. Yoshida, K. Kato, Rear-Adm., G. Osumi.
Chief, Technical Board... ... ... ... ... Vice-Adm. Y. Abo.
" Education Board... ... ... ... ... ... ...Adm. K. Nomaguchi.
" Hydrographical Department ... ... Rear-Adm. T. Uchida.
" Provisional Construction Dep't ... ... ... ... C. Yoshimura.
Director, Naval Staff College ... ... ... Vice-Adm. E. Yamamoto.
" Cadets School. ... ... ... ... Vice-Adm. T. Chizaka.
" Engineering School ... ... Eng. Vice-Adm. I. Ikeda.
" Medical School ... ... ... ... Surg.-R. A. I. Nishi.
" Gunnery School ... ... ... ... Vice-Adm. N. Yoshioka.
" Torpedo School ... ... ... ... Rear-Adm. K. Oya.
" Submarine School.. ... ... ... Rear-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa.
" Arsenal ... ... ... ... ... ... ...Ord.-Gen. S. Arisaka, Dr.
Act. Dir. Paymaster School.. ... ... ... ... Pm.-Cap. R. Kato.
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty ... ... ... Vice-Adm. Y. Mukai.
" to the Crown Prince ... ... ... Capt. T. Inuzuka.
*Naval Staff Board*.—Chief ... ... ... ... ... Admiral G. Yamashita.
Vice-Chief.. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Vice-Adm. S. Horiuchi.

*Admiralties*.—

Yokosuka: Vice-Adm. S. Horiuchi.... ... Kure: Adm. J. Takeshita.
Saseho: Adm. Prince Fushimi.

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# CHAPTER VIII

## DIPLOMACY

### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN ANCIENT DAYS

From the beginning of its history Japanese diplomacy has always been engaged in adopting and then adapting a new alien civilization, employing every effort to preserve our national entity against moral or political domination by the owner of such civilization. It is not too much to say, indeed, that only since the institution of the League of Nations in 1919 has our diplomacy been freed from the necessity of constant vigilance over the safety of this country or of the Far East and been placed in a proper position in the international council for peace and concord. The continental Asian, mainly Chinese, culture first reached Japanese shores through the Koreans, but it was not till after the Empress Jingu's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms that this country began systematically to introduce the writing, religion and other arts of peace from the peninsular neighbor without molestation. But soon the fountain-head of the continental culture, China, began to exercise a great influence over Japan, so that the Prince Regent Shotoku, toward the end of the Sixth Century, felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tenno-ji to impress the Chinese envoys and traders coming to the port of Osaka. The Emperor Tenji, seventy years later, had to assist another of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. Our national prestige thus safeguarded, Korean and Chinese refugees or immigrants were employed as government officials, framers of laws, compilers of histories, teachers of arts and industries, and so on; Japanese students continued to study in China till the close of the Ninth Century when the Tang influence began to wane in China. The next Sung dynasty civilization being more Buddhistic and literary than anything else, Japanese diplomacy had nothing to fear from it until the Yuen or Mongol China made inroads upon our islands and shores in the Thirteenth Century.

### ASSERTION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Nationally speaking, the Mongol invasions, eventually repulsed or annihilated, materially helped to consolidate the Feudal Government first established at Kamakura and added patriotic fervor to the

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rising spirit of *samurai* or feudal retainers, while diplomatically, political refugees from China welcomed in Japan had a restraining influence over their conquerors. Some of the later Shoguns (or *de facto* rulers of the country while the Emperor at Kyoto remained *de jure* Sovereign), however, tried to use the power and splendor of the succeeding Ming dynasty of China for purposes of their home politics and thus the Ashikaga Shogunate unwittingly invited the Chinese Court to assume an air of overlordship toward it, largely because the Shogunate tried to ingratiate itself with the Chinese in order to obtain trade privileges. Hideyoshi's expedition to Korea toward the close of the Sixteenth Century, though often misinterpreted, was really meant as a diplomatic assertion of our national independence. It ended in a failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but mainly because China sent help to what she claimed was a vassal state, Korea. On the diplomatic side, however, it deterred China from demanding tribute of Japan for good, while Chinese refugees came over to Japan when the Manchus conquered their country and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

## JAPAN IN TOUCH WITH OCCIDENTAL CIVILIZATION

In a similar way, after the Jesuit missionaries brought European civilization to this country in the Sixteenth Century, the *Shogun* of the time and some of the later *daimyos* seemed to try to strengthen their political position with Spanish or Portuguese backing, and the Dutch traders who came to the Far East, subsequently, warned the Shogun's Government of the danger of European aggression.

This resulted in a "closed country" policy: all Japanese subjects were forbidden to cross the seas to foreign countries, and only a limited number of Chinese and Dutch traders were permitted to reside at Deshima in Nagasaki. Through them and through them alone the news and knowledge of the outside world used to leak into this country after 1636 until a formidable American fleet under Perry's command first visited our shores in 1853 to urge Japan to join the modern comity of nations.

## JAPAN AND RUSSO-BRITISH RIVALRY

During our seclusion of nearly two hundred years, the attention of the Occident was turned from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the chief factors in the European rivalry for world power being England and Russia. British influence reached China through India and the first Anglo-Chinese treaty of amity and commerce was made at Nanking in 1842. To forestall a Russian advance southward by sea, furthermore, the British did not hesitate to seize a Japanese or Korean island as a coaling station. Even Commodore Perry claimed our Ogasawara-jima or Bonin Islands for the United States in 1853, not so much for the obvious reason of some American castaways living there as to prevent Russia from using them as a stepping stone

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across the Ocean to the western Continent. For the same object he recommended taking possession of a Luchu island, but President Fillmore strongly advised the Commodore to keep to his peaceful intentions. Russia, needless to say, had been making fast headway through Siberia to the Amur region and the Saghalien and Kurile islands and actually laid hands on Tsushima in the Sea of Japan only a few years after the first arrival of Perry. The opening up of Japan by the United States, therefore, answered a double purpose of saving this country from European aggression and of keeping open a steamer route between San Francisco and the Far Eastern ports.

## JAPAN'S FIRST TREATIES

But, when the first American consul arrived in Japan in 1856, Prime Minister Ii of the Shogunate Government signed a commercial treaty with him without the sanction of the Imperial Court or the approval of powerful *daimyos*, whose advice the Shogunate had asked previously. Our treaties with France, England, Russia and other Powers soon followed. It was fortunate that the Russian seizure of Tsushima took place after England's treaty with us because the Russians were forced to withdraw through the efforts of the British Minister Alcock and Admiral Hope of the British China squadron. This assistance of a foreign power in a moment of distress still further incensed the anti-foreign and anti-Shogunate elements, who murdered several foreigners as well as a number of progressive men and supporters of the Shogunate. The result was the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the following year by the allied squadrons of England, America, France, and Holland. These bombardments at last convinced the blood-ed patriots, as the Perry expedition convinced the Shogunate in 1853, of the utter futility of armed resistance to more strongly armed Powers. This was off-set, however, by two evil effects, namely, that Great Britain and France landed troops as Legation-guards, and that several of the treaty rights we had possessed were temporarily lost to us.

Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo in 1865 as British envoy to Japan, and he was shrewd enough soon to detect the mistaken policy of the Powers in having treated with the Shogunate without the Imperial signature to the treaties. They were made binding by an Imperial decree in October of that year, and this quickly quieted the anti-foreign feeling in the country but only hastened the final downfall of the Shogunal Government.

When the Emperor Komei died in 1867 and his son came to the Throne at Kyoto, his first decree was to the effect that the treaties with the Foreign Powers had received Imperial sanction, and therefore that any future attack upon the life of a foreigner would be punished by law. At the same time, an Imperial edict was issued which clearly stated the line of conduct required of the Shogun. This was followed by the latter's complete restoration of the civil and military powers to the Throne. In January, 1869, the Emperor Meiji (still at Kyoto) sent a notification to the foreign envoys to the effect that the treaties concluded by the Shogunate with their governments would be carried out to

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the letter. An invitation was also addressed to them requesting them to attend an audience to be given by him in the following month.

## THE PERUVIAN SLAVE-SHIP AFFAIR

The first event of importance in the diplomacy of the restored Imperial Government at Tokyo occurred in 1872. A Peruvian ship, the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board entered the harbor of Yokohama. One of those cruelly treated Chinese escaped from the ship and asked for protection of the Japanese authorities. The ship was seized at once and the Chinese on board were released. This led to a dispute between the Japanese and Peruvian Governments, who finally agreed to refer the matter to a Tribunal presided over by the Czar of Russia. The case was decided in our favor and proved a moral success scored by a young member of the family of nations.

## RUSSIA ACQUIRES SAGHALIEN

The next event of importance was related to Russia and resulted in our regrettable loss of the Island of Saghalien. The *daimyo* of Matsumae used to station guards in various parts of the Island of Saghalien and the Kurile Islands, as well as of the Island of Ezo (Hokkaido), and to collect tribute at times from the native inhabitants. The Russians, who began to make their appearance there early in the Eighteenth Century, first took possession of most of the Kurile group and had made several attempts to seize Saghalien as well, by the time Admiral Poutiatine arrived in Japan in 1853 with the object of opening intercourse between his country and ours and of settling the question of Saghalien. In 1854 the Russians renewed their efforts to effect the practical exclusion of the Japanese from Saghalien and five years later, Muravioff Amoorski, who had successfully wrested the Amur region from China, came to Shinagawa with a fleet of war-vessels and demanded that La Perouse Strait should be fixed as the boundary between the Russian and Japanese Empires. Negotiations being refused by the Yedo authorities, the Russians sent numerous emigrants to Saghalien to strengthen their diplomatic position. This so alarmed the Shogunate that an envoy was dispatched to St. Petersburg to propose the fixing of the fiftieth parallel, as the boundary line between the two countries. This solution of the problem failed as did others before and after, owing to the stubbornness of the Russian Government coupled with Japan's own internal troubles or want of determination. Four years after the Restoration, that is, in 1872, the Japanese Government offered to buy the 'Russian portion' of Saghalien for a sum of money. Russia consented but the negotiations were broken off as there was a strong opposition to the new arrangement in Japan. Three years later, Japan surrendered the whole territory where Japanese explorers had frequently appeared nearly two centuries before the Russians came, 'receiving' in return the Kurile Islands which had never been owned by Russia.

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## INCORPORATION OF THE LUCHU ARCHIPELAGO INTO JAPANESE TERRITORY

In 1871 the Japanese Government invited the King of Luchu to come and reside in Tokyo, raised him to the peerage, and organized the archipelago into a Japanese prefecture. The inhabitants of Luchu are closely allied in blood to the Japanese, of Ainu descent in the northern isles and of Malay descent in the southern. But in 1372 the great conquering Ming dynasty made it a vassal state of China. Later the Luchuans paid annual tribute to the Shogun of Japan, and finally the islands became a sub-fief of Satsuma, though the King of Luchu secretly paid tribute to the Chinese Court and received investiture from it. Its early incorporation into the Japanese Empire prevented further complications with China.

## THE U.S.A. & JAPAN'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER BONIN

In 1857 the United States Government finally recognized Japan's claim to the possession of the Ogasawara-jima or Bonin islands, whose further fortification the Japanese Government agreed to stop at the Washington Conference in 1922. Being situated on the sea-route from North America to South China, an English captain hoisted the Union Jack upon them in 1827, while Commodore Perry claimed them for his country in 1853 as was said before. As early as 1592, however, a Japanese named Sadayori Ogasawara had settled in the islands, claimed them as his domain, and given the archipelago his family name. But the subsequent closing of our country to Western intercourse and prohibition of the building of sea-going vessels wholly prevented Japanese settlers from going there, while many English and Americans settled there toward the middle of the last century. Fearing the complete occupation of the archipelago by foreigners, the Shogunate dispatched Government officials accompanied by a large number of settlers. Hence the dispute between America and Japan. But the moderation of the latter brought the controversy to a happy termination in an early year of Japan's modern regime.

## SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTES ABOUT FORMOSA

In 1872 a Luchuan junk was wrecked on the coast of Formosa, over which China had claimed sovereignty. This island was then inhabited mainly by savage tribes, most Chinese settlers having gone there since, and many of the crew of the junk who went ashore were brutally massacred by the aborigines. Japan demanded of China punishment of the murderers. China claimed that the Luchuans were her subjects, while with Formosa she had only a remote connection and therefore was not responsible for any act committed by its natives. The Japanese Government, thereupon, decided to send a punitive expedition and easily occupied the island in 1874. China called this a breach of her sovereignty; war appeared imminent, but

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the British Minister at Peking, Mr. Wade (afterwards Sir Thomas Wade), interposed and succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the two countries. Under this, Japan undertook to evacuate Formosa, while China consented to the payment of an indemnity.

## THE PROBLEM OF TREATY REVISION

In 1871 Prince Iwakura's Mission went to America and Europe with a view to effect treaty revisions with the Western Powers. The object of this embassy proved abortive, owing to Japan's unpreparedness to enter into international relations on terms of equality, though a clause in our treaties had provided that after the year 1872 either of the signatory Powers could propose revision. But it should be remembered that Japan's modern diplomacy made this early effort in one of its two most arduous tasks, namely, the revisions of the humiliating unilateral treaties concluded by the Shogunate with the Occidental Powers. The worst features of these treaties were (1) the granting of extra-territorial jurisdiction, that is to say, exemption of foreigners from the jurisdiction of the Japanese law courts and (2) the maintenance of a very low scale of import duties in the six open ports of Japan. The Japanese Government began to attack this knotty problem as soon as the stipulated time was in sight.

Though often hindered by more urgent domestic and Korean questions, its efforts in the same direction continued till just before the declaration of war against China in 1894, when our present treaty with Great Britain was signed at London, to be followed by the rest of the Treaty Powers in quick succession. Thus it was that a problem which had agitated the country for forty long years was finally solved. The other most arduous task, namely, the liberation of Japan and the Far East from constant fear of foreign aggression or domination, may fairly be said to have continued till the signing of the Versailles Treaty after the Great War. The first event of international importance under this head was of course the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. But before taking up that subject we must look into our treaty revisions a little more closely.

The United States alone showed its willingness to conclude a separate treaty with Japan in 1871, which surrendered the two disputed points in the old document. But this hardly improved our situation as it was required that similar treaties should be signed by the other Powers to make the revised treaty operative. The other Powers contended that Japan's opening the whole country to travel and trade would not give them any commercial benefit, while they objected to our recovery of Judicial Autonomy on the ground that the existing Japanese laws were not satisfactory from a European point of view and that they were afraid of 'miscarriage of justice' through the inexperience of the Japanese Bench, overlooking the fact that their subjects residing in South American Republics were under the jurisdiction of those states. No less than half a dozen overtures had been made to the Treaty Powers before the revisions were effected in 1894.

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The one made by Marquis Inouye in 1882 led to a long Conference in Tokyo in 1886-87, at which concessions were to be made by both parties. Meanwhile, the conditions of the proposed treaties leaked out and the Japanese Press and people strongly opposed the provision of a 'Mixed Court' in which a certain number of foreign judges were to sit. The Government was thus obliged to notify the Powers of its intention to postpone Treaty Revision until a more fitting time. The succeeding Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Okuma, resumed the task in 1888 on a new basis of negotiating with the Powers separately. The only concession he offered was the presence of foreign legal assessors in the Japanese Supreme Court in cases which concerned foreigners, and yet this suddenly evoked vehement popular opposition after Mexico, the United States, Germany and Russia had already signed their new treaties. A bomb-thrower deprived Marquis Okuma of his leg, though fortunately not of his life. The question of Treaty Revision was thus dropped once more. Viscount Aoki next formulated seven proposals, which happily aroused friendly feeling in the British Conservative Government of the time. But this time Prince Yamagata objected to the conditions and resigned the Premiership, while a fanatic's assault upon the visiting Czarevitch of Russia caused Viscount Aoki's resignation. His successor Viscount Enomoto endeavored to make the final abandonment of Consular jurisdiction synchronise with the promulgation of the promised codes in 1889. The Government was, however, defeated on the Budget and resigned. In 1893 the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet voted an address to the Throne and stated the necessity of revising the unjust treaties. Thus backed by a formidable body of public opinion, Count Mutsu opened negotiations with Great Britain at the invitation of the Rosebery Ministry in the face of popular agitation against 'Mixed Residence' and foreign ownership of property. Lest the attitude of the Imperial Diet might again interfere with the progress of Treaty Revision, it was courageously dissolved before the signing of our treaty with Great Britain on July 16, 1894.

## THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

On August 1, 1894, war was formally declared at Tokyo and Peking over the long-standing Korean question. The Peninsular Kingdom, for a long time, had almost always acknowledged greater or less dependence upon either China or Japan. As was alluded to before, however, historians know that the claims of Japan were the earlier in origin and exercised for a longer space of time. As a tribute-bearing mission used to come to Yedo upon the accession of each Tokugawa Shogun, the Japanese Government sent an embassy to the Court of Seoul in 1868 and announced the resumption of full sovereignty by the Emperor. The embassy, however, met with an insolent refusal to renew the former friendship. In 1875 a Korean fort on the Island of Kang-Hwa fired upon a Japanese warship, which gave the Tokyo Government an opportunity of concluding a Treaty of Intercourse with Korea after repeated failures. The opening words of the first article, "Chosen being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign

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rights as does Japan," gave offence to China who would still treat Korea as a vassal State, although Japan did no more to her neighboring Kingdom than the United States had done to Japan. In 1880 the first Japanese Legation was established at Seoul. But two years later, at the instigation of the Regent, Taiwon-Kun, and without the slightest provocation, our Legation was attacked and burned by a Korean mob. The Koreans subsequently agreed to send a special embassy of apology to Tokyo and to pay a sum of money as indemnity. The well-known Korean, Pak, who came to Japan as ambassador on that occasion, went home as a staunch supporter of the cause of progress and painted Japanese civilization in the brightest colors to his countrymen. Our Government, in consequence, remitted the unpaid part of the indemnity, amounting to 400,000 *yen* out of half a million, to encourage the popular welcome of modernism. Serious complications, however, arose out of a very simple affair in December, 1884. After an official banquet in the Korean capital, Prince Min, the leader of the Reactionary Party, was dragged out of the Palace and murdered, whilst several of the conservative leaders met with the same fate. The city being in a state of turmoil, the progressives asked for the assistance of the Japanese troops to protect the Palace. But the Chinese troops under Yuan Shikai, numbering more than 2,000, attacked it and put the King to flight, as there was only one Japanese against twenty Chinese. Our men retreated to the Legation, which was attacked and burnt. In Japan the people clamored for war, and they were encouraged by France. The self-restraint and caution of the Tokyo Government, however, led to the Treaty of Tientsin, negotiated by Prince Ito with Viceroy Li Hungchang, in which both Powers agreed to withdraw their troops and each promised not to dispatch any in future without previous intimation to the other. Korea promised to pay an indemnity, to punish the murderers, and to re-build the Japanese Legation at her own expense. This was the first time that China formally admitted Japan's absolute equality of rights in Korea, but in reality the convention became the basis of China's ascendancy in the peninsula and an indirect cause of the war of 1894.

In 1884 Russia concluded a commercial Treaty with Korea and M. Pavloff as Minister at the Court of Seoul at once joined the diplomatic race in the Far East. In 1888 the Russian Government concluded the famous "Overland Commercial Treaty" with Korea and laid the foundation of their encroachment on North Korea. But China's influence in Seoul always preponderated, so that the Chinese Resident, Yuan Shikai, remained virtual ruler of the Kingdom while Japan was much occupied at home with the struggle between the Government and the Diet and other pressing matters. In February, 1894, however, an event happened which hastened a Sino-Japanese conflict. Kim Okyun, Korean Revolutionary leader, who had escaped to Japan and lived here for some years, was lured to Shanghai and murdered by a Korean who professed to have acted by order of the King of Korea. His remains were conveyed on board a Chinese man-of-war to Korea, where they were subjected to brutal mutilation and public exposure. In May, 1894, the "Tong-haks" rose in arms against the corrupt officials of the Korean Court, whereupon China dispatched some 3,000 troops from Wei-hai-wei to Asan. By virtue of the Treaty of Tientsin,

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Japan also dispatched a "mixed brigade," about 8,000 in number, to the Korean capital. China demanded their immediate withdrawal. Japan insisted upon co-operating with China in reforming Korea. Russia also emphatically demanded withdrawal of Japanese troops; Japan again approached the Chinese Government to offer co-operation in Korea. A second flat refusal compelled independent action on the part of the Japanese Government. The Sino-Japanese War then followed, which was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, concluded on April 14, 1895, which embodied (1) Recognition of the full and complete independence of Korea by China, (2) Cession of the Liaotung peninsula and the adjacent waters to Japan, (3) Cession of Formosa and the Pescadores to Japan, (4) Payment to Japan of an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, (5) Opening up of Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hangchow to trade, and (6) Opening of the Yangtse River to navigation. Six days after the signing of this treaty, Russia, Germany and France "advised" the Japanese Government to renounce the definitive possession of the peninsula of Liaotung. Japan had to yield to the pressure and received from China a sum of 30,000,000 taels as compensation for the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, through the "friendly services" of the three European Powers.

## RUSSIA IN KOREA

At the end of the war with China, Marquis Inouye went to Korea as our Minister at Seoul, and at once set about the task of regenerating the country. The military system was remodelled, local administration reorganized, but soon trouble arose in the capital when General Viscount Miura succeeded Marquis Inouye as Minister. A number of Korean rebels, joined by a handful of Japanese rowdies, made a sudden rush into the Palace where they seized and murdered the Queen. Our influence at Seoul was entirely gone, notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese Government to recover the lost prestige. The King made his escape to the Russian Legation, and thenceforth the affairs of the country were directed from that place. Russian officers were employed in the Korean Army, lumber concessions were granted to Russia, and Korea even conceded to her the right to extend the Manchurian railway into the heart of the peninsula. When, therefore, Marshal Prince Yamagata was in St. Petersburg in 1896 for the Czar's coronation, the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention was concluded, by which the two Powers agreed that each should enjoy equal rights of residence in Korea and have advisory powers in her financial affairs. It was further agreed that the King should return to the Palace when tranquillity had been restored. Recognizing her past errors Japan at once began to direct her policy to the peace and prosperity of the Far East, but the territorial and financial resources of Korea were very soon placed in Russian hands and Russian intrigues at the Court of Seoul became more rife than ever. After lengthy negotiations, a second (Nishi-Rosen) Convention was signed to ensure equal rights and opportunities for the two Powers in the peninsula. In this document each Power pledged itself not to lend military or civil advisers to Korea without

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the consent of the other, while Russia agreed not to interfere with Japan's commercial and industrial interests in that country.

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

Russia, on the other hand, began to formulate her ambitious designs in China soon after the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula. By a secret treaty she obtained the right to construct the eastern portion of the Siberian railway through North Manchuria and to extend it to South Manchuria. In 1898 Germany suddenly seized Kiao-chow in Shantung; a month later Russia forced China to consent to a lease of the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, including Port Arthur; Great Britain followed Russia's example by obtaining a lease of Wei-hai-wei in Shantung, while France extorted from China a concession for the occupation of Kuang-chow Bay in the south. These foreign encroachments aroused what few patriots China possessed into the Boxer trouble of 1900, in which the Legation Quarters in Peking were surrounded and the German Minister and a Japanese Legation secretary were murdered. With the exception of Russia, all the Powers counselled the Japanese Government to dispatch a force strong enough to relieve the Legations, and Japan contributed the major part to the relieving forces. Although fortunately peace was restored in North China in a few months, Russia poured large bodies of troops into Manchuria and soon was in military occupation of the three fertile provinces, on the pretext of protecting her railway against the Boxers. Great Britain and Germany first agreed to guarantee the territorial integrity of China, and other Powers including Japan did likewise. In December, the same year, Dr. Morrison in Peking exposed in the *Times* a secret agreement by which Russia was to become the virtual ruler of Manchuria. The Japanese, British and American attitude on the matter deterred Russia for a time; her second and third attempts were similarly frustrated.

## FIRST ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Early in 1902 a Treaty of Alliance was signed by Great Britain and Japan to ensure the integrity of China and Korea against Russian aggression. Almost contemporaneously, however, France and Russia notified the London and Tokyo Governments that thenceforth the provisions of the Franco-Russian Alliance would be equally applicable to the Far East. In April, 1902, Russia agreed to a complete withdrawal of her troops in Manchuria within eighteen months. Excepting this concession on her part, the whole of Manchuria was still left at the mercy of Russia.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

After withdrawing a few companies of infantry and returning the railways outside of the Great Wall to China, Russia made seven new demands upon the Peking Government as conditions for the "eva-

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cuation" of Manchuria, every one of which was an encroachment on China's sovereignty. Great Britain, the United States and Japan at once sent their assurances to Peking to the effect that China would receive their united support in resisting Russia's demands. But it was found that large bodies of Russian troops dressed as civilians had already settled at Yongampo on the Yalu River to carry out her aggressive measures in Korea as well. Japan proposed reciprocal recognition of her preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in Manchuria. Deferring the negotiations on this proposal made at St. Petersburg, Russia made counter proposals at Tokyo in September, 1903, which were (1) Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest, and (2) A neutral zone to be formed in Korea and to extend from the south of the Yalu to the thirty-ninth parallel. Without any reply to the compromise Japan proposed, Russia further asked this country not to fortify the south-eastern coast of Korea, and continued to pour troops into Manchuria and send battleships and cruisers from the Baltic to the Far East. War was declared in Tokyo on February 10, 1904.

At the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Russo-Japanese War was brought to an end by the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., early in September, 1905. The terms of the peace treaty included (1) That the Russian rights in Port Arthur and Dalny shall pass over entirely to Japan, (2) That the Manchurian railway between Port Arthur and Changchun and all its branch lines shall be transferred to Japan, and (3) That Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Saghalien Island as far as the fiftieth parallel. As a result of the Franco-British *entente* in Europe, a Franco-Japanese convention was signed in June, 1907, which was followed in the next month by a Russo-Japanese convention guaranteeing to respect each other's interests in China and the principles of territorial integrity and equal opportunity there. This latter agreement was, in a way, an answer to the American proposal to neutralize the Manchurian railways the inception of which was probably inspired by China for reasons of her own.

## ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.A.

Japan's relations with America had always been cordial since the opening of the country through Commodore Perry's efforts. In 1906, however, the so-called "School Question" occurred at San Francisco as a result of a resolution passed by the School Board of that city to exclude Japanese and Korean children from the public schools under its supervision. The resolution was passed at the instigation of the members of a labor union which was opposed to Japanese and Korean laborers, and the issue raised by the question, though of minor importance in itself, was destined to become an international one by reason of its racial character, involving Japan not only with the United States, but also with the British Dominions in the Pacific. After futile attempts of the Japanese Consul to secure justice from the local authorities of San Francisco, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington

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laid the matter before the Federal Government and was assured of its willingness to endeavor to effect an equitable adjustment of the question, while President Roosevelt, who was responsible for the Portsmouth Peace Conference, pointed out in his message to the Fifty-Ninth Congress the injustice of the School Board's order directed against the Japanese children, and urged the necessity of adopting legislative measures to enable Japanese to be naturalized in America. But this attitude of the Federal authorities greatly incensed the Anti-Japanese elements in California, and forced the President to promise the representatives of that state that he would prohibit the influx of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and seek the restriction of Japanese immigration to America, on condition that the segregation order be withdrawn. Accordingly, after causing much irritation on both sides of the sea, the question was settled on the lines indicated by the American Executive. The next year a *modus vivendi*, since known as the Gentlemen's Agreement, was concluded between Japan and the United States at the instance of the American Government, in which the former voluntarily engaged herself to restrict the emigration of laborers to the latter country.

But the Anti-Japanese movement in the Pacific Coast States of America by no means subsided, in spite of Japan's strict observance of the Gentlemen's Agreement. In 1908 the "Oriental Exclusion League" was formed with headquarters in San Francisco, and from 1909 onward the California Legislature persistently pressed for the enactment of measures which would impose disabilities on Japanese residents in the state. And it succeeded in May, 1913, in passing the Alien Land Act, the intent of which was to deprive Japanese of the right to own real property, and to limit to three years their right to lease lands for agricultural purposes. It is hardly necessary to say that the law was discriminatory, notwithstanding the disclaimers made, for it withheld from one race what it gave to another. Upon its passage, the Japanese Ambassador lodged a formal protest with the American Government, and entered into negotiations with Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, or the conclusion of an agreement which would serve to protect the rights of his fellow countrymen. These negotiations were still in progress when a change occurred in the Japanese Government, and the new Cabinet, deeming it inadvisable to conclude the agreement in the form contemplated by its predecessor, discontinued them, and resumed instead the attitude of protest against the Alien Land Act.

Certain of the Californians, on the other hand, were not satisfied with the legislation in question, and steadily kept up their agitation with the object of further circumscribing the vested rights of Japanese farmers. They formed the "Japanese Exclusion League of California", and sponsored and campaigned for a movement to appeal to the people directly for the enactment of a more stringent law in the matter of land tenure. The initiative measure so submitted to the people over the head of the legislature was passed on November 2, 1920, and came into force on December 9. This law, in addition to reenacting the provisions of 1913, entirely took away the right of the Japanese to lease agricultural land, and disqualified them from being the guardians of their own children in respect of real property. In other words, it

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deprived the minors of Japanese descent, who were American citizens by the fact of their birth, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship over any landed property they might possess. In consequence, the Governments of Japan and America once more undertook the task of solving the questions raised by the California law-makers. The Japanese Ambassador to America, Baron Shidehara, and the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. R. S. Morris, who happened to be in Washington on leave, were authorized informally to exchange their views for this purpose, and the two diplomatists came to an agreement on the necessity of concluding a treaty in order to meet the situation caused by the discriminatory treatment of the Japanese in America. But their agreement produced no result, as neither of the Governments acted upon the recommendation embodied in this concurrence of views.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Takao Ozawa v. the United States that the appellant, being a Japanese, could not be naturalized under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This decision altogether confirmed the assumption underlying the California Land Laws that Japanese, on account of their race, were ineligible to American citizenship, and is, for this reason, resented by the people of Japan.

## RECENT SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Japan's improvement of her position in Manchuria, the main tangible result of an expensive though successful war, with Russia, was felt absolutely necessary for the peace of the Far East as well as for the economic reconstruction of this country, while China, oblivious of the fact that the whole of Manchuria had once been lost to Russia, was bent upon driving Japan entirely out of that country. In 1915, therefore, Japan had to obtain China's consent to extend the 25 year lease into 99. As unfortunately the proposal which was thus accepted was included in the so-called 21 Demands upon the Peking Government, China insisted latterly, both at the Paris and Washington Conferences that all of them should be abrogated on the ground of their infringement of her sovereign rights. The "Fifth Clause Demands", however, had been refused in 1915 and the Japanese Delegates at Washington made a formal declaration of the withdrawal of this clause and of the relinquishment of our priority rights of investment in Manchuria and Mongolia, China reserving the rights of future discussion of Japan's leasehold rights inherited from Russia. Our military convention with China, providing for co-operation against Russian Bolsheviks when necessary, was early terminated, as the Paris Conference made it clear that any aggressive war in the future would be dealt with by the League of Nations. It was generally thought that the true object of our Twenty-one Demands had been to ensure our economic position in the Far East against unfriendly rivalry after the World War, as the part object of the military convention was evidently to forestall an inundation of discarded European arms into China. By the Four Power Convention concluded by Great Britain, France, the United States and Japan at Washington, therefore, China was reassured of her sovereign rights and territorial integrity while those Powers agreed among themselves

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not to invest money or sell arms there independently.

The Republican Revolution in China of 1911 greatly complicated our relations with that country. In Japan, as elsewhere, some people sympathized more with the monarchists than with the republicans during the revolutionary trouble, while after the establishment of the Chinese Republic the conservative North and the radical South disagreed more or less continuously, thereby dividing the interested Powers into two camps of sympathizers. More futile attempts than one were made by military leaders for the restoration of the Imperial regime at Peking, and when the World War broke out in Europe one Power would try to keep China from participating in it whereas another would go to the length of supporting a military pretender in order to drag her in. This was largely due to selfish considerations on the part of such Powers. But when the United States joined the war and counselled China to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan and the European Entente felt the necessity of going a step further and advised the Chinese Republic to declare war against the Central Allies at once. China declared war in August, 1917. Subsequently the boycott of Japanese goods was repeated by Chinese as a protest against the 1915 treaty between the Peking and Tokyo Governments, and against the Paris settlement of what was mistakenly called the "Shantung question." (Japan's rights, inherited from Germany, never covered more than Kiaochow and Shantung railways. Shantung itself is a vast province with a population of more than 40,000,000.) This naturally helped to bring North and South together for a time, and also afforded those uninformed in the West and certain foreign residents in the Far East a chance of criticising our China policy severely and of objecting to further continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The latter instrument was renewed for a term of ten years on July 13, 1911, and contributed materially to maintain the peace and security of the Orient. A few days before the expiration of that term, the Governments of Great Britain and Japan notified the Council of the League of Nations that they recognised the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which was not inconsistent with the spirit of the Covenant of the League. The *raison d'être* of the alliance was, however, lost with the débâcle of Russia and Germany, and opinion was divided on the question of its renewal. In the British Empire as well as in the United States, a strong voice was raised for the discontinuance of the Agreement. It was remodelled at Washington in December, 1921, into the Four Power pact, already mentioned, on the ground that the objective of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Germany or Russia, had ceased to be a menace and a new pact was necessary to suit the new situation. The sole object of the new arrangement was joint preservation of general peace on the Pacific and maintenance of mutual respect among the signatory powers for one another's rights over their island possessions and territories in the same ocean.

## THE WORLD WAR AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

As a result of our participation in the World War, that is, of the Tsingtao campaign and of the Japanese Navy's operations on the

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Pacific, the Indian, and the Mediterranean waters, this country took a leading part in the peace negotiations at Paris in 1919. Japan being far removed from the European centre of war, however, our delegates had only two matters of national importance to submit to the Conference, namely, adoption of the principle of racial equality in the League of Nations Covenant and the complete transfer of the former German islands north of the Equator and of the leasehold of Kiaochow, and the Shantung Railway. Though disconnected with each other at first sight these two problems were of equally vital significance for Japan which the European War has thrust into a position of greater responsibility. She waged war against Germany at Tsingtao to fulfil the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, and expelled an influence inimical to the peace of the Far East. Her Navy occupied the north Equatorial German colonies in the same spirit, while its operations in other parts of the world naturally entitled Japan to a voice in the council of nations as spokesman of the hitherto unequally treated races and nationalities of Asia. In the proposed amendment to the draft Covenant, therefore, it was clearly stated that "the equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the high contracting parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." With certain qualifications the amendment obtained a clear majority in its favor at a meeting by which it was discussed. But the adoption of the principle of racial equality would raise very difficult immigration questions for the United States and for the British Overseas Dominions. The representation of the latter assumed an attitude of determined hostility to our proposal, and in consequence it was withdrawn with the reservation that the Japanese Government would press for its adoption as a principle of the League in the future.

England and France had agreed to support, and Italy not to oppose, the Japanese claims in Shangtung and over the German colonies north of the Equator. But the American and Chinese participation in the war greatly complicated the attitude of the Peace Conference on the matter. Occidental advisers employed by the Peking Government and interested nationalities both in the East and in the West carried on a very active campaign to incriminate Japan as scheming to put the entire Province of Shantung in her sphere of influence by keeping the Tsingtao-Chinan railway to herself.

Our Peace Delegation, on the other hand, went to Paris with full confidence in the Powers' confirmation of the arrangements made with China in 1915, which the three European belligerents mentioned above had already recognized. With the strong backing of an anti-Japanese sentiment in Europe and America, however, China insisted that the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 was null and void in so far as it was signed under duress, and that as a belligerent she must recover all rights in Shantung direct from Germany, not from Japan. She claimed that the so-called German rights ceased to exist when she declared war in 1917 and that she would, if the Japanese Government so desired, pay a due amount of money for the Tsingtao campaign. From our point of view this was tantamount to acknowledging that the Imperial Army and Navy fought for the Chinese Government for money,

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while it was highly doubtful at the time of the Peace Conference whether China's internal conditions would allow her to act her part satisfactorily for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. In spite of a strong opposition in the United States, the Supreme Council on April 30 decided amongst other things—(1) that all the German rights over Kiaochow and in the Province of Shantung be surrendered to Japan; (2) that Japan restore the complete autonomy over the Shantung peninsula to China but retain the former German economic rights to herself; (3) that the Tsingtao-Chinan railway and its branches be operated as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese, with a special Chinese police as guards for whom Japanese instructors be appointed by the Chinese Government; and (4) that the Japanese troops be speedily withdrawn. On June 28, when the Versailles Treaty was signed, the Chinese delegation notified the Chairman of the Peace Conference that it reserved the right of final decision about the peace treaty with Germany, and finally declined to sign the treaty. On May 7 the former German islands in the north Pacific were mandated to Japan. However, the United States claimed subsequently that a reservation had been made at a Supreme Council meeting as to Japan's mandatory rights over Yap Island, so that her share in those rights as a participant in the war was to be settled by a future convention between the two Governments concerned. The question was amicably disposed of by a mutual compromise. The United States recognized Japan's mandatory rights over the former German islands north of the Equator, while Japan, on her part, recognized among other things the inchoate right of the U. S. to erect wireless stations, and the right to land and use submarine cables on the Island of Yap. In the meantime the U. S. Senate failed to ratify the Peace Treaty, one of the chief objections of that body being the favorable award to Japan on the "Shantung" question.

## JAPAN AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

With the change of Administration at Washington, however, the responsible statesmen there began to make every effort to lay the foundation of lasting peace in and around the Pacific. Their attention was centered on two points, first to put a stop to the dangerous naval race of the leading Powers by a drastic limitation, and second to guarantee the Pacific peace by specific agreements of all the Powers interested therein. When Japan was informally approached in July, 1921, on these subjects, America's true intention or policy relative to the Far East was not clear and public opinion in this country was strongly opposed to rediscussing questions which were already settled at Paris. The popular sentiments, however, had been more and more urgently demanding a new policy of general reconciliation and co-operation in the place of one easily misconstrued as aggressive and selfish. While there may be divergence of views as to the result of the Washington Conference, it is beyond dispute that the principal objects for which it was called, namely the limitation of armaments and the elimination of the sources of international conflict, have been attained in a large measure.

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Moreover, the Conference was instrumental in solving the "Shantung" question. Previously, China had rejected Japan's repeated proposals of compromise and direct negotiation, but at Washington she agreed, through the good offices of the American and British representatives, to the basic arrangements according to which this long-standing question was finally settled at Peking on Dec. 1, 1922, to the satisfaction of both parties. By this convention China formally accepted our restitution of the leases and concessions once held by Germany, and promised to pay to Japan in Government bonds the cost price of the railway and its branches. Japan agreed on the other hand to transfer to the Chinese authorities all public buildings and other properties, except those required by her consulate-general and the community of her nationals. This entire surrender of any special position held in Shantung may be considered as an outcome of the so-called Nine Power convention by which all the Governments interested in the Far East agreed, among other things, not to support their nationals in their attempt to create a sphere of influence or to obtain a practically exclusive opportunity, in any part of the Chinese territory. And this convention has absolved Japan from the necessity of providing for the rivalry in China of any aggressive Power. The closing of Japanese and other foreign post offices in China was another result of the same convention.

To make it clear that Japan has never entertained any aggressive designs upon China or Russia, in 1922 she withdrew her troops from Hankow, the Shantung Railway zone and Siberia. In North Saghalien there remains a Japanese garrison, which will be maintained until a recognized Russian Government makes a settlement with Japan for the cruel massacre at Nicolaievsk, where 700 Japanese including women and children and the consul, his family and staff were murdered. There are now no Japanese troops whose withdrawal was called for by the 6th Resolution, dealing with foreign armed forces in China, adopted at Washington on Feb. 1, 1922.

## RESTITUTION OF KIAOCHAU LEASED TERRITORY

Upon exchange of the ratifications of the Shantung Treaty in June, 1922, a joint Japan-China Commission was appointed to draft detailed arrangements for carrying the treaty into effect. The Commission was divided into two committees, one dealing with the administration of Kiaochau and all public properties in that leased territory as also along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, and the other dealing with the question of the railway itself. The committees first met at Peking on June 26th, and signed at the beginning of December, an agreement on their respective interests.

The Japanese troops stationed along the railway had been withdrawn by May 9th, 1922. The administration of Tsingtao was transferred to China on December 10th, while the Japanese garrison was withdrawn from the port city on the 17th of the month. The railwny itself was handed over to China on January 1st, 1923. Thus the long standing

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issue was finally settled between the two Far Eastern countries. The following are the main points in the agreement signed.—

Leases of land acquired by Japanese prior to the ratification of the Shantung Treaty may be renewed for a term of thirty years under the same conditions as of the original leases. At the conclusion of that period further renewal of leases may be permitted but upon terms in accord with the land regulations governing the Open Port of Tsingtao.

Japan may purchase salt from the salt works of Tsingtao to the extent of 100 million and 350 million *kin* a year for a period of 15 years beginning with 1923. When the said term expires negotiations may be entered into for an extension of this privilege of purchase.

Of the amount of compensation, namely ¥16,000,000, payable by China for the public properties and the salt industry transferred, a sum of ¥2,000,000 shall be paid in cash within one month of the transfer of the administration. The balance ¥14,000,000 is payable in Treasury Bills to be issued at par value, the term being 15 years and at the interest of 6 percent.

A company shall be established under the joint management of China and Japan to which the mines along the railway and its appurtenances are to be transferred. Its capital shall be subscribed in equal portions, half and half. The company shall pay to the Japanese Government ¥5,000,000 million for the mines.

## THE ABORTIVE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFERENCES

Prompted by the desire to restore friendly relations with Russia, Japan has tried conferences three times at three different places, Dairen, Changchun and Tokyo, all of which, however, proving fruitless. In the last conference in which the Japanese ex-Minister to Poland met M Joffe as Representative of Soviet Russia the subjects brought up for discussion were;—

**Saghalien Question**:—In which Japan proposed to purchase the Russian half of the island at ¥15,000,000 and was met with the counter offer of not less than 1,500,000,000 gold roubles. Japan's request for a long term concession for exploiting oil, coal and forestry resources did not get any definite reply owing to absence of instruction from Moscow.

**The Nikolaievsk Massacre**:—In view of Russia's financial difficulties the Japanese representative ultimately agreed to limit the demand to apology only, but M. Joffe objecting to its wording the negotiation on this head was left open.

**International Obligations**:—The Russian representative refused to entertain Japan's demand to recognize the treaties and the debts the former Government owed Japan.

## THE LATEST PHASE OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION IN AMERICA

The chronic anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific coast has recently assumed an alarming development at Washington. In other

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words, the California enactments aimed at barring the Japanese immigrants from peacefully enjoying the fruit of their hard and honest labour, from improving the fertility of the soil for the benefit of all parties concerned, and in pursuing other productive occupations, are about to be endorsed by the Federal Government. Thus the ruling of the lower courts of California and Washington to deny to the Japanese (or aliens ineligible to citizenship) the right to lease farm lands in the two states was confirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court on 11 Nov., 1923. A week later, on 19th Nov., it also confirmed the California land law prohibiting ineligible aliens from cultivating land under crop-sharing contracts and from owning stock of an American corporation, holding agricultural land.

**The Hanihara Note.**—The same Congressmen have at last had the satisfaction of seeing their cherished wishes of excluding Japanese immigrants from America endorsed by Congress. On 12th April the House of Representatives passed the Immigration Bill containing the Japanese exclusion clause, and three days later the Senate adopted a similar measure. This means that the U. S. Legislature has decided to close the door of America to the landing of Japanese workpeople who, it should be remembered, first entered the country to take the place of Chinese labourers, expelled under the Chinese Disqualification Law.

A remarkable episode in this connection was the loud uproar which the Japanese Ambassador's Note to the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, protesting against the exclusion clause, raised among the Senators who read a "veiled threat" in it and passed the Bill with the exclusion clause by 62 to 6. It was the phrase "grave consequences" that caused such irritation to the Senators. The American press, however, universally condemned the action of Congress.

**The "Gentlemen's Agreement."**—This arrangement made in 1907 at the instance of the U. S. Government and now denounced by Congress, has had the desired effect, of restricting emigration of Japanese laborers to America. According to the official figures compiled by the American Immigration Commissioner the total number of Japanese admitted to and departing from the U. S. (Hawaii being excluded from the operation of this agreement), in the years 1908–1923 were respectively 120, 317 and 111,626, or an excess of 8,681 of those admitted over those leaving. In this excess all other classes of Japanese outside the terms of the agreement are included, such as merchants, students, tourists, government officials, etc.

## DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE (Feb. 10, 1924).

### Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

**Belgium.** (3. *Sannencho Kojimachi-ku*; Ambassador's residence-Tel. No. 1217 Aoyama.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Albert de Bassompierre. |
| Secretary ... ... ... ... ... | Franz Joly. |
| Commercial Attaché .. ... ... | Raoul Serenade. |
| Japanese Interpreter... ... ... | Albert Iitaka. |

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**France.** (*1, 1-chome, Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Kudan 3.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. M. Paul Claudel. |
| Embassy Counsellor ... ... ... | C. A. Henry. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Gaston Bradier. |
| Interpreter ... ... ... ... ... | Georges Bonmarchant. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Maurice Chayet. |
| Secretary ... ... ... ... ... | Guézennec. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | Lortat-Jacob. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Captain Vicomnt J. du Merle. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Colonel Voruz. |

**Germany.** (*14, 1-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. 520,902 Shinbashi)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Solf. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. O. Trautmann. |
| 1st. Secretary ... ... ... ... | Dr. E. Michelsen. |
| 2nd „ ... ... ... ... | Dr. Hans Kolb. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | Dr. A. Czimulinski. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... ... | H. Schultze. |

**Great Britain.** (*1, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku*; Telephone No. 2799 Ushigome; Telegraphic Add.—PRODROME, Tokio.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Sir Charles Eliot. K. C. M. G., C. B. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | C. Palairet. C. M. G. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Capt. G. C. C. Boyle, C. M. G. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Lt.-Col. F.S.G. Piggott, D.S.O., R.E. |
| Japanese Counsellor ... ... ... | H. G. Parlett. C. M. G. |
| Commercial Counsellor ... ... | Sir Edward F. Crowe, C. M. G. |
| First Secretary ... ... ... ... | H. S. Fitch. |
| Commercial Secretary ... ... | G. B Sansom. |
| Second Secretary ... ... ... | K. T. Gurney. |
| Third Secretary ... ... ... ... | L. Baggallay. |
| Honorary Attaché ... ... ... | Major R. H. Smith O. B. E. |

**Italy.** (*4. Urakasumigaseki Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Ginza 4070 & 4271.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Nobile Giacomo de Martino. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | Count Nani Mocenigo. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Alfredo de Prospero. |
| 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Attilis, |
| Naval Mil & Aero. Attaché ... | Com. Vincenzo Leone |

**United States of America.** (*Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi.*)

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|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | H.E. Cyrus E. Woods. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | Hugh R. Wilson. |
| Japanese Secretary ... ... ... | John K. Caldwell. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Norval Richardson. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Jay Pierrepont Moffat. |
| Assistant Japanese Secretary... | Eugene H. Dooman. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... | James O. Denby. |
| Commercial Attaché ... ... ... | —— |

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| Student Interpreter ... ... ... | Laurence E. Salisbury. |
| " " ... ... ... | Leo D. Sturgeon. |
| " " ... ... ... | William Nason. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Capt. Lyman A. Cotten. |
| Military Attaché... ... ... ... | Lt.-Colonel Charles Burnett. |
| Air Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | —— |
| Assistant Military Attaché ... | Major Thomas B. Larkin |
| Assisiant Naval Attaché ... ... | Lt.-Com. Garnet Hulings. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | Lt.-Col. O. P. M. Hazzard. |

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

**Argentine.** (*9, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Charge d'Affaires ... ... ... | Alejandro del Carril. |

**Bolivia.** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Ginza 4284.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Dr. Victor Munoz Reyes |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Jorge Valdes M. |
| Military Attaché... ... ... ... | Major Fausto D. Gonzales. |

**Brazil.** (*Yamagata Hotel, 4 Ichibeicho, Azabu.*)

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| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. E. L. Chermont. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | —— |

**Chili.** (*Nara Hotel, Nara City.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Luis Illanes (Chargé d'Affaires.) |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | Arthur Rose-Innes. |

**China.** (*2, Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Ginza 4167.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Yongpao Ouang. |
| Councellor ... ... ... ... ... | Chang Yuen Chih. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Chiang Hung-Geh. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | S. S. Tsien. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | H. L. Yang. |
| " ... ... ... ... ... ... | Kon Kia-ki. |
| Military Attaché... ... ... ... | Brig.-Gen. Yo K'ai-Hsien. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Capt. Lin Kwon-Ken. |

**Czecho-Slovakia.** (*144, Hommuracho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba 802.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Dr. J. Svagrovsky. |
| Secretary ... ... ... ... ... | J. Kabelka. |

**Denmark.** (*8, Nakadori, Marunouchi.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | E. Waerum (Chargé d'Affaires.) |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... ... | A. J. Clement. |

**Finland.** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku;* Tel. Shiba 726.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. Gustaf J. Ramstedt, (Chargé d'Affaires.) |

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**N therlands.** (3, *Sakaye-cho, Shiba-ku*; Tel. Shiba 131.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | H. E. J. C. Pabst. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | J. A. T. Band. |
| Interpreter ... ... ... ... ... | J. Feentra Kuiper. |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... | J. B. Snellen. |
| ,, ... ... ... ... ... | R. W. Besier. |

**Mexico.** (*21, Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Luis N. Rubalcava. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | —— |

**Norway.** (*1, Yuraku-cho, 1-chome, Koji.*, Tel. Marunouchi 925.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. J. Michelet (absent.) |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Z. Groenvold (Charge d'Affaires.) |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | Juan B. Saldana. |

**Peru.** (*Zaimoku-za, Kamakura.*)

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| Chargé d'Affaires. ... ... ... | Don Alberto Bresani. |

**Poland.** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Takanawa 4175.)

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|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Stanislas Patek. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | Henri de Zaniewski |
| 2nd ,, ... ... ... ... | Michael Moscicki. |

**Portugal.** (*1, Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Aoyama 1280.)

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|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. Julio B. Paes (Chargé d'Affaires.) |

**Siam.** (*4. Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba 185.)

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| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Phya Chamuong Dithakar. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Luang Tiro Rathakitch. |
| Sec.-Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Khun Vacha Santhorn. |
| Eléve-Interpreter ... ... ... | Cuttang Pussaja. |

**Spain.** (*248, Bluff, Yokohama*; Tel. Yokohama 306.)

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| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Don José Caro y Széchenyi. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Marq. Don Pedro de Prat y Soutzo. |
| Military Attaché .. ... ... ... | Lt.-Col. Don E. Herrera de la Rosa. |

**Sweden.** (*15, Kami-nibancho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Kudan 2206.)

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| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. O. A. H. Ewerlof. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | N. F. H. de Berencreutz. |
| Commercial Attaché .. ... ... | B. A. Ronborg. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... ... | J. O. Z tterberg. |

**Switzerland.** (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 986.)

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| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | H. E. Charles L. E. Lardy. |
| Chancellor ... ... ... ... ... | Walter Spycher. |

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN

| | |
|---|---|
| **Argentine.**—Yokohama ... ... | Emilio A. Cardahi (Vice-Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jorge Culen Ayarza. |

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|---|---|
| **Belgium.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | Alphonse Lacht (Vice-Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | M. Watteeuw (Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | F. Ringer (Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... ... | W. Davidson (Con.) |
| **Bolivia.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | S. Fioravanti Chimenz (Con.) |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... ... | K. Inabata (Con.) |
| Kobe × ... ... ... ... ... ... | Jiro Inabata (Vice-Con.) |
| **Brazil.**—Yokohama* ... ... ... | M. da Costa Bardas (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | P. Vicente de Couto (Vice-Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Joseph Jules Vachier (Con.) |
| **Chili.**—Yokohama* ... ... ... | Don Arturo L. Lecaros (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | M. Lucio Villegas (Con.) |
| **China.**—Yokohama* ... ... ... | Hsin Shen Chin (Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... | Fang Mien (Con.) |
| Chinampo × ... ... ... ... ... | Hu Sehiang (Con.) |
| New Wiju ... ... ... ... ... | Hsu Tung Fan (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ko Hung Lieh (Con.) |
| Seoul* ... ... ... ... ... ... | Foo Shih Ying (Con.-Gen.) |
| Chemulpo ... ... ... ... ... | Chang Ko Wie (Con.) |
| Fusan ... ... ... ... ... ... | Hsieh Pen Tehe (Con.) |
| Gensan × ... ... ... ... ... | Ma Ying Fu (Con.) |
| **Czecho-Slovakia.**—Yokohama | Julius Koerting (Con.) |
| **Denmark.**—Yokohama ... ... | S. Warming (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | H. Maxwell (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Irvin C. Correll. |
| **France.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | Paul Déjardin (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Armand Houchecorne (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Vachier (Acting.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... ... | Edme. Gallois (Con.) |
| **Germany.**—Yokohama* ... ... | Dr E. Ohrt (Con.) |
| Kobe* ... ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. O. Trautmann (Con.-Gen.) |
| **Great Britain.**—Yokohama* ... | E. H. Holmes (Acting Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe* ... ... ... ... ... ... | R. G. E. Forster (Con.-Gen.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Oswald White (Con.) |
| Hakodate ... ... ... ... ... | F. C. Greatrex (Vice-Con.) |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... | C. J. Davidson C.V.O., C.I.E. (Con.) |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... ... | G. B. Sansom. |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... ... | G. H. Phipps (Con.) |
| Seoul* ... ... ... ... ... ... | A. H. Lay C. M. G. (Con.-Gen.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | E. L. S. Gordon (Con.) |
| **Greece.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | W. M. Squire |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Hamish Colin Macnaughton. |
| **Italy.**—Yokohama* ... ... ... | Alfonso Gasco (Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | Cesare Tiriolo. |
| Kobe* ... ... ... ... ... | Alfonso Gasco. |
| **Mexico.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | Juan B. Vega. |

* Consulate-General  × Vice-Consulate  †Honorary Consulate.

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| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Alberto Zuckermann. |
| **Netherlands.**—Yokohama × ... | —— |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | M. J. Quist (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Oswald White. |
| Taihoku ... ... ... ... ... | C. B. Lantham (Vice-Con.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | P. C. Nicholls (Vice-Con.) |
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... ... | E. Gallois (Vice-Con.) |
| **Norway.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | F. Marcussen. |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | B. Owrum-Andresen (Acting.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | S. Ringer (Acting.) |
| Shimonoseki × ... ... ... ... | R. McKenzie (Vice-Con.) |
| **Peru.**—Yokohama .. ... ... ... | Don Francisco a Loyaza (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Don Eleodoro Ronillon (Con.) |
| **Portugal.**—Yokohama ... ... | T. M. da Cruz (Con.)† |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | Francisco da Silva e Sousa (Con.)† |
| Nagasaki × ... ... ... ... ... | S. A. Ringer (Vice-Con. † |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... ... | Tomikichi Fujisawa (Vice-Con.)† |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... ... | Katutaro Inabata (Vice-Con.)† |
| Moji ... ... ... ... ... ... | Horace Nutter (Vice-Con.)† |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ito Morimatsu (Vice-Con.)† |
| **Russia.**—Yokohama* ... ... ... | Arthur Wilm (Con.-Gen.) |
| Kobe × ... ... ... ... ... ... | E. Malinin (Acting) |
| Nagasaki* ... ... ... ... ... | Alexandre Maximoff (Con.) |
| Hakodate × ... ... ... ... ... | Eugnee Lébedeff (Vice-Con.) |
| Seoul* ... ... ... ... ... ... | M. Hoffler (Con.-Gen.) |
| Fusan × ... ... ... ... ... ... | Vitali Skoredumoff (Vice-Con.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | Paul Vaskevitch (Con.) |
| Chongjin ... ... ... ... ... | A. Troitzky (Vice-Con.) |
| **Spain.**—Yokohama ... ... ... | Don Salvador Perezy Trujillo (Vice-Con.) |
| Kobe† ... ... ... ... ... ... | †Don Joaquin Mustarós y Portell. |
| Tansui ... ... ... ... ... ... | (In charge of British Con.) |
| **Sweden.**—Kobe and Osaka ... | H. W. A. Cuchterlony. |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... ... | Oscar Strome. |
| Nagasaki × ... ... ... ... ... | F. E. Ringer (in charge.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | W. H. Winning (Acting.) |
| Shimonoseki & Moji × ... ... | R. McKenzie (Acting.) |
| **U. S. A.**—Yokohama* ... ... | |
| " ... ... ... ... ... | Max D. Kirjasoff. (Con.) |
| " ... ... ... ... ... | Harvey T. Goodier (Con.) |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... ... | Erle R. Dickover (Con.) |
| Nagasaki ... ... ... ... ... | Irvin C. Correll (Vice-Con.) |
| Seoul* ... ... ... ... ... ... | Ransford S Miller (Con.-Gen.) |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... ... | J. W. Ballantine (Con.) |
| Taihoku .. ... ... ... ... ... | Henry B. Hitchcock (Con.) |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... ... ... | Harry F. Hawley (Con.) |
| **Venezuela.**—Yokohama† ... ... | Isidore Bickart (Con.-Hon.) |

* Consulate-General × Vice Con'te †Honorary Con'te.

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## Japanese Embassies Abroad

**Belgium.**—(*Embassy at Brussels*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador | Dr. Mine-ichiro Adachi. |
| Counsellor | Visc. Kintomo Mushakoji. |
| „ | H. Kawai. |
| 2nd Secretary | T. Minagawa. |
| 3rd Sec. | I. Mizuno. |
| Junior Sec. | S. Takazawa. |

**France.**—(*Embassy at Paris*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador | Viscount Kikujiro Ishii. |
| Counsellor | Michiichi Matsuda. |
| „ | Hajime Matsushima. |
| 2nd Secretary | S. Kuriyama. |
| 3rd „ | Y. Niyama. |
| „ „ | K. Wakasugi. |
| „ „ | T. Mitani. |
| „ „ | H. Temjima. |
| „ „ | S. Sato. |
| „ „ | T. Naruse. |
| „ „ | C. Miyakoshi. |
| Junior „ | I. Takashima. |
| „ „ | T. Tamaki. |
| „ „ | R. Moriyama. |
| „ „ | J. Tomoda. |
| Military Attaché | Col. H. Watanabe. |
| Naval Attaché | Capt. S. Ichijo. |

**Germany.**—(*Embassy at Berlin*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador | Eki Hioki. |
| „ | Chargé d'Affaires K. Honda. |
| Counsellor | M. Ono. |
| 1st Secretary | M. Hotta. |
| 2nd „ | S. Kawagoe. |
| „ „ | J. Nabeshima. |
| 3rd „ | M. Otaka. |
| „ „ | K. Mizusawa. |
| „ „ | Y. Suma. |
| Junior „ | U. Munemura. |
| Attaché | S. Kase. |
| Military Attaché | Lt.-Col. K. Kashii. |
| Naval Attaché | Capt. J. Araki. |

**Great Britain.**—(*Embassy at London*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador | Baron Gonsuke Hayashi. |
| 1st Secretary | I. Tokugawa. |
| „ „ | T. Okamoto. |
| 3rd Secretary | K. Miyazaki. |
| „ „ | K. Inouye. |
| „ „ | K. Kinetomo. |
| „ „ | T. Fukuma. |
| „ „ | Y. Okuma. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Junior Secretary... ... ... ... | T. Kawanishi. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | T. Miura. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | S. Kuribara. |
| Commercial Attaché ... ... ... | S. Matsuyama. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Col. R. Okamoto. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Rear.-Adm. T. Torinosu. |

**Italy.**—(*Embassy at Rome*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | Keitaro Ochiai. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Kikuchi. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Mori. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | M. Fujii. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | A Kasama. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | R. Suzuki. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | R. Tashiro. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Lt.-Col. T. Ogawa. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Commander T. Yamagata. |

**U. S. A.**—(*Embassy at Washington*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador ... ... ... ... ... | Masanao Hanihara. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | S. Saburi. |
| Counsellor ... ... ... ... ... | F. Kimura. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | S. Aoki. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | T. Taketomi. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | S. Nakamura. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | J. Kimura. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | H. Kawamura. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | N. Watanabe. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | Y. Muto. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | R. Sakamoto. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... ... | K. Motono. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | S. Tsutsumi. |
| „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | A. Omi. |
| Commercial Attaché ... ... ... | I. Nishi. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Maj.-Gen H. Haraguchi. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Capt. S. Nagano. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ Y. Uyeda. |

### Japanese Legations Abroad

**Argentine.** (*Legation at Buenos Aires*

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Rokuro Mo oi. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | R. Sawada. |
| 3rd „ ... ... ... ... | S Mukuriya. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... ... | T. Kitazawa. |

**Austria and Hungary.** (*Legation at Vienna*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Shosuke Akatsuka |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | K Nagai. |
| „ „ ... ... ... ... | M. Arakawa. |

**Brazil.** (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... | Shiba Tatsuki. |
| 1st Secretary & Consul ... ... | S. Aoki. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | R. Noda. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | T. Yanai. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Y. Otani. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... | Commander T. Kawano. |

**Czecho-Slovakia.** (*Legation at Prague.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | —— |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | K. Tamura. |
| 3rd ,, ... ... ... ... | M. Uchida. |

**Chili and Bolivia.** (*Legation at Santiago.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister (Chargé d'Affaires) ... | Saburo Kurusu. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | K. Arai. |
| Attaché ... ... ... ... ... | M. Yodokawa. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Maj. S. Fujita. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda. |

**China.** (*Legation at Peking*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | Kenkichi Yoshizawa. |
| Embassy Counsellor ... ... ... | K. Ota. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | H. Arita. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | M. Yano. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | T. Shiratori. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | J. Kurosawa. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | E. Kishida. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | E. Nakabata. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | T. Tamura. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | M. Ikebe. |
| Vice-Consul ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Shimizu. |
| Junior Secretary ... ... ... ... | S. Koga. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | M. Saito. |
| 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... ... | Y. Nezu. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Major-Gen. Y. Hayashi. |
| Naval Attaché ... ... ... ... | Commander S. Yasumi. |
| ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | ,, S. Nagajima. |

**Greece.** (*Legation at Athens*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... | K. Okuyama. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | K. Mita. |

**Mexico.** (*Legation at Mexico city*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister... ... ... ... ... ... | Shigetsuna Furuya. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | I. Ishii. |
| 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... ... | R. Sugawara. |
| Military Attaché ... ... ... ... | Maj. K. Yamada. |

**Netherlands.** (*Legation at the Hague*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... | Haruichi Nagaoka. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | J. Ito. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | T. Shima. |

**Peru.** (*Legation at Lima*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... ... | Seizaburo Shimizu. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | H. Mori. |
| 2nd Interpreter ... ... ... ... | S. Endo. |

**Poland.** (*Legation at Warsaw*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Toshihiko Kawakami. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Secretary & Consul ... ... | M. Ida. |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... | S Uyeda. |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... | S. Sasaki. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... | F. Miyagawa. |

**Roumania & Serb Cloate Slovaine.** (*Legation at Bukharest*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister .. ... ... ... ... ... | Genshiro Nishi. |
| " ... ... ... ... ... ... | Chargé d'Affaires K. Horiguchi. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | N. Ogawa. |

**Siam.** (*Legation at Bangkok*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister .. ... ... ... | Chonosuke Yada. |
| 3rd Secretary & Consul ... ... | J. Matsumiya. |

**Spain and Portugal.** (*Legation at Madrid*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Count Kinjiro Hirosawa. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Z. Amari. |
| 3rd Sec. ... ... ... ... ... ... | T. Harima. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... ... | T. Wakabayashi. |

**Sweden, Norway and Denmark.** (*Legation at Stockholm*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister ... ... ... ... ... | Ryotaro Hata. |
| 1st Secretary ... ... ... ... | H. Nihei. |
| 2nd Secretary ... ... ... ... | K. Okada. |
| 3rd " ... ... ... ... | K. Yamagata; S. Hidaka. |
| 1st Interpreter ... ... ... ... | M. Hirata; A. Suzuki. |
| Naval Attaché .. ... ... ... | Commander S. Inouye. |

**Switzerland.** (*Legation at Berne*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister... ... ... ... ... ... | Akira Ariyoshi. |
| 3rd Secretary ... ... ... ... | Y. Nagata. |
| " " ... ... ... ... | T. Kumabe. |
| Attaché .. ... ... ... ... ... | T. Sato. |
| Military Attaché .. ... ... ... | Major T. Nagata. |

**Turkey.** (*Constantinople*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Diplomatic Agent ... ... ... | A. Kasama. |

### Japanese Consulates Abroad

**China.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung .....(V) F. Osaki. | Hunchün (Branch)....(V) K. Sato. |
| Amoy..... K. Sasaki. | *Harbin.....(G) S. Yamanouchi. |
| Chang-chia-kou. . K. Arai (acting) | Hangchou..... C. Seino (acting) |
| *Chientao . ..... (G) Y. Suzuki. | *Hankou .... . .... (G) K. Hayashi. |
| Changchun..... H. Nishi. | Ichang ..... S. Morioka. |
| Changsha..... R. Ikenaga. | *Kirin....(G) S. Fukagawa (acting) |
| *Canton .....(G) E. Amaha. | Kiukiang ..... .... S. Edo. |
| Chefu.....K. Uchiyama. | Liaoyang .....Y. Yabuno. |
| Cheng Chia-tun. .D. Yoshihara. | *Mukden..... (G) T. Funatsu. |
| *Chengtu.....K. Kunihara (acting) | Newchwang..... (V) S. Tanaka. |
| Chiefeng ..... T. Hojo. | Nanking.....K. Hayashida. |
| Chungching Y. Kifune (acting) | Pekng .....(V) M. Yagi. |
| *Fuchou . (G) T. Kuribara (acting) | *Shanghai.. .....(G) S. Yata. |
| | Suchou.....T. Tanaka. |

* Consulate-General. (V) = Vice-Consul. (G) = Consul-General.

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Shashih ..... H. Nagaoka (acting)
Swatow ..... S. Uchida.
Tiehling ..... N. Iwamura.
*Tientsin ..... (G) S. Yoshida.
*Tsingtao ..... (G) K. Horiuchi.
Tsinan ..... K. Fujii.
Tsitihar ..... S. Yamazaki.
Wuhu ..... T. Fujimura.
Yunnan ..... R. Kasuya (acting)

**British.**

*Hongkong ..... (G) S. Takahashi.
Capetown ..... T. Imai.
Port Said ..... (V) T. Kuroki.
*Singapore ..... (G) K. Ukida.

**French.**

Haifong ..... O. Nakamura.
Saigon ..... E. Furuya.

**Philippines.**

*Manila ..... (G) T. Sugimura.

**Java.**

*Batavia ..... (G) K. Matsumoto.
Sarabaya ..... S. Nakaya.

**Siam.**

Bangkok ..... J. Matsumiya.

**India.**

*Calcutta ..... (G) E. Nuita.
Colombo ..... C. Hayashi.
Bombay ..... T. Watanabe.
Rangoon ..... T. Fuchi.

**Australia.**

*Sydney ..... (G) E. Suzuki.

**Hawaii.**

*Honolulu ..... (G) K. Yamazaki

**America N. & S.**

*New York ..... (G) H. Saito
*San Francisco ..... (G) U. Oyama.
Seattle ..... C. Ohashi.
Portland ..... E. Takeda.
Havana ..... Y. Shibasaki.
Chicago ..... T. Yoshida.
Los Angeles ..... K. Kishi.
*Ottawa ..... (G) N. Matsunaga.
Vancouver ..... S. Gomei.
New Orleans ..... M. Kaku.
Panama ..... S. Ichikawa.
Bauru ..... (V) T. Tamura.
*San Paulo ..... (G) K. Saito.
Lima ..... H. Mori.

**Europe.**

*London ..... (G) Y. Hori.
Liverpool ..... S. Masuko.
Lyons ..... F. Wakatsuki (acting)
Marseilles ..... W. Suga.
Antwerp ..... K. Niiya.
*Hamburg ..... (G) T. Hamada
Milan ..... G. Kumabe.
Warsaw ..... M. Ida.

**Asiatic Russia.**

*Vladivostok ..... (G) R. Watanabe (acting)
Habarovsk ..... (V) T. Gunji.
Petropabarovsk ..... S. Ogata.
Manjuri ..... B. Tanaka (acting)

## Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

**Australia.**

Broome ..... Archie Male.
Adelaide ..... F. L. Parsons.
Melbourne ..... D. B. Fullarton.
P. J. Black (V)
Brisbane ..... James Forsyth.

**New Zealand.**

Auckland ..... A. B. Robertson.
Wellington ..... A. Young.

**U. S. A.**

Mobile ..... H. H. Clark.
New Orleans ..... J. W. Philips.
St. Louis ..... J. E. Smith.
Galveston ..... J. H. Langben.
Philadelphia ..... N. F. Macfadden.

**Canada.**

Toronto* ..... Sir. E. Walker. (G)

**Great Britain.**

Cardiff ..... E. H. Trimby.
Glasgow ..... A. Scott Younger.
Liverpool ..... .
Manchester ..... .
Middlesborough ..... W. Dixon.

* Consulate-General. (V) = Vice-Consul. (G) = Consul General.

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**France.**
Bordeaux.... ...Edouard G. Faure.
Le Havre William R. Langstaff.
*Paris.....
.....Louis J. Henri Chevier (G)
C. Laurent.

**Belgium.**
Brussels ..... ...Alexander Halot.

**Holland.**
Rotterdam...Hermanus de Jongh.
.....H. P. Van Vliet (V)
Amsterdam .....H. L. Bakker.

**Denmark.**
Copenhagen* ...A. N. Petersen.

**Germany.**
Aachen .....A. Lieven.
Berlin .. .Albert Schinzinger
Leipzig ...Alfred Selter.
Muenchen .... Eduard Schussel.
Stettin ..... A Kunstmann.
Köln..... ..... Heinrich Maus.

**Austria.**
Vienna .....H. C. Zimmermann.

**Hungary.**
Budapest.....E. Von Paloty.

**Switzerland.**
Zurich ..... Ernest Voegoli.
Geneva.....E. L. Schneider.
Basel..... H. Madoty.

**Italy.**
Genoa .....C. E. Canali (G)
L. Canali (V)
Livorno ... ... C. G. Obrayes.
Naples...Marquis C.E. Capomazza.
Palermo..... Ricoard Folina.

**Mexico.**
Manzanilo..... .....Blas Ruiz.

**Spain.**
Barcelona .....G. D. Langer.

**Mediterranean.**
Gibralter .....W. H. Smith.
Valetta.....J. Howard.

**Sweden.**
Gothenburg...Carl. O. Kjellberg.
Stockholm... .. S. G. Lindberg.

**Portugal.**
Lisbon ..... Carlos Gomes.
Oporto .... José Augusto Dias.

**Norway.**
Christiania.....(G) T. C. Bang.

**Poland.**
Warsaw .....

**Chili.**
Iquique .....Don Horacio Mujica.

**Egypt.**
Alexandria.....A. J. Lowe.

**Columbia.**
Bogota.....Don Luis C. Corral.

* Consulate-General. (V)=Vice-Consul. (G)=Consul General.

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# CHAPTER IX

## THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held a position of supreme importance as compared with the Navy. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the General Staff, a General in the Army, controlled for strategical reasons the two wings of national defence, though they had been distinctly separated in 1893. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, they being placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned, the Navy has surpassed the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

#### National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons, torpedo flotillas and reserve squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however, has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

#### The Board of Marshals & Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:

Admiral of Fleet Count Togo: Marshal Count Oku; Admiral of Fleet Vise. Inouye; Marshal Viscount Kawamura; H.I.H General Prince Kan-in; Marshal Visc. Uyehara.

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### The Supreme Council of War

This is a special war office that was created in the year 1887 and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all of whom are *ex officio* members, and also those specially nominated by the Emperor. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

H.I.H. Gen. Prince Kuni; H.I.H. Gen. Prince Nashimoto; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi; Gen. Oba; Gen. Machida; Adm. Tochinai; Gen. Baron Tanaka; Gen. Fukuda; Adm. Takarabe.

### The Court-Martial Law

The new Court-Martial Law as passed by the 44th session of the Diet in March 1921 came into force on April 1st 1922 is improved in many respects, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

According to the provisions of the new law there are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e., the High, the Divisional and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

The points of improvement effected in the new enactment are, (1) all offences committed by officers and men shall be tried in public, (2) and the accused are allowed to have the benefit of counsel in their defence. The defending lawyers are selected from among those appointed by the Minister of War. A way was opened for appeal against judgements.

In the new law the examining body includes legal experts.

**Vladivostock Arms Case.**—The first notable trial by court-martial under the new law was held at Kumamoto, (6th Army Division), Oct. 14 to 20, 1922, over the notorious wrongful disposal of Czech Arms at Vladivostok. Major J. Hara in charge of the arms at the time was found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 1 year 6 months, the enforcement to be suspended for two years.

## SECTION I.—THE ARMY

### 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

From about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial régime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most

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distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

## 2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—*Jobi Hei-eki* (standing army) consisting of *gen-eki* (active service) and *yobi-eki* (1st reserve service); *kobi hei-eki* (2nd reserve service); *hoju hei-eki* (conscript reserve service); and *kokumin hei-eki* (territorial army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as class A or B are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years legally, but in 1907 the two year system was adopted for infantry and later it was extended to other arms). Also a certain number of those recruits is placed on the conscript reserve list for 12 years and 4 months. The rest are all enrolled in the territorial army which receives no military training. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 4 years and 4 months at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years, and finally (after 17 years and 4 months of service) to the territorial army. Those who have gone through the period of conscript reserve also pass into the territorial army. Youths who are classed as C are at once enrolled in the territorial army.

Exemption and postponement.—Those who are classed as D are exempted from service, while E class lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the period of service is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which

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are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools. The boys, according to the regulations revised in the 1919-20 Diet which came into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at universities and schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the drawing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

**One-year volunteers**:—Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle Schools. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve or after examination appointed officers. They are required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥240. The volunteers have to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the territorial army list.

**One-year service for teachers.**—Created for the benefit of graduates of local normal schools intending to be primary school teachers, it has been extended to one year since 1921.

**Examination for conscription.**—Lads of conscript age are classified into 5 grades as regards their physical examination, as, A, B1, B2, C, D, E, the % in 1919 being respectively 36.1; 14.7; 22.7; 21.7; 4.3; 0.5.

**A & B.**—Those who are more than 5 *shaku* in height and of robust, good or fairly good physique.

**C.**—Those who are more than 5 *shaku* and of inferior physique, or who are 5–4.8 *shaku*, but do not come under D or E.

**D.**—Those who are less than 4.8 *shaku* or unfit for service owing to diseases or deformity.

**F.**—Those who are robust and in perfect health but not yet grown to prescribed sizes; also invalids and convalescents.

Lads liable to conscription number roughly half a million a year to which is to be added over 100,000 postponed cases brought over from the preceding year. Of the total, those who are left unexamined from various causes number more than 100,000 a year grouped as follows for 1920: postponed as students 39,060; postponed as sojourners abroad 33,220; whereabouts unknown 15,496; postponed from sickness, etc. 5,337, from criminal causes 3,573; absentees from unknown causes 3,107; postponed from family condition, or disqualified from criminal causes 360. Then those who were convicted of evasion of the service in 1920 totalled 316 and those suspected of it 1,129.

Stature and sick rate, which is heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases, show as follows:—

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| | Above 5.6 *shaku* | 5.3—5.6 *shaku* | 5.0—5.3 *shaku* | Under 5.0 *shaku* | Trachoma | Venereal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 2.58 | 33.13 | 53.34 | 10.95 | 15.3 | 2.2 |
| 1919 ... ... | 2.82 | 34.28 | 72.72 | 10.18 | 14.9 | 2.2 |
| 1920 ... ... | 2.94 | 35.06 | 52.23 | 9.77 | 13.4 | 2.2 |

The ratio of illiteracy was 4.28% in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, but it was reduced to 1.63 in 1919.

### Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

## 3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

**Officers.**—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

**Warrant officers.**—These are special sergeant-majors.

**Non-commissioned officers.**—Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

**Privates.**—Are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd class.

### Promotion & Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war:

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 4 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

### Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the warrant officer of capability may be promoted to a special lieutenant after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher

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post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

### No. of Officers on Active List

| | No. Dec. 1922. |
|---|---|
| Gen. to Maj.-Gen. & ranking officers ... ... ... ... ... | 211 |
| Col. to Maj. & ranking officers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,904 |
| Cap. to Sub.-Lieut. & ranking officers ... ... ... ... ... | 12 279 |
| Non-commissioned officers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,023 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18.417 |
| Do. for 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .. ... | 16,256 |

## 4. THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo and Hiroshima, are the lowest ladder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Military Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Preparatory Schools and other candidates. (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability and gives necessary training so as to quality them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for 2nd lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, and fencing, and also to train the Military band; the Cavalry School to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery School; Field Artillery School; Gunnery Mechanic School; Paymaster School; Veterinary Surgery School; the Army Engineering School for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering, communications etc.; the Military Aviation School.

### Statistics (Dec. 1922)

| | Staff | Students | Graduates | No. admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff College ... ... ... | 74 | 211 | 68 | 70 |
| Art. & Eng. School ... ... | 62 | 78 | 156 | 57 |
| Infantry School ... ... ... | 166 | — | 213 | 116 |
| Toyama School ... ... ... | 117 | 214 | 471 | 436 |
| Cavalry School ... ... ... | 48 | 82 | 108 | 83 |
| Field Art. School... ... ... | 53 | 29 | 93 | 63 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heavy Art. School... ... ... | 50 | — | 107 | 55 |
| Cadets' School ... ... ... | 238 | 1.539 | 813 | 857 |
| Mil. Prep. Schools... ... ... | 91 | 699 | 231 | 250 |
| Gun. Mech. School ... ... | 28 | 325 | 245 | 172 |
| Paymaster School ... ... ... | 38 | 179 | 8 | 93 |
| Surgery School ... ... ... | 20 | 134 | 105 | 182 |
| Vet. Surg. School ... ... ... | 14 | 62 | 117 | 134 |
| Army Eng. School .. ... ... | 28 | 10 | 65 | 66 |
| Mil. Avi. School ... ... ... | 117 | 51 | 28 | 204 |

## 5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience le rned by the 1904-5 and the World's war, special corps have been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery. (3) Machine Gun Companies, (4) Communication Corps, (5) Aviation, etc.

**Heavy Artillery.**—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system The fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the 1904-5 War, the Fortress Corps was compelled by circumstance to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be called bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made useof when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps is as follows according to the new system:—

Regiment:—Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.
Battalion:—Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Port Arthur; Keeuing; Mako.

**Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.**—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions for which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

| Brig. headquarters | Reg. | Brig. headquarters | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st (Mishima) ... ... | 2nd. 3rd. | 3rd (Konodai) ... ... | 1st. 7th. |
| 2nd (Shimonoseki) ... | 5th. 6th. | 4th (Tokyo) ... ... ... | 4th. 8th. |

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(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Sendai (1st) and Kurume (3rd).

**Mounted Machine Guns.**—It has been decided to attach a battery of mounted machine guns to each infantry regiment, the new organization to come into effect on Aug. 15, 1922.

**Balloon Corps.**—A captive balloon corps that had existed prior to the 1904-5 War, is now stationed at Tokorozawa.

**Railway Regiments.**—Two railway regiments are stationed at Tsudanuma and Chiba, both in Chibaken.

**Telegraphic Regiments.**—The 1st in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

**Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.**—Though created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, Motor-car Corps is still primitive, chiefly from financial reasons. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

| Capacity of motor car | For construction | Extra allowance | For purchase | For maintenance (yearly) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ |
| A 3/4 metric tons and over... | 1,500 | 500 | 1,000 | 400 |
| B 1.0 met. tons and over ... | 2,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| C 1.5 met. tons and over ... | 3,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 600 |
| D 3/4 met. tons and over ... | 1,500 | 375 | 750 | 300 |
| E 1.0 met. tons and over ... | 2,000 | 375 | 750 | 400 |
| F 1.5 met. tons and over ... | 3,000 | 375 | 750 | 500 |

**N. B.**—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

The number of cars subsidized according to the Law amounted to 4 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 22 in 1920, totalling 59.

**Military Aviation Battalions.**—(Vide Section on Aviation).

## 6. THE MILITARY ARSENALS AND ARTILLERY DEPOT

There are two Military Arsenals, one each at Tokyo and Osaka, each having a number of branch factories and magazines. They undertake the manufacture of arms, munitions of war and powder. The results of their working for the year ended March 1919 are as follows.—

| | Expenses | Revenue from manufacture | Revenue miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 35,693,212 | 53,905,974 | 603,500 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 29,850,606 | 35,398,768 | 756,843 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 65,543,818 | 89,304,742 | 1,360,343 |

The Artillery Depot has its headquarters at Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kokura, Ryuzan and Heijo. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance.

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## 7. ARMY ON THE PEACE STANDING

### Organization

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service corps. A regiment of infantry consists of a battalion, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service corps of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

### Peace-Footing and Expenditure

The policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet General Tanaka, War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing. the figures being as follows for 1919-20;—Officers including higher civilians, 16,045, non-commissioned officers including *hanin* civilians, 28,369; privates 228,317; total, 272,731; horses, 44,987.

The limitation occasioned in 1922 decrease of 1 800 officers, 56,000 non-commissioned officers and privates and 13,000 horses.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank, much increased of late with higher price of commodities, stood as follows in Japan Proper in 1921-22:—

Sergeant-major, ¥633.904; sergeant ¥430.707; corporal, ¥340.707 superior private ¥265.744; 1st and 2nd private, ¥254 944.

### Distribution (As revised in August 1922)

| Divisional headquarters | Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters. | Garrison or corps |
|---|---|---|
| Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo) | Infantry { Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo .. Guard Regs. 1, 2 / Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo .. Guard Regs. 3, 4 } | Tokyo. |
| | Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino ... ... { Guard Reg. ... / Regs 13, 14 ... } | Narashino. |
| | Field Artillery .. ... ... Tokyo { Guard Reg. ... / Regs. 8 & 4 ... } | Tokyo, & |
| | Engineer Guard Bat; Commissariat Guard Bat; Telegraph Reg. 1. Nakano ... ... ... ... ... | Shimo-shizu. |
| | Railway Reg. { 1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... / 2 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... } | Chiba. / ...Tsudanuma. |
| | Guard Band ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Tokyo. |

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| Divisional headquarters | Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters | | Garrison or corps |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Division (Tokyo) | Infantry | Brig. 1: Tokyo ... ... | Reg. 49 ... ... Kofu. |
| | | | Reg. 1 ... ... Tokyo. |
| | | Brig. 2: Tokyo ... ... | Reg. 3 ... ... Tokyo. |
| | | | Reg. 57 ... ... Sakura. |
| | Cavalry Brig. 2: Narashino ... ... | | Regs. 15, 16 .. Narashino. |
| | | | Reg. 1 ... ... Tokyo. |
| | Field Art. Brig. 3; Konodai ... | | Reg. 1 ... .. Konodai. |
| | | | Reg. 7 ... ... |
| | Heavy Artillery ... ... ... ... | | Reg. ... ... Yokosuka. |
| | Eng. Bat. 1; Commissariat Bat. 1; Autom. Corps. | | Tokyo. |
| 2nd Division (Sendai) | Infantry | Brig. 3: Sendai ... ... | Reg. 29 ... ... Sendai. |
| | | | Reg. 65 .. ... Wakamatsu. |
| | | Brig. 25: Yamagata ... | Reg. 32 ... ... Yamagata. |
| | | | Reg. 4 ... ... |
| | Caval. Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Mountain Art. Reg. 1; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2 ... ... ... | | Sendai. |
| 3rd Division (Nagoya) | Infantry | Brig. 5: Nagoya ... ... | Reg. 6 ... ... Nagoya. |
| | | | Reg. 68 ... ... Gifu. |
| | | Brig. 30: Tsu ... ... | Reg. 51 ... ... Tsu. |
| | | | Reg 33 ... ... |
| | Caval. Reg. 3; Field Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 3; Comt. Bat. 3 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Nagoya. |
| | Flying Bats., 1 & 2 .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Gifu. |
| 4th Division (Osaka) | Infantry | Brig. 7: Osaka ... ... | Reg. 8 ... ... Osaka. |
| | | | Reg. 70 .. ... Sasayama. |
| | | Brig. 32: Wakayama .. | Reg. 61 .. ... Wakayama. |
| | | | Reg. 37 ... ... |
| | Caval. Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4; Band ... .. | | Osaka. |
| | Field Artillery ... ... ... ... ..Reg. 4 ... .. | | Shidayama. |
| | Heavy Artillery ... .. ... .. Reg. ... ... .. | | Miyama. |
| | Engineer Bat. .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Takatsuki. |
| 5th Division (Hiroshima) | Infantry | Brig. 9: Hiroshima ... | Reg. 11 ... ... Hiroshima. |
| | | | Reg. 22 ... ... Matsuyama. |
| | | Brig. 21: Yamaguchi ... | Reg. 42 ... ... Yamaguchi. |
| | | | Reg. 71 ... ... |
| | Caval. Reg. 5; Field Art. Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Telegraph Reg. 2 ... ... ... ... | | Hiroshima. |
| 6th Division (Kumamoto) | Infantry | Brig. 11: Kumamoto ... | Regs. 13, 23 ... Kumamoto. |
| | | Brig. 36: Kagoshima ... | Reg. 45 ... ... Kagoshimo. |
| | | | Reg. 64 .. ... Miyakonojo. |
| | Caval. Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Kumamoto. |
| 7th Division (Asahigawa) | Infantry | Brig. 13: Asahigawa ... | Reg. 25 ... ... Sapporo. |
| | | | Reg. 26 ... ... |
| | | Brig. 14: Asahigawa ... | Reg. 27, 28 ... |
| | Caval. Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat. 7; Com. Bat. 7 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Asahigawa. |
| | Heavy Art. Bat. of Hakodate ... ... ... ... ... | | Hakodate. |

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| Divisional headquarters | Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters | | Garrison or corps |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Division (Hirosaki) | Infantry — Brig. 4: Hirosaki | Reg. 5 | Aomori. |
| | | Reg. 31 | Hirosaki. |
| | Infantry — Brig. 16: Akita | Reg. 17 | Akita. |
| | | Reg. 52 | Hirosaki. |
| | Field Art. Reg. 8: Comt. Bat. 8 | | Hirosaki. |
| | Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka | Reg. 8 | Morioka. |
| | | Regs. 23, 24 | Morioka. |
| | Eng. Bat. 8 | | Morioka. |
| 9th Division (Kanazawa | Infantr — Brig. 6: Kanazawa. | Reg. 7 | Kanazawa. |
| | | Reg. 36 | Sabae. |
| | Infantr — Brig. 31: Toyama. | Reg. 69 | Toyama. |
| | | Reg. 35 | Kanazawa. |
| | Caval. Reg. 9; Mount. Art. Reg. 9; Eng. Bat. 9; Comt. Bat. 9 | | Kanazawa. |
| 10th Division (Himeji) | Infantry — Brig. 8: Himeji | Reg. 10 | Himeji. |
| | | Reg. 40 | Tottori. |
| | Infantry — Brig. 20: Fukuchi-yama. | Reg. 20 | Fukuchiyama. |
| | | Reg. 39 | Himeji. |
| | Caval. Reg. 10; Field Art. 10; Comt. Bat. 10 | | Himeji. |
| | Eng. Bat. 10 | | Fukuchiyama. |
| | Heavy Art. Bat. of Maizuru | | Maizuru. |
| 11th Division (Zentsuji) | Infantry — Brig. 10: Tokushima | Reg. 12 | Marugame. |
| | | Reg. 62 | Tokushima. |
| | Infantry — Brig. 22: Zentsuji | Reg. 44 | Kochi. |
| | | Reg. 43 | Zentsuji. |
| | Caval. Reg. 11; Mount. Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11: Comt. Bat. 11 | | Zentsuji. |
| 12th Division (Kokura) | Infantry — Brig. 12: Kokura | Reg. 47 | Kokura. |
| | | Reg. 72 | Oita |
| | Infantry — Brig. 35: Fukuoka | Reg. 24 | Fukuoka. |
| | | Reg. 14 | Kokura. |
| | Caval. Reg. 12; Field Art. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 12; Comt. Bat. 12 | | Kokura. |
| | Field Art. Brig. 2: Shimonoseki | Reg. 5 | Kokura. |
| | | Reg. 6 | Shimonoseki. |
| | Heavy Art. Reg. of Shimonoseki, Bat. of Keichi | | Keichi. |
| 13th Division (Takata) | Infantry — Brig. 15; Shibata | Reg. 16 | Shibata. |
| | | Reg. 30 | Muramatsu. |
| | Infantry — Brig. 26; Takata | Reg. 50 | Matsumoto. |
| | | Reg. 53 | Takata. |
| | Caval. Reg. 17; Field Art. Reg. 19; Comt. Bat. 13 | | Takata. |
| | Eng. Bat. 13 | | Ojiya. |
| 14th Division (Utsunomiya) | Infantry — Brig. 27: Mito | Reg. 2 | Mito. |
| | | Reg. 59 | Utsunomiya. |
| | Infantry — Brig. 28: Utsunomiya | Res. 15 | Takasaki. |
| | | Reg. 66 | Utsunomiya |
| | Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14 | | Utsunomiya |
| | Eng. Bat. 14 | | Mito. |

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| Divisional headquarters | Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters | | | Garrison or corps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Division (Toyohashi) | Infantry | Brig. 17: Toyohashi ... | Regs. 18, 60 ... | Toyohashi. |
| | | Brig. 29: Shizuoka ... | Reg. 34 ... ... | Shizuoka. |
| | | | Reg. 67 ... ... | Hamamatsu |
| | Caval. Brig. 4: Toyohashi ... | | Regs. 19, 25, 26 | Toyohashi. |
| | Field Art. Reg. 21; Eng. Bat. 15; Comt. Bat. 15 ... | | | |
| | Field Art. Brig. Mishima ... ... | | Regs. 2, 3 ... | Mishima. |
| 16th Division (Kyoto) | Infantry | Brig. 18: Tsuruga ... | Reg. 9 ... ... | Otsu. |
| | | | Reg. 19 ... ... | Tsuruga. |
| | | Brig. 19: Kyoto ... ... | Reg. 53 ... ... | Nara. |
| | | | Reg. 38 ... ... | |
| | Caval. Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Kyoto. |
| | Flying Bat. 3 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Yokkaichi. |
| 17th Division (Okayama) | Infantry | Brig. 34: Matsuye ... | Reg. 21 ... ... | Hamada. |
| | | | Reg. 63 ... ... | Matsuye. |
| | | Brig. 33: Okayama ... | Reg. 41 ... ... | Fukuyama. |
| | | | Reg. 54 ... ... | |
| | Caval. Reg. 21; Field Art. Reg. 23; Eng. Bat. 17; Comt. Bat. 17; Mountain Art. Bat. 2 ... ... | | | Okayama. |
| 18th Division (Kurume) | Infantry | Brig. 23: Omura ... | Reg. 46 ... ... | Omura. |
| | | | Reg. 55 ... | Saga. |
| | | Brig. 24: Kurume ... | Regs. 48, 56 ... | |
| | Caval. Reg. 22; Field Art. Reg. 24; Indep. Mountain Art. Reg. 3; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt Bat. 18 ... | | | Kurume. |
| | Heavy Art. Bat. of Saseho ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Saseho. |
| | Flying Bat. 4 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Tachiarai. |
| 19th Division (Ranan, Chosen) | Infantry | Brig. 37; Kankyo ... | Reg. 73 ... ... | Ranan. |
| | | | Reg. 74 ... ... | Kankyo. |
| | | Brig. 38: Ranan ... ... | Reg. 75 ... ... | Kainei. |
| | | | Rhg. 76 ... ... | |
| | Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25 ... ... ... ... | | | Ranan. |
| | Eng. Bat. 19 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Kainei. |
| 20th Division (Ryuzan, Chosen) | Infantry | Brig. 39: Heijo ... ... | Reg. 77 ... ... | Heijo. |
| | | | Reg. 78 ... ... | Ryuzan |
| | | Brig. 40: Ryuzan ... | Reg. 79 ... ... | |
| | | | Reg. 80 ... ... | Taikyu. |
| | Caval Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ... | | | Ryuzan |
| | Heavy Art. Bat. of Masan ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | Masan. |

NOTE.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

## 8. THE MILITARY LIMITATION PROGRAM

The general march of events in the world, especially after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the important problem of limitation. It was time that they should, from considerations both military and financial. Russia no longer constitutes a menace to the peace of the

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Far East while the outlay involved in the expansion of armaments recently was such as heavily drained the limited resources of the country. Public opinion at home, chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations and now encouraged by the Conference, began to insist in louder voice, as if to give vent to its old grievance, that the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curltailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet. It was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months.

The representation was received with a good grace by the Army, and in August it took the public into its confidence as to the retrenchment plan it had hurriedly elaborated and partially carried into effect almost simultaneously. It is tentative and may undergo more or less modifications when the 46th (1922-23) session meets, but in the meanwhile it may be worth while to quote it here.

The standing army as reorganized is tabulated below:—

| Arm. | Strength as reorganized | Increase or decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Infantry | 86 regiments | 276 comp's decreased |
| Cavalry | 29 regiments | 29 squadrons decreased. |
| Mounted Artillery | 1 battalion | 1 bat. decreased. |
| Field Artillery | 19 reg. | 108 comp. reduced |
| Mountain Artillery | 4 reg. & 2 ind. comps. | 8 comp. increased. |
| Field Heavy Artillery | 8 reg. | 8 batteries increased. |
| Heavy Artillery | 3 reg. & 8 ind. battalions | 7 batteries decreased. |
| Engineers | 21 battalions | 7 comp. decreased. |
| Telegraph corps | 2 regiments | 2 comp. increased. |
| Balloon corps | 1 corps | unchanged. |
| Commissariat | 19 battalions | 9 comp. decreased. |
| Motor-car corps | 1 corps | unchanged. |

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By 15th Aug. 1800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength.

Among other important items on the readjustment program to be carried into effect from 1923 on are the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from three months to two months for commissariat. There are also the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc.

According to this plan, the retrenchment to be effected in the years 1923-24 amounts to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions.

## SECTION II. THE NAVY

### 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### Before the Restoration

Absence of stimulus at first, and then the enforcement of a seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval activities of Japan to remain comparatively insignificant. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafight at Dan-no-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, and the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast, when the former was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventurers are concerned, the predatory visits of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks used to sail for commercial purposes to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

#### In the Meiji Era

Because of the isolation policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan possessed not a single warship fit for service when European and American ships visited her shores in the middle of the 19th century to persuade her to open the country for foreign trade. The sight of these huge foreign men-of-war strongly impressed the whole nation with the necessity of sea armament. The Shogunate and some of the more powerful feudal princes, such as the Princes of Satsuma and Tosa, purchased or ordered war vessels. At the time of the Restoration (1868) Japan possessed not more than 10 such warships, of which eight that belonged to the Shogunate were sunk or destroyed in the battle off the port of Hakodate. When in 1870 a War Department was created by the new Government, the puny "fleet" in being was made subordinate to it, though two years later

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the two services were divided into the Army and Navy Departments, the latter having acquired in that short period 17 warships with an aggregate tonnage of 14,000 tons. This formed the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Gradually expanded in tonnage it had grown to 59,000 by the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and to 260,000 on the occasion of the more formidable Russo-Japanese War (1904). The expansion subsequently made was so rapid that when the Washington Conference was opened in 1921 the Imperial fleet comprised 15 battleships, 7 battle-cruisers, about 50 cruisers, coast-defence ships, and gun-boats, including other auxiliary ships, 130 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and about 30 submarines, representing an aggregate tonnage of approximately 770,000 tons.

## 2. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

It should be remembered that at the time the Washington Conference was convoked at the instance of U. S. A. the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8–8 unit fleet as approved by the 1920 (41st) session of the Diet. The project was to have been completed by 1927. The 8–8 unit fleet, as originally decided upon after repeated postponement, consistsed of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (the Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 94 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi which, however, are to be rebuilt as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carrier, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program for these ships to be completed by 1927 was as follows before the Sept. earthquake, which required one year postponement.—

| Kind of ships. | | No. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships) ... ... | | 25 | 150,000 |
| Of which | Completed or ordered by July '22 ... ... | 17 | 82,000 |
| | Not yet ordered ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 68,000 |
| Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later) ... ... ... ... ... | | 81 | 89,600 |
| Of which | Completed or ordered by July '22 ... ... | 57 | 56,000 |
| | Not yet ordered ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27 | 33,000 |
| Submarines ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 67 | 68,536 |
| Of which | Completed or ordered by July '22 ... ... | 47 | 28,166 |
| | Not yet ordered ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 | |

By 1928 therefore, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be as follows:—

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| Kind of ships | No. | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ships ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 301,320 |
| Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 191,320 |
| Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna) ... | 4 | 110,000 |
| Cruisers... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 157,700 |
| Destroyers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81 | 89 000 |
| Submarines ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 67 | 68 536 |

Besides the above there are at present about 40 cruisers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150 000, and about 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

The lesson taught by the Great War has persuaded Japan to slightly modify, strictly within the limit of the Washington Conference, the original 8-8 program, and to supersede the plan of building light cruisers of 5,500 ton class with one of 7,000 tons, and moreover to construct four 10,000 ton high-speed cruisers equipped with 8-inch guns. This preference for vessels of larger tonnage is also seen as regards destroyers and submarines, as Japan is to follow as far as possible the example set by the leading Naval powers of the world.

## 3. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

The Navy has suffered heavily from the disaster of Sept. 1. According to the statement made by the responsible Minister the direct losses sustained amounted to ¥91,500,000, consisting of ¥68,500,000 for Yokosuka and neighborhood, ¥20,000,000 for Tokyo and ¥3,000,000 for Hiratsuka. The same calamity has affected the Naval appropriations and also caused slight delay in the prescribed period of the Naval program as revised in conformity to the Washington treaty. The proposed budget for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to ¥278 millions and that for 1924 to ¥279, both in round figures, but as both budgets failed to exist owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the working budget has been adopted as the only alternative left open in such cases. This demanded the reduction of ¥39 mil. for 1923 and ¥41 for '24, the total for the two years, therefore, standing at ¥239 and ¥238 respectively.

## 4. NAVAL PORTS

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its Naval Port, i.e., Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these ports there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports at Maizuru, Ominato, Port Arthur, and Chinhai Korea.)

## 5. NAVAL ARSENALS AND SHIPBUILDING

Each Admiralty has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The

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Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, one capable of taking superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser Hashidate of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

### Battle-cruisers and Superdreadnoughts

Japan has contributed something to the progress of naval construction in the world. It was Japan that first placed on her cruisers heavy battleship guns and constructed torpedo-boats of far larger displacement than was previously known among the naval experts of the world. The efficiency of these "abnormal cruisers" and "torpedo-boats" for practical purposes was sufficiently demonstrated in the Japan-China and the later wars.

The six armoured cruisers designed by Japan, the Asama, Tokiwa, etc., several years before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war were also a noteworthy departure in their being equipped with large calibre guns and armored with Harvey steel, and their efficiency justified the novel design. The innovation was carried still further in the Tsukuba, the first battle-cruiser in the world, the keel of which was hurriedly laid at Kure in June 1904. She equaled a battleship in the power of main guns, and furnished a new type of cruiser that has been adopted by England and some other Powers.

Some idea of the progress made since then may be gathered from the successful launching of the Kurama (14,600 tons) in 1907 and of the Hiyei (27,500 tons) in 1912, both at the Yokosuka Naval Yard. It is claimed that Japan has furnished another new design to the world by the construction of the latter, especially in the power of her main guns and speed. In Dec. 1920 the keels for the Akagi and Amagi, (41,000 tons each) included in the 8-6 which was expanded later to the 8-8 program, were laid at the Kure and Yokosuka Naval Yards almost simultaneously.

The superdreadnoughts Nagato and Mutsu (33,800 tons each), forming part of the 8-8 scheme were respectively undertaken in 1917 at Kure and Yokosuka and launched in Nov. 1919 and May 1920. The lesson of the European War was utilized in their engines and armament. The Tosa and Kaga (39,000 tons each) the keels for which were laid respectively in Feb. and July 1920 at the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Ship Yards were completed at the end of 1921, but they are about to be scrapped off the list according to the Washington

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Agreement, while the Akagi class are to be remodelled into aeroplane tenders.

### Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc, are now turned out to the extent of about 130,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamships Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenace of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose.

## 6. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

**Officers.**—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval Academy, Engineering Academy and Paymasters' School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

**Petty and Warrant Officers.**—The first are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for the second the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

### Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the five years ending December 1919.—

| | Conscripts | Volunteers |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,316 | 6,361 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,093 | 6,411 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,680 | 7,998 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,559 | 3,714 |
| 1923 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,317 | 4,194 |

### Officers and Men on Active Service

Those on the active list numbered as follows on the 1st of April 1924.—

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| | No. |
|---|---|
| Adm. to Rear-Adm. & ranking officers | 91 |
| Captains to Lieut.-Commanders & ranking officers | 1,562 |
| Lieut. to 2nd Sub-Lieut. & ranking officers | 2,698 |
| Midshipmen | 397 |
| Special service officers | 871 |
| Warrant-officers | 1,574 |
| Petty-officers | 15,068 |
| Seamen | 48,552 |
| Cadets at Schools | 736 |
| Total | 71,549 |

## Limitation of Armaments & Elimination of Officers

The elimination of officers in accordance to the Limitation of Armaments was began in Aug. '22 and completed in Mar. '24. The total eliminated was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Admirals | 8 | Vice-Admirals | 53 |
| Rear Admirals | 99 | Captains | 290 |
| Commanders | 262 | Lieut.-Com. | 171 |
| Lieutenants | 115 | Sub-Lieutenants | 43 |
| | | Total | 1,040 |

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

## Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows,—**Midshipmen,** 8 months' in a training ship, over one year's service; **2nd Sub-Lnts,** over one year's service; **1st Sub-Lnts,** over 18 months of which four in Torpedo or Gunnery; **Lnts.,** over 5 years.

**Commander.**—Lieut-Commanders of over two years in the service; may be admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

**Captains.**—Commanders of over two years' service; may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Naval College for about one year.

**Rear-Admirals.**—Captains of over three years in the service.

**Vice-Admirals.**—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

**Admirals.**—Vice-Admirals who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

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AGE LIMIT OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fleet Admiral | No. limit. | |
| Admiral | Below | 65 |
| Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral | ,, | 62 |
| Vice-Admiral | ,, | 60 |
| Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral | ,, | 58 |
| Rear-Admiral | ,, | 56 |
| Architect Captain or equivalent | ,, | 54 |
| Captain or equivalent | ,, | 52 |
| Engineer Commander or equivalent | ,, | 50 |
| Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent | ,, | 47 |
| Lieut.-Commander or equivalent | ,, | 45 |
| Lieutenant or equivalent | ,, | 43 |
| Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent | ,, | 40 |
| 1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent | ,, | 38 |

**N. B.**—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

## 7. NAVAL EDUCATION

The eight educational institutions are the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Mechanic School, Naval Cadet Academy, the Naval Engineering Academy, Paymaster School and the Surgery School, all thoroughly recast after the European War. In 1921 the Submarine School was established at Kure.

STATISTICS FOR 1923 (Dec.)

| | Staff | Students | Graduates | No admitted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Staff College | 26 | 77 | 45 | 43 |
| Naval Cadets' Academy | 43 | 419 | 262 | 106 |
| Naval Eng. Academy | 47 | 169 | 102 | 48 |
| Surgery School | 15 | 25 | — | — |
| Paymaster School | 15 | 102 | 34 | 24 |
| Gunnery School | 39 | 207 | — | 207 |
| Torpedo School | 41 | 97 | — | 97 |
| Submarine School | 21 | 21 | — | 21 |
| Aviation School | 72 | 32 | — | 32 |

THE NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely:—1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective course. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders, and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have

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finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess the required qualifications are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who have finished the ordinary Navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualifications similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy, deck officers, Engineer Captains or Commanders, Construction officers, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

### The Gunnery and the Torpedo School

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have seen active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training either in gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time a special course subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

### The Mechanic School

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices. It is subdivided into 6 different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half year for artificer-students according to the subject.

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### The Naval Cadets' Academy

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on a distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than 10 years ago.

### The Naval Engineering Academy

As a collateral institution to the above this school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

## 8. THE IMPERIAL FLEET

### The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as re-organized on Dec. 1, 1922 consist of the following;—

The First Fleet.—3 battleship; 4 light cruisers; torpedo boat and submarine flotillas.

The Second Fleet.—3 battle-cruisers; 4 light cruisers; 1 torpedo boat flottila with some submarines.

Note.—Besides some form the training squadron for naval cadets, etc. while others are temporarily put on reserve list or dispatched abroad.

### Classification of the Ships

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons; (5) 1st class const defence (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo-boats (displacement under 120 tons).

### List of Warships (Dec. 1st, 1923)

*Ships Scrapped*

In conformity with the Naval Treaty concluded at Washington, the scrapping of the capital ships was duly effected by October 1923. The Hizen, Mikasa, Kashima, Katori, Aki, Satsuma, Ikoma, Ibuki and Kurama are now being taken to pieces. The Asahi and Shikishima have been placed on the list of non-combatant special service ships, while the Settsu was dismantled as target ship. The Amagi and Akagi which are to be made aeroplane tenders are now in course of reconstruction at Yokosuka and Kure respectively. The Mikasa, of the Russo-Japanese war fame, may be preserved as "save the Mikasa" agitation has been started.

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## Battleships

| Name | Displacement (tons) | Length (feet) | When launched | Nominal speed (knots) | Torpedo tube | Armor at water line (inches) | Main ar'ment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuso ... | 30,600 | 673 | 1915 | 22.0 | 6 | 12 | 14"(12 : 6"( 8 ) |
| Yamashiro | 30,000 | 673 | 1915 | 22.0 | 6 | 12 | 14"(12); 6"(16) |
| Ise ... | 31,260 | 673 | 1916 | 22.0 | 6 | 12 | 14"(12 ; 16"(16) |
| Hyuga | 31,260 | 683 | 1917 | 23.0 | — | 12 | 14"(12); 16"(16) |
| Nagato | 33,800 | — | 1919 | 23.0 | | 12 | 16"( 8 ); 5.5"(22) |
| Mutsu | 33,800 | 600 | 1920 | 23.0 | 8 | 12 | 16"( 8 ); 5.5" 20) |

## Battle Cruisers

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiyei ... | 27,500 | 704 | 1912 | 27.0 | 8 | — | 14"( 8 ; 6"(16) |
| Kongo ... | 27,500 | 704 | 1912 | 27.0 | 8 | — | 14"( 8 ): 6"(16) |
| Kirishima | 22,500 | 704 | 1914 | 27.0 | 8 | — | 14 ( 8 ); 6"(16) |
| Haruna | 27,500 | 704 | 1914 | 27.0 | 8 | — | 14"( 8 ): 6"(16) |

## Second Class Cruisers

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tone ... | 4,100 | 400 | 1908 | 23.0 | — | 3 | 6"(12 |
| Chikuma ... | " | — | 1911 | 26.0 | — | 3 | 6"( 8 ) |
| Hirato ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Yahagi ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Tatsuta ... | 3,500 | — | 1918 | 31.0 | — | — | 5"( 4 ) |
| Tenryu ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Kuma ... | 5,500 | — | 1919 | 33.0 | — | — | 5"( 7 ) |
| Tama ... ... | " | — | 1920 | " | — | — | " |
| Kitakami ... | 5,000 | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Oi ... ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Kiso ... ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Nagara ... | 5,500 | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Natori ... | " | — | 1921 | " | — | — | " |
| Isuzu ... ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Yura ... ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |
| Kinu ... ... | " | — | " | " | — | — | " |

## First Class Coast Defence Ships

| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched | Speed (knots) | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asama ... ... ... | 9,885 | 1900 | 25 | 8"(4 : 6"( 6 ) |
| Tokiwa ... ... ... | " | 1899 | " | " " |
| Yakumo ... ... ... | 9,700 | " | 20 | 8",4): 6"(12 |
| Azuma ... ... ... | 9 4 6 | " | 22 | " " |
| Iwate ... ... ... | 9 80 | 190 ) | 20 | 8"(4): 6",14) |

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| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched | Speed (knots) | Armament |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Izumo ... ... ... | 9,800 | 1899 | 20 | 8"(4); 6"(11) |
| Nisshin ... ... ... | 7,280 | 1903 | " | " " |
| Kasuga ... ... ... | 7,790 | " | " | " " |

### Second Class Coast Defence Ships

| Name | Disp't (tons) | Laun-ched | Speed (knots) | Arm't | Name | Disp't (tons) | Laun-ched | Speed (knots) | Arm't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manshu ... | 3,916 | 1931 | 17 | 3"(2) | Akashi | 2,755 | 1897 | 19 | 6"(11) |
| Chitose ... | 4 790 | 1898 | 22 | 8"(11) | Tsushima... | 3,366 | 1901 | 10 | " |

### Sea-Plane Carriers

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wakamiya... | 7,600 | 1897 | — | — | Hosho... .. | 9 500 | 1922 | — | — |

### First Class Gunboats

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chihaya . | 1,293 | 1900 | 21 | 4.7"(11) | Mogami ... | 1,350 | 1903 | — | 4.7"(11) |
| Yodo .. | 1,270 | 1907 | 22 | " | Ataka ... | 850 | 1922 | — | — — |

### Second Class Gunboats

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uji ... ... | 620 | 1903 | 13.0 | 3"(4) | Toba ... | 250 | 1911 | 15.0 | 3"(7) |
| Sumida ... | 126 | 1906 | " | 6"(2) | Saga... ... | 785 | 1912 | " | 4"(7) |
| Fushimi ... | 180 | " | " | " | | | | | |

### First Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched | Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kawakaze ... | 1,300 | 1915 | Yakaze ... ... ... | 1,345 | 1920 |
| Amatsukaze ... ... | 1,227 | 1916 | Hakaze ... ... ... | " | " |
| Isokaze ... ... ... | " | " | Nadakaze ... ... | " | " |
| Hamakaze ... ... | " | " | Akikaze... ... ... | " | " |
| Tokitsukaze ... ... | " | " | Shiokaze ... ... | " | " |
| Umikaze ... ... | 1,150 | " | Tachikaze ... ... | " | " |
| Yamakaze ... ... | " | " | Yukaze ... ... ... | " | " |
| Urakaze... ... ... | 955 | " | Hokaze ... ... ... | " | " |
| Tanikaze ... ... | 1,300 | 1918 | Numakaze ... ... | " | " |
| Minekaze ... ... | 1,345 | 1919 | Nokaze ... ... ... | " | 1922 |
| Suwakaze ... ... | " | " | Namikaze ... ... .. | | " |
| Okikaze ... ... ... | " | " | No. 1 ... ... ... | 1,200 | " |
| Shimakaze ... ... | " | 1920 | | | |

### Second Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sakura ... ... . | 600 | 1911 | Kayede... ... ... | 665 | 1915 |
| Tachibana .. | .. | 1912 | Kusunoki ... ... | " | " |
| Matsu ... ... ... | 665 | 1915 | Ume ... ... ... ... | " | " |
| Kashiwa ... ... | " | " | Katsura ... ... | " | " |
| Kaba ... ... ... | " | " | Kiri ... ... ... | " | " |
| Sakaki ... ... ... | " | " | Sugi ... ... ... | " | " |

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| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched |
|---|---|---|
| Kashi | 835 | 1916 |
| Hinoki | " | " |
| Momo | " | 1917 |
| Yanagi | " | " |
| Enoki | " | 1918 |
| Keyaki | " | " |
| Maki | " | " |
| Tsubaki | " | 1918 |
| Kuwa | " | " |
| Nara | " | 1917 |
| Kaya | " | 1919 |
| Momi | " | " |
| Take | " | " |
| Nashi | " | " |
| Kaki | " | " |
| Nire | " | " |

| Name | Displacement (tons) | When launched |
|---|---|---|
| Kuri | 835 | 1920 |
| Tsuga | " | " |
| Kiku | " | " |
| Susuki | " | " |
| Awoi | " | " |
| Hagi | " | 1921 |
| Fuji | " | " |
| Tsuta | " | " |
| Ashi | " | " |
| Hishi | " | " |
| Warabi | " | " |
| Hasu | " | 1922 |
| Tade | " | " |
| Yomogi | " | " |
| Sumire | " | " |
| No. 2 | " | " |

## Third Class Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

| Name | Disp't (tons) | Launched | Speed (knots) | Arm't |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arinke | 381 | 1904 | 29 | 2 |
| Fubuki | " | 1905 | " | " |
| Arare | " | " | " | " |
| Ushio | " | " | " | " |
| Hatsushimo | " | " | " | " |
| Kamikaze | " | " | " | " |
| Yayoi | 375 | " | " | " |
| Nenohi | " | " | " | " |
| Kisaragi | " | " | " | " |
| Asakaze | " | " | " | " |
| Yugure | " | " | " | " |
| Wakaba | " | " | " | " |
| Harukaze | " | " | " | " |
| Oikaze | " | 1906 | " | " |
| Shiratsuyu | 381 | " | " | " |
| Hatsuyuki | 375 | " | " | " |
| Shigure | " | " | " | " |

| Name | Disp't (tons) | Launched | Speed (knots) | Arm't |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yudachi | 375 | 1905 | 29 | 2 |
| Hibiki | " | 1906 | " | " |
| Asatsuyu | " | " | " | " |
| Hatsuharu | " | " | " | " |
| Hayate | " | " | " | " |
| Mikazuki | " | " | " | " |
| Nowaki | " | " | " | " |
| Yunagi | " | " | " | " |
| Uzuki | " | " | " | " |
| Minatsuki | 381 | " | " | " |
| Nagatsuki | " | " | " | " |
| Matsukaze | " | " | " | " |
| Kikuzuki | " | 1907 | " | " |
| Uranami | " | " | " | " |
| Isonami | " | 1908 | " | " |
| Ayanami | " | 1908 | " | " |

## 1st and 2nd Class Torpedo-Boats

1st class: Kasasagi, Shirataka, Hibari, Kiji, Shigi, Uzura, Kamome, Hashidate.

2nd class: No. 67, No. 68, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75.

## Submarines

The Navy possesses 43 submarines at present. Of these Nos. 1 to 18 are of smaller type and used for training purpose. The others are of 800 to 900 tons and all future ones will be over 1,000 tons. Three submarines have sunk by accident since Aug. '23.

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## SECTION III—AVIATION

### 1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan. There were two others in 1912 and three more in 1913. Since then military training courses have been started at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo and every year a number of young flight officers are turned out. The arrival of two American aviators in 1916 and their wonderful performances proved a revelation to the public as the Japanese aviation was then in a backward state.

**Flying Battalions.**—The Military Aviation Corps, created in 1915 at Tokorozawa, as a component part of the balloon corps, was reorganized and elevated to an independent corps. At present the military air service consists of six flying battalions, 1st and 2nd at Kagamigahara (Gifu pref.), 3rd at Yokaichi (Shiga pref.), the 4th at Tachiarai (Fukuoka pref.), 5th at Tachikawa (near Tokyo) and 6th at Heijo (Korea). At the last-named grounds necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at an outlay of ¥2,500,000. The battalions were brought to full strength by the end of 1923. It may be added the military air service is now equipped with 150 standing machines.

**Expansion of Military Aviation.**—With a view to facilitating the proposed expansion of Military Aviation in 1919, an Aviation Section was created in the Army Dept. The first military aviation school was first opened in January, 1920 to give training in the first year to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts are being made to produce them at home.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front in Aug. '18, it consisting of 22 officers (1 died there), and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. '19. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in Feb. '19 of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese aviators.

#### MILITARY AVIATION AND ACCIDENTS

The Army Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the years 1922-'23 and '23-'24, No. of fliers being counted on the basis of one flier one cruise as one.

| | | 1922—23 | 23—24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of cruise | | 32,884 | 46,121 |
| Hours of flight | | 8,274 | 12,148 |
| No. of fliers | | 48,468 | 67,112 |
| No. killed | | 11 | 5 |
| No. injured | Serious | 1 | 3 |
| | Slight | 4 | 3 |
| Machine damaged | Serious | 82 | 92 |
| | Slight | 97 | 89 |

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| | | 1922—23 | 23—24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor damaged... ... ... ... ... | Serious ... ... | 24 | 52 |
| | Slight ... ... | 40 | 36 |

The percentage of accidents is worked out thus :—

| | | 1922—23 | 2 —24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Casualty per 10,000 cruises... ... | killed ... ... | 3.25 | 1.08 |
| | injured ... ... | 1.48 | 1.30 |
| „ „ hours ... ... | killed ... ... | 13.49 | 4.12 |
| | injured ... ... | 6.04 | 4.44 |
| „ „ fliers ... ... | killed ... ... | 2.27 | 0.75 |
| | injured ... ... | 1.03 | 0.89 |
| No. of cruise per 1 casualty ... | killed ... ... | 3,080 | 9 224 |
| | injured ... ... | 6,777 | 7,687 |
| No. of flying hours per 1 casualty | killed ... ... | 752 | 2,430 |
| | injured ... ... | 1,655 | 2,025 |
| No. of fliers „ „ | killed ... ... | 4 406 | 13,422 |
| | injured ... ... | 9 691 | 11,1 5 |
| No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises | Serious ... ... | 24.20 | 19.95 |
| Machine ... ... ... ... ... ... | Slight ... ... | 28.63 | 19.30 |
| No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises | Serious ... ... | 7.08 | 11.27 |
| Motors ... ... ... ... ... ... | Slight ... ... | 11.87 | 7.87 |
| No. of accidents per 10,000 hours | Serious ... ... | 99.11 | 76.55 |
| flight : Machine ... ... ... ... | Slight ... ... | 117.23 | 73.26 |
| No. of accidents per 10,000 hours | Serious ... ... | 29.01 | 24.80 |
| flight : Motors ... ... ... ... | Slight ... ... | 48.31 | 29.63 |

Of the 181 cases of damage to the machine during the later year wrong landing was responsible for 59, untimely landing for 36, natural wearing out of the machine for 20, erroneous adjustment by examiners for 17, wrong starting 12, mechanical defects 11, collision on the ground 8, etc.

For all those accidents 90 are attributed to operators' fault, 36 to defective machines, 17 to defective motors, etc.

## 2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, however, a small sum of ¥3-400,000 was yearly disbursed, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total to aggregate ¥5 800,000 in ten years. In 1920 an expansion program, to be completed by the 1922-23 fiscal year, was passed by the 43rd Diet.

The existing Naval aviation force is as follows :—

Kasumiga-ura. ... ... .. 6 fleets of seaplanes, 48 machines, one tender squadron.
Yokosuka. ... ... ... .. 2½ fleets, 20 machines, 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo. ... ... ... ... .. ½ fleet.

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It is contemplated to increase the respective forces as follows by 1928-9, one year having been postponed owing to the earthquake;—

Kasumiga-ura, ... ... ...7, 56 machines & one tender squadron.
Yokosuka. ... ... ... ...5, 40 machines, 1 zeppelin.
Sasebo. ... ... ... ... ...3, 24 machines.
Omura. ... ... ... ... ...2, 16 „

When completed the Navy will have 17 fleets and 136 planes. The annual allotment for the upkeep of this standing force is on ordinary account ¥16 millions, and 70% replacement policy is pursued. The party of British flight-officers was engaged in 1921 as instructors for Kasumigaura with marked benefit for the progress of our officers.

## 3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Though dating more than 10 years ago the progress of civilian aviation was very slow, chiefly owing to the scanty support extended by the general public to this newest means of communication and transport. The creation of the Aviation Bureau in Aug. '20 first as part of the Army and now under control of the Minister of Communications marks a new era in the history of general aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress lately made that it is steadily emerging from the stage of curiosity and amusement to that of practical applications and business. As a means of transport, for instance, three or four regular flying services are conducted between Tokyo and Osaka, and between the latter place and Shikoku and Kyushu. The results so far have been encouraging. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation that was signed at Paris in Oct. 1919 became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan issued in April '21 the Law relating to Aerial Navigation, though this still remains inoperative.

**Bureau of Aviation.**—This office is in charge of all aviation matters exclusive of military and naval aviation. It undertakes, as provided in the Aviation Control Regulation, the examination of machines and applicants for the operators' license, and had by Oct. '23 thirty-four young civilian aspirants trained at the Military and Naval aerodromes. Further, it encourages in various ways this particular aerial activity, as by offering prizes in competitive contests, giving consolation money when a civilian aviator is injured or killed, and, till the end of Mar. '23, subsidizing private machines needing repair.

The Government has, besides the Bureau, the Aviation Board of Council and Aviation Institute, both in charge of the Department of Education. The former carries out researches into the theoretical side of the art and the latter their practical application.

**The Imperial Aviation Association.**—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.H. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Lieut.-General Nagaoka and Baron Sakatani act as Vice-Presidents. The Association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at it's disposal is still very small. Among the notable donations so far made there are ¥500,000 from the Emperor, ¥100,000 each from the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms and ¥50,000 each from the Furukawa and Okura companies. The gift of

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¥500,000 from a certain unknown American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation should be noted also. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted to the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Civilian Aviators.**—As existing on 15 Oct. '23 civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd, and 3rd licenses numbered 94 while the machines judged fit for service totalled 130. During the year '22-'23 the record of civilian aviation showed 1212 hours' trip with the aggregate distance of 149,628 Km.

**Training of Aviators.**—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Bureau must be single males of not less than 17 and not more than 20 years of age and who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next examination on scholarship. The latter is modelled on the 3rd year course of the ordinary middle school.

The following shows the number of applicants, etc. from the beginning of this service.

| | No. of aspirants | No. admitted | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 114 | 10 | 10 |
| '21 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 136 | 10 | 9 |
| '22 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 149 | 15 | 15 |
| '23 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 141 | 12 | 12 |

The graduates for '23 are prospective.

**No. of Approved Machines and Licensed Operators.**

(M = Machines. O = Operators.)

| | 1st class | | 2nd | | 3rd | | 4th | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | O | M | O | M | O | M | O | M | O |
| June 1921 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 11 | 11 |
| „ 1923 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 24 | 2 | — | 25 | 49 |
| „ 1923 | 28 | 18 | 16 | 24 | 3 | 37 | 4 | — | 51 | 79 |

**Encouragement, Bounty, etc.**—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in April, 1923, the 2nd prize consisting of ¥3,000 in cash was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motor and the 1st prize, ¥3,000, to the Japan Auto-car Co. for its paints for coating the wings. Also with similar object of encouragement, the Army either sells at nominal price or loans machines and motors useless to it. In April, 1923 sales of 100 machines and 350 motors and loan of 60 machines and 120 motors were made.

**Civilian Air Services.**—The regular air services as existing in Nov. 1923 are tabulated below:—

| Route | Began | Distance | Hour | No. circuit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sakai-Tokushima | 1922 | 192 km. | 1.30 | 1 |
| 2. Sakai-Takamatsu | 1922 | 132 „ | 2.0 | 3 |
| 3. Tokyo-Osaka | „ | 395 „ | 3.0 | 1 |
| 4. Osaka-Beppu | 1923 | 404 „ | 5.0 | 1 |

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The first two services are fortnightly and the other weekly, and Nos. 1, 2 & 3 services have been granted a sum of money from the Bureau.

### Aviation (Military, Naval & Civilian) Activity in 1922-23

The outstanding features of aviation activities during the period under review are the growth of commercial air service as private undertaking and the valuable services done by both military and civilian aviators during the period following the great earthquake and conflagration, as briefly noticed in the chapter on Army and Navy in the "Great Earthquake & Fire" section.

**A flight from Korea to Tokyo.**—The civilian aviator Mr. Ishibashi (Flight Sub-Lieut. of France during the War) succeeded in a long distance flight between Pyongyang and Tokyo. He started from the former on June 1st 1923 and after landing on his way at Kunsan, Tachiarai, Yokaichi and Toyohashi landed at Yoyogi Military Drill Ground on the 13th, covering a total distance of 2,210 km. and taking 14 hours 50 minutes in flight, a new long flight record in Japan.

**24 Hours Non-stop Flight.**—This experiment of 24 hours non-stop flight covering 800 miles was carried out successfully on 25 Oct, 1923 for scouting, wireless, photographing, etc.

**Deck Landing & Starting.**—The first experiment in starting and landing on deck was effected successfully on board the tender Hoshu on 22 Feb, '23 by Mr. Jourdan, British expert, and our Naval flight-officers are making similar experiments with good prospects.

**The Fourth Civilian Aviators' Contest.**—Was held at Shimoshizu, Chiba prefecture on July 2nd and 3rd, 1923 under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association. It consisted of a distance flight participated in by civilian aviators holding 1st and 2nd class certificates and a starting and landing contest for 3rd class aviators.

Prizes ranging from ¥2,500 to 300 were awarded.

**Tokyo-Osaka Air Mail Flight.**—Held under the auspices of the Imp. Av. Association for 9 days beginning on Nov. 3rd 1922. It was participated in by 15 civilian pilots. Of the number 9 were successful, while the others either landed on their way or had their machines destroyed.

### Aviation Toll of Death

From Oct. 1912 when the first fatal aviation accident befell our aviator civilian, at New York, till the end of Aug. 1923 the toll of death demanded of our aviators numbered 93 besides three foreign fliers who were also killed in Japan. Of the 93 the bulk were military or naval aviators and their assistants, the civilian martyrs numbering only 15.

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# CHAPTER X

## RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORK

### HISTORY

**Confucianism.**—In the history of religion and religious beliefs in Japan, the first to be recorded is the introduction of Confucianism, taking this as a form of religious belief, in 285 A. D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, according to ancient chronicle, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later. As a system of secular moral teaching with no aid from aggressive propaganda, Confucianism met with no opposition from Shintoism, the native cult of ancestor-worship, also singularly devoid of evangelical zeal. The two could well exist together.

**Buddhism.**—The next notable event in our history was the present of an image of Buddha and the sacred texts to the Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A. D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno. Not long after, Korea sent Buddhist priests and nuns, as well as engravers of images and temple builders, and a regular movement of propagandism was started. This evoked strong opposition from the adherents of Shintoism and the trouble even developed into bloody strife between them and those who went over to the subtler and deeper teaching of the strange faith. The influence of Buddhism steadily gained ground and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A. D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion at the instigation of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. They were both despatched by the Court to China in 804 and returning home founded new sects acceptable to the general masses, Tendai owing its origin to Saicho and Shingon to Kukai. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as *Ryobu-Shinto*, was much in evidence throughout the land. Needless to state, the Buddhists managed to secure the lion's share in whatever benefit arose from this alliance.

**Christianity.**—Meanwhile, between 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, and 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity as represented by the Roman Catholic missionaries had gained a great influence under the patronage of Nobunaga, the greatest military commander of the day, who tried by means of

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the newly introduced religion to curb the insolence of the powerful Buddhist communities entrenched on mountains standing near the Imperial seat of Kyoto. Nobunaga's successors, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, however, adopted the contrary policy of persecution and prohibition, deported the Jesuits and their native followers to Java, and thenceforward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

The part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan in earlier days demands a brief explanation. In this connection the influence which Buddhism exerted can never be exaggerated. It may truly be said that the rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education. In administrative control also the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three. However, the fact that Japan has not yet formulated special laws to deal with religious affairs is attended by some awkward consequences, though in practice this is more a matter of form than of substance. One of the most important points in this connection is that the Civil Code for allowing religious organizations to register themselves as a legal person does not cover Christianity though in point of fact this apparent discrimination is entirely immaterial, for the Code framers provided at the same time that the working of this provision would be determined by a Law of Religion, which still remains as a serious desideratum. A Shintoist or Buddhist temple, even when organized as a legal person has nothing to gain. On the other hand, Christian churches, as also other religious organizations, may participate in whatever benefit accruing from the acquisition of this particular legal status by having their boards of maintenance registered as a legal person. In 1919 Christian churches possessed 61 such persons, either as corporation or foundation, as against 71 for Buddhist and 4 for Shintoist. Then for administrative convenience official supervision is somewhat differentiated between the two older religions and their younger sister. A Shintoist or Buddhist sect is treated as a self-governing organization, for being constituted as a hierarchical entity it easily admits of such treatment, but Christian sects are entirely distinct in their constitution and preclude it. The consequence is that while the State leaves a duly elected patriarch, so to say, of such sect to take charge of its internal administration and requires him to draw up a constitution or to adopt other measures essential for self-government, in the case of a Christian sect what is required is simply to inform the local governor on matters relative to propagandism, such as appointing preachers and establishing churches or similar places for purposes of missionary activity.

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## SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

**Cleanliness and Purity.**—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. There are two purification ceremonies, one being *harai* or wind-purification and the other *misogi* or water purification. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the the Great Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness underlies the *shimenawa*, a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the *gohei*, a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things, such pieces of paper being often suspended from the *shimenawa*. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, saké and sometimes woven cloth.

Theologically Shintoism is very simple, for the only thing worth mentioning in this connection is that it believes in immortality of souls. It is devoid of dogma in the religious sense, and hence Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise. It has given rise to a number of sects, for instance, this sectarian movement being of modern origin, and active even to-day.

**Two Forms of Shintoism.**—For administrative expediency Shintoism exists in two forms, i. e. Shintoism embodied in shrines as sacred structures for worshipping the Shinto deities and standing aloof from all sects, and next, Shintoism existing as organized for a convenience of propagandism. The former is placed in charge of the

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Shrine Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, while the latter comes under the Bureau of Religion, Department of Education.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies.

## SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

**Classification of Shrines.**—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the *Jingu* or the Great Shrine of Ise, *Kampei* or State shrines, *Kokuhei* or National Shrines, and *Fu* (prefectural), *Ken* (prefectural), *Go* (communal), *Son* (village) and *Mukaku* (unrecognized) shrines. The *Kampei* are subdivided into 1ts class, 2nd class, 3rd class and special, and the *Kokuhei* into three classes. Of the 54 first class *Kampei* shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history. The latest instance of the dedication of a 1st class *Kampei-jinja* is that of Taiwan-jinja founded in memory of Prince Kita-Shirakawa who of died of disease in 1895 in Taiwan where he was sent to subjugate the rebellious natives, and the erection of Meiji-jingu in Tokyo in honor of the illustrious Emperor who died in 1912. It is interesting to note that all special *Kampei-jinja* are dedicated to loyal subjects though a certain two of them have a middle class shrine in their honor. There is no particular distinction between the *Kampei* and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship, and some popular deities possess more than ten. 17 in the extreme case, *Kampei* or *Kokuhei* shrines maintained in their memory.

The *Kampei* and *Kokuhei* shrines form part of the regular mechanism of state, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the *Kampei*, and from the treasury for the *Kokuhei*.

**Keepers and Priests.**—It is decidedly inappropriate to regard those on service at shrines of these two higher grades in the same light as priests of Buddhist temples or churches. The Government use the term *shin-kan* or shinto officers for those on duty at the Great Shrine and *shin-shoku* or shinto-functionaries for others attending the *Kokuhei* and lesser shrines. The *shin kan* are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the *shin-shoku* of the *Kokuhei* shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities. These latter are under the special appointment regulations and are required, among other things, to possess a certain standard of knowledge in national literature and rites. Graduates of the National Literature Institutes, one in Tokyo and the other in Yamada, are qualified to become *shin-kan* or *shin-shoku*. The *shin-shoku*

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of *Kokuhei-jinja*, being treated as ranking government officials, receive emolument according to the special salary scale, but for those of humbler rank this question is to be arranged by the shrines they attend.

From what has been described above, it will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines. They are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the up-keep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand a deal of attention from the sectarian Shinto priests. Perhaps *shin-kan* and *shin-shoku* may better be called "keepers."

### *Shinto Sects*

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are Shinto; Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

### *Shrines and Priests*

| | Great Shrine | State Shrine | National | Prefectural | Communal | Village Shrines | Ungraded | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shrines ('20) ... | 1 | 106 | 75 | 685 | 3,462 | 45,112 | 66,069 | 115,509 |
| Priests ('19) ... | 73 | 505 | 233 | 969 | 3,417 | 8,664 | 950 | 14,698 |

## BUDDHISM

**Buddhism and Civilization.**—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be uncalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji, itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it world have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridgas, and introduced useful

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plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

**Buddhism and the Imperial Court.**—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and, as Prince Komatsu, was appointed a commander-in-chief of an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

### *Buddhist Sects*

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji, Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Koya and the other on Mt. Hiei, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called *Bushido*. The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started

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by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers, both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

### *Buddhist Temples and Priests*

Based on the report of the Department of Education :—

| | | Tendai | Shingon | Jodo | Rinzai | Sodo | Obaku | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temples | 1918 | 4,548 | 12,313 | 8,350 | 6,068 | 14,228 | 523 | |
| | 1919 | 4,545 | 12,307 | 8,349 | 6,066 | 14,230 | 523 | |
| | | Shin | Nichiren | Ji | Yuzu | Hosso | Kegon | Total |
| | 1918 | 19,661 | 5,009 | 495 | 361 | 43 | 32 | 71,681 |
| | 1919 | 19,666 | 5,010 | 494 | 361 | 43 | 32 | 71,626 |
| | | Tendai | Shingon | Jodo | Rinzai | Sodo | Obaku | |
| Priests | 1918 | 2,698 | 7,004 | 6,539 | 4,581 | 11,622 | 339 | |
| | 1919 | 2,721 | 7,223 | 6,488 | 4,542 | 11,585 | 333 | |
| | | Shin | Nichiren | Ji | Yuzu | Hosso | Kegon | Total |
| | 1918 | 14,923 | 3,915 | 348 | 206 | 16 | 19 | 52,250 |
| | 1919 | 15,267 | 4,114 | 348 | 237 | 17 | 19 | 52,894 |

## CHRISTIANITY

**Early Christianity.**—In less than a century ending in 1637, the Christian doctrine spread with such marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time

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among higher circles in middle Japan, that the number of churches is recorded to have grown to over 250 and believers to more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits who tried to meddle with secular affairs and the sinister information laid before the Government by the Dutch traders in Nagasaki against the Portuguese missionaries resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuit fathers and the issue of an edict in 1613 prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. But there still remained a large number of native converts who secretly kept their faith. (See the Catholic Church below). These joined by ex-retainers of the fallen clans, 35,000 strong altogether, at last broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. It was suppressed in the following year, and with the extermination of the rebels the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. It was not till 1873 that the prohibition was revoked.

**The Revival.**—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to come into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent to Japan four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Thompson, Veeder, Greene and Davis.

**Early Centers of Protestant Church.**—The Brown's School at Yokohama, established by Rev. S. R. Brown, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U. S. A.; the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President W. S. Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S. A.; the To-o-Gijuku School in charge of John Ing established about the same time at Hirosaki, the Fukui School under W. E. Griffis, and Mr. Keiu Nakamura's Doninsha, Tokyo, which engaged Rev. G. Cochran are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. J. H. Niijima in 1875 played and still plays a prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. In 1869 the first lady missionary in Japan was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of Miss Mary Kidder who opened a school for girls in Yokohama in 1870, the first institution of the kind in Japan.

In less than 30 years after the arrival of the American missions the Christian Church made a rapid progress, for though the effect of the suppression policy sternly pursued for more than two centuries could not be easily removed and the people at large still regarded Christianity with something of awe and horror, the trend of the times was on the whole propitious to the propagation of the Christian doctrines. The intellectual class, eager to introduce European civilization, was not slow to perceive the part which Christianity contributed in building it up. Even when not actually embracing it, these enligtened men were on the whole favorably inclined to its diffusion, and there were many eminent thinkers and politicians who were converted into the new faith.

The expansion suffered a check towards the latter part of the 19th century, and its effect is still felt to-day. Various causes combined to

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account for this arrested progress, and among them may be mentioned the intense controversy that arose among the Christian members themselves on points of theology, the nationalistic reaction that was stirred up by the repeated failures in the solution of the long pending problem of Treaty revision, the sceptical attitude shown by a section of the intellectual class and also by the Educational authorities towards the cosmopolitan principle of Christianity, this principle being considered inconsistent with nationalistic ideas. It was then that not a small number of the native eminent Christian teachers deserted the Church.

The translation of the New Testament into the vernacular was completed in 1879 and of the Old Testament in 1886. The work was undertaken chiefly by Drs. Brown, Verbeck, Greene and Maclay with a number of native assistants among whom may be mentioned T. Matsuyama, M. Okuno, M. Uyemura, K. Ibuka, and some others.

Though outwardly Christianity is now making but little progress, there is no disputing the deep hold which its doctrine has upon the culture of the country. As Mr. K. Uchimura, one of the foremost non-church Christians of Japan wrote in 1920, "There are scarcely any newspapers, magazines, stories or novels free from the influence of Christian thought. To say nothing of love and liberty, such ideas as humanitarianism and labor are derived either directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is clear that they are not derived from Buddhism or Confucianism. Not only apostates, but also not a few earnest Christians are actually leading the world of Japanese thought. In this way Christian ideas have influenced and are influencing Japan through Christians both genuine and apostate, and no one can deny this influence." On education, especially the education of girls, Sunday-school endeavors, the systematic charity for reforming depraved children, protecting ex-convicts, as well as temperance and purity campaigns, and so on, the Christian Church has set an example for Buddhist and Shintoist sects to follow.

**Roman Catholic Church.**—It revived activity about the same time as the Protestant missions, for in 1859 France sent two priests each to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama where in 1862 the first church was opened. When in 1865 another was established at Nagasaki a remarkable incident occurred. About a month after its opening some 3,700 villagers living near the city, who were secretly professing the faith as handed down from their forefathers, came to the church and openly declared themselves Christians, to the utter amazement of the local authorities, for the ban against the religion was still in force technically. This faithful group, thoroughly indigenous and intensely Catholic, formed the nucleus of the existing Catholic Church of Japan. Though less numerous than in the period before the great Tokugawa persecution, it is more completely organized and better equipped for all Christian activities than it was during the most flourishing days in the seventeenth century. The union with the Center of Christendom is emphasized by the presence of an Apostolic Delegate, at present the Most Reverend Archbishop Giardini, resident in Tokyo, while the hierarchy consists of the Archbishop of Tokyo, the Rev. Pierre Rey; the Bishop of Osaka, the Rev. J. B.

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Castanier; the Bishop of Hakodate, the Rev. A. Berlioz; the Bishop of Nagasaki, the Rev. J. Combaz; the Prefect Apostolic of Sapporo, the Rev. W. Kinold, O. F. M.; the Prefect Apostolic of Niigata and Nagoya, the Rev. J. Reiners, S. V. D.; and the Prefect Apostolic of Tokushima, the Rev. J. M. Alvarez, O. P.

Under this hierarchy, a carefully trained body of forty Japanese priests, cooperating with about five hundred Foreign Missionaries of both sexes, drawn from five European and two American nationalities, are carrying on the work of propagating and cultivating the faith planted in the 16th century. All parish priests employ the indispensible and invaluable aid of Lay Catechists for the Sunday School, as is the case the world over. Five Orders of religious men and six Orders of religious women (Sisters) maintain various works of charity and education. The first entirely Japanese Sisterhood in the Catholic Church has just begun educational work at Omori under the name of "Aikukai," or "Sisters of the Sacred Passion." The Leper Asylum at Koyama, maintained almost single-handed by the Rev. Drouart de Lezey of the Paris Foreign Mission Society and that near Kumamoto conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, are noteworthy. Dispensaries and day nurseries are conducted by Sisters in Tokyo and other cities; general hospitals are managed by Sisters in Kanagawa and Sapporo; orphanages in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki.

Christian education for girls was begun in 1873 by the Sisters of St. Maur, who now have large Academies in Tokyo, Yokohama and Shizuoka. They were followed in 1877 by the Sisters of the Infant Jesus who have schools at Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Okayama; in 1878 by the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres who have schools at Hakodate, Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka and Yatsushiro; by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1908 who conduct an Academy and Normal School in Tokyo and by the Sisters of Charity of Nevers in 1921 who are opening a school in Osaka. The Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost conduct a school of Domestic Science at Akita.

The education of boys was begun in an organized way in 1888 by the Marianists who have Middle Schools in Tokyo (1888), Nagasaki (1891); a Commercial School in Osaka (1898); a College for Foreign Boys in Yokohama (1901) and a Missionary Training School in Nagasaki (1888). Their students number in the aggregate more than three thousand.

The Catholic University was, at the instance of Pope Pius X, inaugurated in Tokyo by the Jesuits who returned to Japan on Oct. 17th 1908 after an absence of two hundred and seventy years. The traditional system of education has been modified for this institution to suit local conditions and the training is concluded with the course in Scholastic Philosophy characteristic of Jesuit Universities in Europe and America.

The contemplative life is represented in Japan by the monasteries of Trappists and Trappistines in Hokkaido were the Benedictine tradition "work and pray" offers an object lesson deeply appreciated by the Japanese to whom monastic ideals have been familiar ever since the introduction of Buddhism.

Catholic journalism is well represented by the "Koe" and the

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"Oshie no Sono" (Tokyo); the "Komyo" (Sapporo); similar publications in Osaka and Nagasaki; and the "Katorikku" (Tokyo), the organ of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

The total Catholic population of Japan is about 75,000; the number of candidates for baptism is a varying quantity of which no satisfactory estimate may be hazarded.

The appeal of Catholicity to the Japanese mind seems to be its thoroughly international and hence non-political character as evidenced by the above outline, its definite body of dogma with clear-cut answers to the questions proposed by an inquiring mind and its compact and authoritative discipline.

Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese Mandate has been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits since the Japanese Government assumed the responsibility. These Missions have an Agent resident at the Catholic University in Tokyo who arranges for their temporal affairs and their relations with the Imperial Government. Propaganda and education are the outstanding features of the work. Catholics there number about five thousand.

The Catholic Missions of Formosa are directed by the Spanish Dominicans who have eleven priests and six Sisters working there. Catholic population is 4,252.

Korea has a hierarchy of Bishops with sees at Seoul, Taiku and Wonsan. There are 87,000 Catholics in the peninsula.

*Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1919*

| Churches | Foreign workers | Japanese workers | Communicants | Amt. given by Jap. Churches | Organised Churches | Self-supporting Churches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protestants ... ... | 1,096 | 3769 | 115,991 | ¥1,161,575 | 1,173 | 327 |
| Congregationalists .. | 1,064 | 239 | 25,407 | ¥ 236,843 | 188 | 84* |
| Presbyterians... ... | — | 363 | 33,668 | ¥ 183,512 | 228 | 82 |
| Methodists ... ... | 220 | 243 | 21,233 | ¥ 113,139 | 147 | 32 |
| Anglican i. e. .. ... | 232 | 338 | 10,759 | ¥ 74,448 | 195 | 15 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 452 | 179 | 75,983 | ¥ 75,983 | 275 | 78 |
| Russian Orthodox .. | 2 | 117 | 36,618 | ¥ 36,618 | — | — |

*Several of these are at present pastorless.

Besides there was in 1918 an enrolment of some 160,000 in 2,500 Sunday Schools.

**Young Men's Christian Association.** Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread steadily and now there are 39 regular city Associations having a total membership of 17,000 and 70 student Associations with about 5,000 members. The secretarial force numbers 81 Japanese and 19 American and British. The current budgets of the local associations and of the National Committee aggregate ¥480,000 annually, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. The material equipment owned by the Association includes 23 student buildings, 14 city work buildings and a modern summer conference plant at Gotemba, the total value amounting to ¥2,321,000.

The Japanese associations are organized along lines similar to

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those in the United States, Canada and other lands. The work is divided into religious, educational, social, hostels, industrial, physical and employment departments. The chief divisions are students, city, boys' work and army, with affiliations with other organizations conducting similar work for railway men. The popularity of the Association work is attested to by a recent Imperial gift in recognition of the army work, another Imperial gift to the Tokyo City Association in recognition of its employment bureau service and a gift of ¥50,000 by the South Manchurian Railway Company for additional equipment for the Dairen City Association. There are about 8,000 students in the educational departments of the city associations which have united in a "United YMCA Schools" movement which has won deserved recognition from educational authorities.

The National Committee of the Association consists of 50 representative Christian laymen of whom one-third are prominent business men, one-third teachers and Association secretaries and one-third are undergraduate students of the colleges and universities of the country.

**Young Women's Christian Association.**—The National Committee of the Young Womens Christian Associations of Japan was organized in 1905. There are now in Japan five city Associations and twenty eight student Associations with a total membership of about eight thousand. The National Committee, with headquarters in Tokyo, promotes Association work in these cities and schools. It has added during the past year two special workers, one to study industrial conditions, another to promote international friendship. A monthly magazine, "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Sainen Kai) is published and has a circulation of about sixteen hundred. The city associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka. Their regular work consists of clubs for girls, educational classes, physical training, etc. Tokyo and Yokohama have dormitories for Japanese girls. Yokohama has a hostel for foreign women, 55 Bluff. The Chairman of the National Committee in Tokyo is Mrs. Hana Ibuka. National Headquarters will be at 10 Fukuromachi. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo after November 1, 1922.

**National Temperance League of Japan.**—The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama, K. Ito in Sapporo, T. Ando and S. Nemoto in Tokyo. By 1893 more than 30 societies had been formed. In the same year these were united and organized the Japan Temperance League, which published a magazine called the *Kuni no Hikari* (Light of the Nation) as its organ. About 1918 those upholding the temperance movement in the Kyoto-Osaka districts combined under the title of National Temperance League, its organ being the *Kinshukai* (Temperance World), a monthly magazine. Eventually those two leagues were amalgamated in 1920 and formed the present National Temperance League of Japan, their magazine also having been converted into the *Kinshu no Nihon* (Temperance in Japan). The league now comprises 198 societies with an aggregate membership amounting to 18,911. Mr. Nemoto's Juvenile Temperance Bill introduced for the first time in the Diet in 1901 was at length approved in the 1921-22 session and promulgated as a law in April 1922. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. Nagao (Chair-

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man), S. Aoki, K. Ito and three others (Executive Directors). Headquarters, Omote-sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.**—(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1921 members numbered 5,000 with 100 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted itself eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Crittenden Home at Hyakuninchо, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women. Besides, working for the same cause there are 19 societies for young women with 900 members and 38 for juvenile with 18,000 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki since its foundation. Office at 46, 3 Chome Shinmachi Akasaka, Tokyo.

**The Salvation Army.**—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in September 1895. The Corps & Societies now number 120. Many well established Social Institutions are doing a very much needed and useful work. These include 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 1 Workmen's Home, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes (with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders) a Night Shelter for Men, a Children's Home, a Poor People's Hospital, a Sanatorium for Consumptives, a Social Settlement and 2 Slum Posts. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labour Bureau, Work for the Blind, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, &c. Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed to the funds, while, in connection with the Coronation Honours the Blue-Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Colonel Yamamura, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficent work of The Salvation Army, with which he has now been connected as an Officer for over 26 years. H.I.M. the Empress recently sent her chamberlain to inspect The Army's Hospital for the Poor on her behalf. Government grants are also received towards the maintenance of several of the social agencies.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 40 young men and women are in residence preparing for Salvation Army Officership, and all but 17 of the 350 Officers, Cadets and Employees are Japanese.

The National Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-Dori, Kanda, Tokyo (in which are the administrative offices and a large auditorium) was completed in the autumn of 1920 at a cost of ¥225,000. Lieut.-Commissioner Charles Duce is the Territorial Commander for Japan.

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# CHAPTER XI

## CHARITY AND RELIEF

### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Philanthropic work in Japan may be divided into three classes, namely the benevolence of the Imperial Court, administrative measures bearing on charity, and communal and private work of charity. Though as yet far behind some of the Western countries in the scope of the work undertaken, when considered by itself, the development Japan has made in this particular direction since the reign of the Emperor Meiji has been memorable.

**Benevolence of the Court.**—The benevolence graciously extended by the Court to causes of charity and relief is unbounded. It takes diverse shapes and is shown on all occasions calling for it.

Donations are annually made by Their Majesties to sufferers from natural calamities, while on the other hand various philanthropic undertakings, whether secular or religious, Buddhist or Christian are also receiving due attention from the Court which is making liberal grants of money to promote their work. Donations made on special occasions are even more conspicuous, so far as the amount disbursed is concerned. Thus in order to solemnize the lamentable event, the Court made a contribution of ¥400,000 on the occasion of the demise of the Empress-Dowager Eisho in Jan., 1896, ¥1,000,000 in memory of the demise of the Emperor Meiji in Sept., 1912, and of ¥600,000 on that of his consort Empress-Dowager Shoken in April, 1914. These grants have added more than ¥4½ millions to the stock fund of charity work in Japan proper and territory, both principal and interest. The special Imperial grant in Feb. 1911 of ¥1,500,000 as a fund for giving free treatment to destitute people suffering from disease laid the foundation of the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) created in the same year with the fund of ¥20,000,000 collected from the wealthy classes. A gift of ¥1,000,000 by His Majesty to general charity to commemorate his Coronation in 1915 should be mentioned.

During the year 1921, when calamities were comparatively slight, the call made on the Imperial purse for the relief of sufferers did not exceed ¥58,600, of which the largest item was ¥10,000 granted in Oct, to Okinawa, which was visited by a disastrous storm and flood. It is interesting to note that the Yap islanders, placed under the mandatory protection of Japan, were granted ¥5,000 in March for the damage sustained from a typhoon.

**Administrative organs.**—The administrative arrangement for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works has been repeat-

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edly remodelled and enlarged in view of the steadily widening scope of charity, relief and social business demanding Government attention. In August 1920 the Relief Section, Home Office, was enlarged and converted into the Social Bureau which combined in the sphere of its competency all such social affairs as unemployment, protection of childhood, etc, besides the usual charity and relief work. Apart from this central organ twenty prefectures and ten larger cities throughout the country have their own Social Bureau or Section, as the case may be, in their administrative scheme.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

**State and communal relief for paupers.**—The Relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or disabled person ... ... ... 1.8 *koku* of rice per year.
Infant (under 13) ... ... ... ... ... 0.7 *koku* of rice per year.
Invalid ... ... 3 *go* of rice for man and 2 *go* for woman per day.

To those who take care of foundlings 0.7 *koku* of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

Paupers and foundlings given relief under the above rules at the State and communal expenses and cases of destitute sick travellers attended to by the local authorities are as follows.—

| Year ended Dec. | Paupers | | Foundlings | | Sick travellers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Dis'ts by state & communes | No. | Dist'ts by state & communes | No. | Dis'ts by communes |
| 1917 ... ... | 7,355 | ¥163,520 | 1,608 | ¥64,960 | 3,054 | ¥234,827 |
| 1918 ... ... | 7,556 | 222,075 | 1,472 | 74,734 | 2,145 | 213,955 |
| 1919 ... ... | 7,380 | 334,562 | 1,392 | 84,683 | 1,979 | 258,021 |

**Relief to sufferers from natural calamities.**—The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than 500,000 *yen* as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 percent of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st 1920 amounted to ¥60,066,307. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1919 are as follows:—

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| Year ended March | Shelter | Food | Clothing | Medicine | Temporary lodgings | Providing with work | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 1,370 | 30,439 | 5,385 | 191 | 21,294 | 26,886 | 87,117 |
| 1918 | 18,936 | 319,835 | 10,895 | 2,898 | 100,349 | 43,770 | 498,618 |
| 1919 | 14,317 | 245,843 | 8,287 | 2,319 | 53,878 | 52,622 | 380,707 |

**Eleemosynary work summarised.**—The benevolent enterprises either under State, communal or private management make the following record at the end of the year ending March 1920:—

| | No. of establishments | Fund existing | Expenses | No. of persons received |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Relief for paupers | 67 | 3,527,346 | 688,314 | 6,434 |
| Asylums for aged | 13 | 138,450 | 52,879 | 253 |
| Asylums for invalid soldiers | 2 | 1,164 | 7,019 | 604 |
| Relief to families of soldiers in service or deceased | 15 | 1,984,596 | 341,180 | 455 |
| Charity hospitals | 33 | 6,116,390 | 1,185,991 | *1,317,945 |
| Lunatic asylums | 3 | 68,038 | 172,750 | *10,990 |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 5 | 68,469 | 14,777 | *18,906 |
| Leper „ | 11 | 628,807 | 480,966 | *570,996 |
| Others est'ts giving free med. treatment | 34 | 801,517 | 242,492 | 524,391 |
| Intelligence offices | 40 | 297,287 | 126,198 | 179,589 |
| Providing with work | 23 | 502,744 | 411,854 | 344,464 |
| Vagrants' homes | 32 | 195,878 | 134,831 | 413,995 |
| Protection of women | 11 | 35,926 | 21,017 | 1,379 |
| S. P. C. A. | 4 | 3,500 | 1,979 | — |
| Nurseries | 82 | 286,712 | 164,370 | 12,622 |
| Orphanages | 122 | 2,636,412 | 637,297 | 8,334 |
| Reformatories | 59 | — | 407,424 | 2,562 |
| Education or protection of poor children | 93 | 713,176 | 218,923 | 15,893 |
| Education or protection of deaf-mutes | 77 | 1,343,521 | 324,792 | 3,379 |
| Education or protection of stammerers | 1 | 45,538 | 10,261 | 50 |
| Education or protection of feeble-minded | 3 | 3,685 | 4,449 | 27 |
| Education or protection of other children | 3 | 296,960 | 6,953 | 1,353 |
| Miscellaneous | 29 | 814,787 | 153,782 | 3,156 |

NOTE.—* Received by number of days.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

## II. RELIEF FOR PAUPERS

Institutions for general relief number about 50, of which the Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin, Osaka Kosaikai, Yokohama Relief Institution, Ono Charity Institution and *Kannonko* in Akita may be mentioned as principal ones.

**Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin.**—This is the largest institution of the kind in existence and was founded in 1872, to receive paupers, aged, invalids, unclaimed sick travellers as well as foundlings and lost

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children with no one to protect them. The number of inmates at the end of 1920 was 2,072 of whom 1,105 were children. It expends over ¥300,000 a year. (Location, Koishikawa, Tokyo).

**Kannonko.**—In Akita prefecture there are 17 foundations called by this name (literally "benevolent fraternity"). The oldest of them, that at Akita city, was established as early as 1828 with the donation of a samurai of the feudal lord of Akita. These institutions do not receive the needy under their care but make gifts of money or daily necessaries. The relief is classified into two, ordinary and emergency, the former covering paupers, invalids, orphans, etc. and the latter sufferers from famine and natural calamities.

**Ono Charity Institution.**—Founded by Mr. T. Ono in 1864 to relieve sufferers from famine. At present gives protection to more than 200 paupers and invalids including 80 aged over 60 years with no one to depend upon. (Location, Kanazawa, Ishikawa prefecture).

### Asylums for Aged

Of these there are 24 at present, including those combining other forms of relief (e.g., Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin, Osaka Kosaikai, Ono Charity Institution, etc.)

**Tokyo Yoroin.**—Founded by Mr. N. Kikuchi in 1903, at present takes care of about 50. It is conducted on Buddhist principles. (Location, Takinogawa, Tokyo).

**Osaka Yoroin.**—Founded in 1902 by Mr. T. Iwata. Has 60 inmates now. It is provided with a large Buddhist chapel. (Location, Tennoji, Osaka).

### Lunatic Asylums

Lunatics numbered roughly 49,398 at the end of 1919. Of the number only 7,311 were cared for at public or private hospitals or asylums. According to the law relating to lunatic asylums the State subsidises prefectural asylums or private ones appointed by the prefectural authorities. In case the lunatics are without supporters the local authorities must see to their support.

**Matsuzawa Lunatic Asylum.**—Founded in 1879 by Tokyo prefecture at Sugamo and removed in 1919 to the present site to provide larger accommodation. It takes 500 at public expense. (Location, Matsuzawa-mura, Tokyo prefecture).

## III. ORPHANAGES

The protection and maintenance of orphans, foundlings and other helpless children are carried on more as private undertaking than by the Government. The State gives relief to those helpless children in conformity with the Relief Rules as enacted 1872, and the local authorities too appropriate some money for the same purpose. But there are no State or communal institutions at present with the sole exception of the Municipal Yoikuin of Tokyo, while 137 orphanages are under private management.

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**Tokyo Municipal Yoikuin.**—This is the only communal institution that takes care of orphans, foundlings and other destitute children. They are received in its Sugamo and Awa Branches, the main institution at Koishikawa, Tokyo being an asylum for grown-up or aged paupers and invalids. At the end of 1920 the number of child inmates at these was 1,105, of whom 448 healthy ones were in the Sugamo Branch and 127 invalid ones were taken care of at the Awa Branch which is at the seaside, while 406 unweaned infants were entrusted to farmers' families in Tokyo or other neighbouring prefectures.

### PRIVATE ORPHANAGES

These are mostly run by Buddhist, Christian or other religious workers and supported by the donations of the general public. The oldest of them are the Sumire Girl's School Orphanage (est'd in 1874) at Yokohama and the Urakami Yoikuin (est'd in 1875) at Nagasaki. Both are Roman Catholic institutions, the former keeping under its protection about 200 orphans. There are among others, the Chausuhara Branch of the Okayama Orphanage giving protection to 350 at present; the Yokohama Orphanage and the Orphanage Department of Osaka Kosaikai, both taking care of over 200 children; the Hakuaisha Orphanage at Osaka, the Ai-ikusha at Sakai, the Kobe Orphanage, the Christian Orphanage at Sendai, and the Fukudenkai Orphanage at Tokyo, each having more than 100 children under its care.

**Fukudenkai.**—The orphanage was started as early as 1879. Financially, however, it is by no means strong, the assets being estimated at ¥63,000 while the expenditure for the year 1917 was about ¥10,000. (Location, Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo).

**The Okayama Orphanage.**—The orphanage was founded in April, '87 by the late Mr. Juji Ishii (d. '14). It now maintains two branches, one at Osaka and the other at Chausuhara in Hyuga. The latter has about 675 acres of land where the poor children are made to work at farming and sericulture. The Hotokusha, the bank of the institution, keeps the children's savings amounting to some yen 2,070 of which 3 boys possess over yen 100 each. Of the orphans aided, 372 have become self-supporting citizens. (Location, Okayama city).

## IV. REFORMATORY WORK

The law relating to reformatory work was for the first time issued in this country in 1900. Before that time there had been only 7 reformatories throughout the country. In 1908 the law was revised in consequence of the enforcement of the new Criminal Law which made it imperative to encourage creation of reformatories, and in the same year and the following 30 new institutions, either private or prefectural, were established. At present the reformatories at work number 56, classified into 1 state, 1 municipal, 28 prefectural and 26 private. Those taken care of by them in December 1921 totalled 2,453 including 146 girls.

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**Musashino Gakuin** (State Reformatory).– The State Reformatory Law was issued in August '17, resulting in the establishment of a State Reformatory with disbursement of ¥150,000 at Daimon village, Saitama prefecture. It cares for 75 depraved children at present. It also attends to training of experts. The Director is Mr. Shigejiro Ogawa, D.C.L.

**Reform Farm or Katei Gakko.**—Reform of refractory boys side by side with farming is a novel undertaking started by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a well-known Christian reformer. In Dec., 1921 the Home had under its roof 61 children, together with externs. The Reform Farm scheme is an ambitious one, intending to open up land covering 1,005 *cho* (2,500 acres) in Hokkaido. The plan is to reclaim 800 *cho* in 11 years. (Location, Sugamo, Tokyo).

### The Childhood Protection Committee

For the purpose of protection and investigation of depraved or vagrant children and those who are uncared for or failing to attend school, a committee was appointed in April 1920 under the Social Section of Tokyo Prefectural Government.

It comprises 20 male and 9 female members, each in charge of certain districts in Tokyo city and adjoining districts. During the year ending April 1921 the committee attended to 664 children made up of 343 depraved, 153 long absent from school, 62 vagrant and 106 miscellaneous. The total includes 178 girls.

### Juvenile Court Law and Juvenile Bridewell Law

In March 1922 the Bill for the Juvenile Court Law passed the 45th session of the Diet. This new law provides for the punishment of as well as protective measures regarding juvenile offenders and depraved youths under 18 years. Also a chapter each is devoted to the formation and procedure of juvenile courts for trying young offenders others than criminal. Together with the above law the bill for a juvenile house of correction was also approved by the Diet. The juvenile house of correction as provided for in this latter law takes under its care those young offenders who have been punished according to the Criminal Law, with the object of reforming them under severe discipline and education, at the same time training them for occupations. The house of correction differs from regular reformatories under the Reformatory Law in that its aim is more disciplinary and it receives criminal offenders, and also that it is placed under the Department of Justice.

## V. HOMES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

There is, according to experts, one feeble-minded in every 250 Japanese, but the accommodation for them is very inadequate, there being only 5 institutions for educating defective children, i.e., the Takinogawa Gakuen, Fujikura Gakuen, Tokajuku (Osaka), Shirakawa Gakuen (Kyoto) and Children Consulting Institute of Osaka Municipality.

**Takinogawa Gakuen.**—Was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, an eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. For a time

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over 60 children were under protection of the home. In March 1920 the buildings were destroyed by fire and rebuilt, taking at present 40 children.

**Fujikura Gakuen.**—Established in February 1919 in Oshima, Izu, with a donation of 180,000 yen to the city of Tokyo by Mr. H. Nakauchi, Manager of Fujikura Electric Wire Co.

**Children Consulting Institute of Osaka.**—A home for feeble-minded children was founded in 1921 in this Institute. It has ordinary and higher classes of 4 and 2 years respectively. In December the same year there were 34 inmates including 7 girls.

## VI. EX-CONVICTS' HOMES

Ex-convicts' reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress of Komei Tenno on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time 400,000 yen was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures, and they have laid aside their allotment and moreover added to it. At present there exist 655 homes throughout the country, which are under the guidance of the Hosei-kai, the central organ. Most of these are religious organizations, chiefly Buddhist and receive annual subsidies from the Department of Justice. The statistics of these homes for last two years stand as follows:—

| March | No. of homes | Fund ¥ | No. cared for | No. discharged as reformed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... | 625 | 902,098 | 59,250 | 3,924 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 655 | 1,072,789 | 61,511 | 2,599 |

**Hoseikai.**—In 1913 the Central Association for Protection of Ex-convicts was organized by the Prison Association to unify and encourage ex-convicts' reform work. The following year Baron H. Mitsui contributed a sum of 750,000 yen for the development of the work, and a foundation called Hoseikai was created which took over all the work of the above association. At present this Hoseikai is in control of all the ex-convicts' homes and endeavours to unite them for effective activity. It also undertakes the edification work of prisoners by means of sermons, etc., and the training of those who intend to engage in the reform work.

**Tokyo Ex-Convicts' Home.**—One of the largest and best regulated was created on the memorable occasion of the amnesty in 1883. The founder and director, Mr. T. Hara, is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for a political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain. Up to Dec. 1921 the home had taken care of 7,193 ex-convicts including 699 women. Those admitted in 1921 totalled 250 men and 10 women.

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## VII. CHARITY HOSPITALS

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of March 1919 are as follows:—

| | No. | No. of beds | In-patients | | Out-patients | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | Day's sickness | No. | Day's sickness |
| Public ... ... | 3 | 570 | 2,101 | 127,939 | 11,923 | 88,808 |
| Private ... ... | 23 | 1,526 | 9,467 | 417,160 | 396,543 | 2,819,353 |

The following are some of the more important ones.

**Saiseikai.**—The work of this charity organization is now divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918 totalled about yen 24,302,400 of which over yen 15,117,500 is collected. It has now hospitals and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Fukuoka prefectures. Work was started in May, 1912, and from the beginning to the end of June, 1920 patients treated in Tokyo numbered 298,905, corresponding to over 9 million number of days treated. In the provinces, patients treated to June, 1919 totalled 377,431, making about 1.5 millions. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

**St. Luke's International Hospital.**—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of, the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, colour, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R.B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 paying patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

**Dojinkai.**—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

**Izumibashi (Mitui) Charity Hospital.**—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave yen 1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. During the year 36,863 days' patients were received in the hospital besides many more out-patients. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

**Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-iin).**—This is a private inst. est. 1882; during the year ended Mar. 1921 had 48,280 in-patients,

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besides 294,357 out-patients in number of days treated; in March, 1921 possessed fund of ¥1,408,090, disbursing from ¥80,000 to 1000,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

**The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.**—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1919 about 1,145 in-patients and 88,646 out-patients were given treatment. (Location, Tsukiji Tokyo).

## VIII. LEPER HOSPITALS

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was through their agitation that both the public and the Government began to adopt definite arrangements for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. The country is divided into 5 districts each of which has such a hospital. In Mar. 1920 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 1,344 besides some 300 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District) | | 452 |
| Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.) | | 104 |
| Hoyo-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.) | | 369 |
| Ryoyo-jo, near Takamatsu (4th Dist.) | | 170 |
| Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.) | | 249 |
| Total | | 1,344 |
| Ihai-en, Meguro, Tokyo<br>Gotemba Hospital, Shizuoka-ken<br>Tairo-in, Kumamoto<br>Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto<br>Shinkei Hospital, Yamanashi-ken | (private) | 300 (about) |

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only 6.4% of them.

## IX. VAGRANTS' HOME & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

The function of the *Keian* or private employment agencies as they existed from old times, was confined to supplying domestic servants, bathmen etc. In 1901 the first vagrants' and tramps' home for workpeople was established at Wakamiyacho, Honjo, Tokyo, combining intelligence office, the first of the kind on European lines. Since then with the industrial development and increase of unemployment both homes and agencies have grown in number. At present there are 36 of these homes, including 9 in Tokyo and 5 in Osaka, some of them combining an employment agency. About 20 of them are communal or municipal and the rest private. The employment agencies number 148, of which 74 are communal or municipal and 74 private. Some of them in turn provide lodgings for workmen and others, and 94 are *roo establishments*. In 1921 the new regulations providing for the

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establishment of Employment Agencies at towns with a population over 30,000 were put in force by the Government.

**Osaka Municipal Home for Workpeople.**—A philanthropic institution, it was established in 1919 at a cost of ¥135,000. It has three departments, the employment agency, children consulting office and public lodgings. There are 86 rooms with an accommodating capacity for 302 lodgers. The charge is 10 *sen* for a night including a bath, and a meal may be had for 12 *sen*. The employment agency is available without charge. The children consulting dept. is the first of the kind, where parents can apply for an examination of their children's physical and mental state. It is provided with a library.

**Yokohama City Social Institute.**—This is maintained by the *Kanagawa-ken Kyosaikai* and was established in 1921 at a cost of ¥470,000. It comprises public lodgings, employment agency and general consulting office, having 79 rooms with capacity for 618.

**Kobe Western Public Lodgings.**—A municipal establishment with 67 rooms accommodating 235. Combines employment agency. Opened in 1921.

## X. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

In 1901 an ordinance was for the first time issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the protection of dumb beasts, but it covered only cattle and horses. Since then the Metropolitan Police of Tokyo and the prefectural governments have endeavored to prevent cruelty to these animals by issuing regulations. In October 1919 the Central Society of Veterinary Surgeons passed a representation at its general meeting and submitted it to the Home Minister. It dwelt on the necessity of more effective control of the matter in question. The Home Minister transmitted the matter to prefectural authorities, urging on them stricter enforcement of the regulations. The S.P.C.A. work among the people is evident only in larger cities. It may be noted that foreign residents are taking active part in this work. At present there exist the following societies:—

**Tokyo Society for Protection of Animals.**—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office, at Hommuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

**Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).**—Created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

**Kanagawa-ken Society for Protection of Animals.**—Founded in 1906 mostly by foreigners, later expanded and joined by many Japanese members, having the Prefectural Governor as President. Office, at the prefectural office, Yokohama.

**Osaka Society for Protection of Animals.**—Established in 1918.

**Kobe S. P. C. A.**—Founded in 1908 by Japanese and foreign residents in the port city.

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## XI. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

### The Red Cross Society of Japan

The Society was started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1866. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. It has two hospital steamers.

During the European war the Society despatched three relief corps each to England, Russia and France, this being the first time that Japan extended her philanthropic work to Europe. Three relief corps were also sent to Eastern Siberia in 1918. The sick and wounded who were received in head-quarters at Vladivostok by the year end 1919 totalled 97,909 counted in the number of days, including Japanese, Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki contingents.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1920-21 fiscal year read as follows: hospitals, 16; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 163; doctors and pharmacists, 202; nurses and helpers 3,844. The total membership of the society was 2,003,238 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 802,187 in number of days treated, and out-patients 2,341,787. Expenditure in 1920-21 amounted to ¥3,276,494; total property assessed at ¥38,935,477.

From 1914 the Society devoted 10% of the annual subscription by the members to the preventive work of tuberculosis to be undertaken by its provincial branches, this arrangement to last six years.

The Honorary President is H. H. Marshal Prince Kan-in, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee are Mr. N. Hirayama and Marquis Kuninori Tokugawa respectively. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

**Volunteer Nurse Society.**—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 16,934 members throughout the country. The chairman is the Dowagenr Marchioness Naboshima.

### Women's Patriotic Society

The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. '07), inspired by what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer Trouble in 1900, started the movement to organize a patriotic league with almost fanatical zeal. The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those who were killed. The Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general.

It is now the largest and most important woman's association in Japan, the data for 1920 being: no. of members 1,041,558, expenditure (from beginning to '19) ¥2,454,078; fund ¥1,935,600.

The Hon. President is H.H. Princess Kan-in, the Chairman Mrs. Utako Shimoda. (Location, Kudan, Tokyo).

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### Central Charity Association

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyoura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the modus operandi and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Viscount Shibusawa is Chairman of the Board of Directors. (Location, Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo).

### Invalided Soldiers' Home

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, and was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family. Only about 80 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids, being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. It has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which yen 100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

### Life Boat Society

Established in 1889 it has at present 72 stations throughout the country with 54 branches. Rescue record totalled by the end of March 1920 7,328 ships and boats estimated together with their cargo at ¥50,914,629 and 37,977 persons. It was granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court in '16. Capt. (ret.) Count Yoshii is the President.

### Seamen's Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 133,641 members while the fund amounts to about half a million yen. Figure for a recent year were:— it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands; 16,804 officers and men were given employment through the society's intermediation; 7,929 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pensions, etc. were given to a number of decrepit sailors or to families of deceased sailors that totalled 183, the money reaching ¥13,475. Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

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# CHAPTER XII

## EDUCATION

### I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**History.**—Principal landmarks in the history of education in Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 284 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki", introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial arts and as an accomplishment fit only for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. The plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of the three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1870 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized the educational system and principle.

**Religion at Schools.**—A secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover

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allowed to participate in the privilage of conscription service postponement, provided they are of a standing at least equal to the Middle Schools. When, however, such schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves Middle School they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all descriptions in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

**Discipline at Schools.**—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of the venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of strikes chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on other plausible excuses. Happily these refractory occurrences are gradually lessening, though the outbreaks seem to have grown in intensity. The year 1917 saw, for instance, the trouble in the Universities of Waseda and Doshisha, Gov. Tokyo Foreign Language School (1918), and Hamada Girls' High School. The case of Hamada is remarkable, it being probably the first of the kind ever witnessed in Japan.

**Educational Reform and Expansion.**—The reform effected in 1918 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend to complete the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principles and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically the same status, etc.

**Expansion and Elevation on Hand.**—Apart from the above, the Government decided with the approval of the 1919 Diet to expand the educational organs in so far as the finances of the State admit. The scheme includes establishment of 10 High Schools and 2 Special and 17 Technical Schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, at the same time expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the scheme, it is estimated, the Government High Schools will increase to 25, the Technical Schools to 40 including 10 Agricultural, 18 Industrial, and 12 Commercial schools. The Special Schools will decrease to 5 owing to the elevation of some of them into regular colleges. The scheme involves ¥39,500,000 in construction cost and ¥4,500,000 in instructors' training, mostly for sending them abroad for study. H. I. M. the Emperor has granted a sum of ¥10,000,000 to the expansion fund while some private persons have also promised various sums of money or to supply plots for the new buildings.

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## General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1920-21

| Colleges and schools | | No. | Instructors | Enrolment | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary Schools | Government... | 4 | 85 | 2,466 | 483 |
| | Public ... ... | 25,492 | 18,438 | 8,596,811 | 1,437,222 |
| | Private ... ... | 143 | 825 | 33,593 | 4,517 |
| B. D. D. Schools | Govt ... ... | 2 | 45 | 400 | 105 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 8 | 97 | 913 | 109 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 68 | 374 | 2,680 | 348 |
| Normal Schools, Pub. ... ... | | 94 | 1,766 | 25,074 | 7,259 |
| Higher Normal Sch., Govt.... | | 2 | 170 | 1,293 | 266 |
| Do. for Girls. | „ ... | 2 | 126 | 744 | 158 |
| Teachers' Institutes | „ ... | 1 | 12 | 198 | 74 |
| Middle Schools | Govt. ... ... | 2 | 36 | 750 | 189 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 282 | 5,855 | 135,259 | 17,654 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 84 | 1,773 | 41,197 | 5,614 |
| Girls' High Domestic and High Schools | Govt. ... ... | 3 | 50 | 1,208 | 323 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 407 | 4,872 | 115,296 | 27,650 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 104 | 1,644 | 34,784 | 7,468 |
| High Schools, Govt. ... ... | | 15 | 561 | 8,784 | 4,023 |
| Universities | Govt. ... ... | 6 | 1,177 | 11,125 | 3,552 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 2 | 76 | 899 | 380 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 8 | 648 | 9,891 | 1,534 |
| Special Schools (collegiate) | Govt. ... ... | 8 | 342 | 4,877 | 1,081 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 4 | 83 | 1,080 | 267 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 62 | 2,370 | 33,878 | 6,109 |
| Technical Schools (collegiate) | Govt. ... ... | 20 | 715 | 7,021 | 1,996 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 2 | 66 | 699 | 202 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 4 | 146 | 971 | 218 |
| Do. (secondary grade) | Govt. ... ... | 1 | — | 72 | — |
| | Pub. ... ... | 625 | 5,984 | 117,493 | 28,894 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 55 | 991 | 20,395 | 3,981 |
| Supplementary Technical Schools | Govt. ... ... | 4 | 2 | 1,328 | 799 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 14,061 | 3,878 | 938,896 | 264,210 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 168 | 293 | 7,194 | 2,243 |
| Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt. ... | | 4 | — | 200 | 47 |
| "Other" Schools | Pub. ... ... | 844 | 717 | 41,107 | 12,689 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 1,234 | 8,659 | 176,785 | 62,168 |
| Total ... | Govt. ... ... | 74 | 3,321 | 40,466 | 13,016 |
| | Pub. ... ... | 41,821 | 207,833 | 10,023,528 | 1,796,527 |
| | Priv. ... ... | 1,930 | 17,723 | 371,368 | 99,200 |
| | Total ... ... | 43,825 | 228,877 | 10,435,364 | 1,908,743 |

*Note 1.*—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of the higher schools they are generally attached to.

*Note 2.*—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments

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other than the Educational, i.e. Nautical College, Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph School, are here excluded.

NOTE 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

| | American | British | French | German | Russian | Belgian | Italian | Spanish | Swiss | Portuguese | Dutch | Chinese | Mongolian | Canadian | Indian | Malay | Total | Annual amount of salaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918-19... | 21 | 23 | 12 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 93 | ¥314,600 |
| 1919-20... | 21 | 27 | 10 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 96 | 315,840 |

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

### A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course two or three years. The ordinary elementary school receives children of 6 to 14.

**The Subjects Taught and Text-Books.**—The subjects of study in the ordinary and higher courses are ethics, Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, natural history, drawing, singing and gymnastics. Besides these, manual work, commerce or agriculture is added to the curriculum of the higher course according to local circumstances and English may be taught as a part of the commercial lesson. Girls are also taught sewing and housekeeping, this latter in the higher course. According to the existing regulations text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are compiled by the Educational Department and are uniform for the whole country. For the other subjects the books may be compiled by the Educational Department, or those written by others and approved by the Department may be adopted. The books compiled by the Department and published by the appointed publishers numbered 70.6 million copies during the year ending March 1920.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Mar. 1921)

| No. of schools | Gov't. | Pub. | Priv. | Total | Mar. 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... ... ... | — | 10,347 | 112 | 10 459 | 10 953 |
| Higher ... ... ... ... ... | — | 232 | — | 232 | 25[illegible] |
| Ord. & High. Combined. ... | 4 | 14,913 | 31 | 14,948 | 14,430 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 25,492 | 143 | 25 639 | 25 644 |

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| No. of teachers | | Gov't. | Pub. | Priv. | Total | Mar. 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | Male | 60 | 103,337 | 512 | 103,909 | 101,371 |
| | Female | 12 | 57,077 | 281 | 57,370 | 54,785 |
| Higher | Male | 10 | 21,105 | 26 | 21,141 | 19,531 |
| | Female | 3 | 2,919 | 6 | 2,928 | 2,763 |
| Total | | 85 | 184,438 | 825 | 185,341 | 178,450 |
| **No. of pupils.** | | | | | | |
| Ordinary | Boys | 1,198 | 3,947,782 | 16,807 | 3,965,787 | 3,895,939 |
| | Girls | 963 | 3,740,967 | 15,817 | 3,757,747 | 3,680,813 |
| Higher | Boys | 109 | 605,162 | 577 | 605,848 | 529,772 |
| | Girls | 196 | 302,901 | 392 | 303,489 | 256,410 |
| Total | | 2,466 | 8,596,812 | 33,593 | 8,632,871 | 8,362,934 |
| **No. of graduates.** | | | | | | |
| Ordinary | Boys | 220 | 581,955 | 2,094 | 584,269 | 568,607 |
| | Girls | 174 | 515,535 | 2,078 | 517,787 | 503,439 |
| Higher | Boys | 23 | 231,518 | 202 | 231,743 | 201,970 |
| | Girls | 66 | 108,214 | 143 | 108,423 | 92,758 |
| Total | | 483 | 1,437,222 | 4,517 | 1,442,222 | 1,366,774 |

## Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend School

| End of March | Receiving the prescribed course of instruction | | | Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1919 | 4,308,893 | 3,828,454 | 8,137,347 | 37,782 | 57,419 | 95,201 |
| 1920 | 4,425,613 | 4,152,306 | 8,577,918 | 38,391 | 55,392 | 93,783 |
| 1921 | 4,537,767 | 4,272,707 | 8,810,474 | 36,387 | 50,161 | 86,548 |

| Continued | Total (no. of children under obligation) | | | Percentage attending school | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Cities | Towns | Villages | Average |
| 1919 | 5,003,832 | 4,732,526 | 9,736,358 | 98.21 | 99.10 | 99.32 | 99.12 |
| 1920 | 5,116,474 | 4,905,277 | 10,091,751 | 97.89 | 98.96 | 99.13 | 98.92 |
| 1921 | 4,574,154 | 4,322,868 | 8,897,022 | — | — | — | 99.03 |

**Teachers and their salaries.**—Graduates of Normal Schools and schools and colleges named by the Minister of Education and also those who have passed an examination are granted elementary school teachers' certificates. The salary scale for qualified teachers as revised in 1918 ranges from ¥40 to ¥180 per month, and it can be increased up to ¥210 for teachers of special merits.

## Salaries of Teachers of Both Sexes in Public Elementary Schools

| End of March | No. of teachers | Monthly average ¥ | No. receiving under ¥ 50 | No. receiving ¥ 50 to 120 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 143,477 | 20.327 | 141,946 | 1,531 |
| 1919 | 148,286 | 25.724 | 143,184 | 5,102 |
| 1920 | 151,876 | 29.672 | 141,914 | 9,962 |

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**Fees.**—In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected only under special permission, and within limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban district for the lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for the higher grade. Schools of the lower grade collecting fees and pupils paying them are shown below:—

| End of March | No. of schools collecting fee | Number of pupils | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Paying full or increased fee | Paying in part or partially exempted | Totally exempted | Total |
| 19–19 ... ... | 929 | 719,975 | 143,480 | 31,902 | 895,357 |
| 19–20 ... ... | 921 | 756,395 | 148,437 | 21,683 | 926,515 |

**Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.**—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

| End of March, 1920 | Blind and mute of school-age | | | Receiving instructions at schools | | | Defectives per 1,000 normal children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | |
| Blind... ... ... ... | 1,582 | 1,472 | 3,653 | 175 | 82 | 257 | 0.30 |
| Deaf & Mute ... ... | 3,184 | 2,712 | 5,896 | 516 | 356 | 902 | 0.30 |
| Total ... ... ... | 4,766 | 4,184 | 8,950 | 721 | 438 | 1,159 | 0.89 |

## B. KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and hadiwork. There are only two Government establishments attached to the Higher Normal Schools for Women.

| End of March, 1920 | No. of kindergartens | No. of conductors | No. of children | No. of children per one conductor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government ... ... | 2 | 11 | 336 | 30.70 |
| Public ... ... ... | 260 | 841 | 29,444 | 29.61 |
| Private ... ... ... | 445 | 1,138 | 29,148 | |
| Total ... ... ... | 707 | 1,990 | 58,928 | 30.15 |
| 1919 (March) ... ... | 612 | 1,750 | 51,834 | 26.53 (av'ge) |

## C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 72 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere.

**The Tokyo Blind School.**—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The course of study extends over four years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years.

The **Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.**—The school system is

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also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The regular course extends over 6 years for the ordinary and 2 for the higher; the professional over 5 years.

| 1919-20 | Staff | Pupils | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Blind School ... ... ... ... | 28 | 176 | 54 |
| Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School ... ... | 19 | 226 | 51 |

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE B.D.D. SCHOOLS.—(End, March 1920)

There were 8 public and 64 private B.D.D. Schools. In conducting these schools the regulations relating to Elementary Schools should be applied mutatis mutandis.

| | | Teachers | | | Pupils | | Graduates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| End March | School | Ordinary | Blind | Mute | Blind | Mute | Blind | Mute |
| 19-18 ... ... | 72 | 271 | 146 | 23 | 1,954 | 1,120 | 306 | 92 |
| 19-20 ... ... | 72 | 270 | 145 | 28 | 1,962 | 1,256 | 268 | 115 |

## III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

### A. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle School is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent. of the number of qualified applicants being admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for Universities and High Schools the course has been shortened practically by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged, on examination, to enter the High School.

To encourage the study of chemical and physical studies at the Middle Schools the Government has begun granting since 1917 a small aid of ¥207,000 for better equipment of the laboratories.

RESTRICTION AS TO NUMBER OF CLASSES AND SCHOOL DAYS

The Regulation restricts the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class to 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

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### Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers of public and private school graduates as reported within the year after their graduation are:—

| End March | Trade | Teachers | Civil service | In high schools | In other schools | Military service | Others | Died | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19-19 ... | 4,328 | 1,404 | 793 | 1,428 | 7,310 | 369 | 6,635 | 222 | 22,243 |
| 19*20 ... | 4.731 | 1,293 | 919 | 1,485 | 7,390 | 395 | 6,698 | 151 | 23,062 |

### Salaries for Teachers of Intermediate Grade Schools

In view of the increasing cost of living and the greater tendency of teachers of capability and ambition to desert the service, the general average has gradually been increased and it stood in 1920-21 at ¥64.35, ¥64.51 and ¥53.96 for Normal, Middle, and Girls' High School teachers, as against ¥46.50, ¥47 and ¥38 in 1915 and ¥55, ¥54.90 and ¥45 in May 1919. When the special allowance, ranging from 50 to 70 per cent. as the prefectural finance permits, is taken into account, average totals for 1920-1921 make ¥97.64, ¥97.93 and ¥81.58 for teachers in the respective schools, the average being ¥92.62.

### Reform of Language Teaching

The question of reform in the teaching of English in Japan is now being very seriously considered and there is a general feeling that the system now in force might be improved. Mr. H. E. Palmer, Lecturer in Spoken English, University College, London, and in Methods of Language Study, School of Oriental Studies, London, arrived in Japan in April 1922 and is attached to the Department of Education as Linguistic Adviser. He is a well known expert in Phonetics and modern methods of teaching spoken languages, and is now studying the situation with a view to elaborating a scheme of reform appropriate to the aims of English study in this country.

## B. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general course, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring study such arts as are necessary for females, a domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished the general course desire to pursue further study. At present this course exists in First and Third Tokyo Prefectural Girls' High Schools, and five other prefectural and one private girls' high schools.

### Statistics of Public and Private Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools and Girls' Domestic High Schools is as follows for the year 1920-21:—

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| | Regular course | Domestic course | Post-graduate course | Elective course | Supplementary course |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government ... ... ... ... | 813 | 233 | 141 | — | 21 |
| Public ... ... ... ... ... | 86,779 | 25,117 | 322 | 753 | 2,325 |
| Private ... ... ... ... ... | 28,267 | 5,798 | 304 | 165 | 250 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 115,859 | 31,148 | 767 | 918 | 2,596 |

NOTE.—For numbers of schools, pupils, graduates and staff refer to the general statistics given at the beginning of the present chapter.

## C. HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondary preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are mostly institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

According to the new regulations for Universities and High Schools as enacted in April 1919, the High School consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course may admit those who have finished the 4th year of the Middle School, the 1st to 4th year course of this latter corresponding to the Ordinary course.

For reasons given above the government High Schools (except one) have only the Higher course, and those who have finished it are matriculated at the Imperial Universities.

The Higher course is divided into two departments, Literary and Scientific. The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students.

**Government High Schools.**—At present 20 schools exist, 5 being founded in 1920-21 and 3 in April 1922. Five more are to be established by 1925.

LIST OF THE GOV'T HIGH SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1920-21

| | Director | Instructors | Students | Graduates | Admission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st (Tokyo) ... ... ... | J. Kikuchi... | 64 | 1,122 | 650 | 363 |
| 2nd (Sendai) ... ... ... | T. Muto ... | 44 | 821 | 488 | 270 |
| 3rd (Kyoto) ... ... ... | G. Mori ... | 52 | 934 | 535 | 306 |
| 4th (Kanazawa) ... ... | S. Mizobuchi | 41 | 819 | 470 | 264 |
| 5th (Kumamoto) ... ... | K. Yoshioka | 47 | 932 | 520 | 300 |
| 6th (Okayama) .. ... | T. Maruyama | 45 | 820 | 495 | 284 |
| 7th (Kagoshima) ... ... | T. Watanabe | 38 | 729 | 418 | 245 |

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| | Director | Instructors | Students | Graduates | Admission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8th (Nagoya)... ... ... | Y. Okano... ... | ... 46 | 790 | 447 | 258 |
| Niigata ... ... ... ... | S. Hatta ... | ... 29 | 288 | — | 138 |
| Matsumoto ... ... ... | S. Ibaraki ... | ... 28 | 297 | — | 44 |
| Yamaguchi ... ... ... | T. Shimbo ... | ... 30 | 311 | — | 158 |
| Matsuyama ... ... ... | T. Yuhi ... ... | ... 29 | 320 | — | 161 |
| Mito... ... ... ... ... | M. Watanabe ... | ... 20 | 196 | — | 200 |
| Yamagata ... ... ... | R. Miwada ... | .. 28 | 199 | — | 20? |
| Saga... ... ... ... ... | M. Ikoma ... | ... 20 | 197 | — | 200 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | .. 561 | 8,784 | 4,023 | 3,491 |

In the year 1917-18, the new unification system of the entrance examination came into force. In 1920, of the 18,896 applicants 3,379 that is 17.87 per cent. were admitted in 15 schools.

The average age of new boys was 18 years 3 months for 1919-20 year, ranging between the two extremes of 30.9 and 16.

The number of applicants for admission classified according to the departments makes this record :—

| | Applicants | | | Admission | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lit. Dept. | Sc'ce. Dept. | Total | Lit. Dept. | Sc'ce. Dept. | Average |
| 1921-22 ... ... | 10,572 | 10,920 | 21,492 | — | — | 19.41% |
| 1922-23 ... ... | 11,498 | 11,944 | 23,442 | — | — | 19.80% |

**Private and Prefectural High Schools.**—The private universities as recognized by the new Regulations have attached to them either a High School or a preparatory department which is exactly same as to course as a Government High School. At present there is only one independent private institution, i.e. the Musashi High School founded on the endowment of Mr. Nezu, and with Dr. Ikki, formerly Minister of Education, as President. It was opened at Zoshigaya, a suburb of Tokyo, in April 1922, admitting 100 students to the lowest class.

There is one such public High School existing at present, which was established at Toyama in April 1924, with the donation of a million yen by a millionaire in the prefecture.

## IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

### The New Regulations for Universities

Among the important innovations effected by the new Regulation that came into force on April 1st, 1919 there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "Universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities on the same status. A single college university will also be recognized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course. The establishment of Universities by prefectures is also provided for.

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In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain sum has to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half are to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The second important change is the abolition of the annual examination system, those who attend 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. These graduates receive the degree of "gakushi," corresponding to M. A.

Since the above enactment 23 state, public and private institutions have been officially admitted to university rank and these added to the 5 Imperial universities make the number of regular universities 28 in total.

## A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

### Imperial Universities

There are five Imperial Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai Tohoku University), Fuknoka (Kyushu Univ.) and Hokkaido as shown in the following tables. Graduates of Gov't High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. The Tohoku University admitted in 1913 three women to the special course on examination, a notable innovation in the history of higher education in Japan. Whether this will be made permanent is not clear.

The privilege which the Law College graduates formerly enjoyed of entering either Bench the or the Bar on diploma was withdrawn in March 1914. At the same time the 4 years' course for Law has been shortened to three years. All the other courses extend three years except that of Medicine which is four years. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years. Both the Kyoto and Tokyo Universities elect, with the tacit consent of the Government, their Presidents and Deans from among their faculties.

### The Tokyo Imperial University (Oct. 1923)

Est'ed April 1877 — President, Kozai, *Yoshinao*, D.Sc.

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Tokyo | Yamada, *Saburo*, D.C.L. | 32 | 1,726 | 1,049 |
| Medicine | „ | Irisawa, *Tatsukichi*, D.M. | 72 | 793 | 472 |
| Engineering | „ | Tawara, *Kuniichi*, D. Eng. | 113 | 800 | 473 |
| Literature | „ | Mikami, *Sanji*, D. Litt. | 99 | 447 | 72 |
| Science | „ | Goto, *Seitaro*, D. Sc. | 58 | 322 | 96 |
| Agriculture | „ | Kawase, *Zentaro*, D. Agr. | 104 | 696 | 201 |
| Economics | „ | Yahagi, *Eizo*, D.C.L. | 28 | 770 | 204 |
| Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall) ... ... | | | 535 | 5,836 | 2,567 |

### The Kyoto Imperial University (Oct. 1923)

Est'ed June 1897 — President, Araki, *Torasaburo*, D.M.

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law | Kyoto | Takeda, *Sei*, D.C.L. | 22 | 317 | 132 |
| Medicine | „ | Adachi, *Buntaro*, D.M. | 64 | 487 | 85 |

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| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Engineering | Kyoto | Kaneko, *Noboru*, D. Eng. | 66 | 371 | 104 |
| Literature | „ | Hara, *Katsuro*, D. Litt. | 50 | 185 | 26 |
| Science | „ | Matsui, *Motooki*, D. Sc. | 53 | 116 | 40 |
| Economics | „ | Takarabe, *Seiji*, D.C.L. | 19 | 398 | 126 |
| Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall) ... .. | | | 274 | 1,874 | 513 |

THE TOHOKU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY (Oct. 1923)

Est'ed June 1907 President, Ogawa, *Masataka*, D. Sc.

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Science | Sendai | Kusakabe, *Shirota*, D. Sc. | 55 | 182 | 42 |
| Medicine | „ | Fujita, *Toshihiko*, D. Med. | 42 | 197 | 35 |
| Engineering | „ | Hirayama, *Ki*, D. Eng. | 36 | 201 | 42 |
| Law & Lit. | „ | Sato, *Ushijiro*, | — | — | — |
| Total (incl. those at Univ. Hall) ... ... ... | | | 133 | 593 | 119 |

THE KYUSHU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

Est'ed Dec. 1910 President, Mano, *Bunji*, D. Eng.

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medicine | Fukuoka | Takayama, *Masao*, D.M. | 43 | 394 | 69 |
| Engin'ing | „ | Yoshimachi, *Taroichi*, D. Eng. | 73 | 281 | 72 |
| Agriculture | „ | Honda, *Kosuke*, D. Agr. | 31 | 26 | — |
| Total (incl. those at Univ. Hall) ... ... ... | | | 147 | 749 | 144 |

THE HOKKAIDO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University under Dr. S. Sato was reorganized and made an independent University. Statistics are as follows:—

| College | Place | Dean | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | Sapporo | Minami, *Takajiro*, D. Agr. | 63 | 386 | 99 |
| Preparatory Dept. | „ | — — — | 24 | 385 | 79 |
| Civil Eng. Dept. | „ | — — — | 4 | 93 | 26 |
| Fishery Dept. | „ | — — — | 24 | 128 | 22 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 115 | 994 | 226 |

AVERAGE AGE OF MATRICULATION AT TOKYO

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

| College | 1918-19 Y.M. | 1919-20 Y.M. | College | 1918-19 Y.M. | 1919-20 Y.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22.2 | 22.2 | Science ... | 23.2 | 22.2 |
| Medicine ... ... ... ... ... | 22.7 | 22.2 | Agriculture ... | 23.0 | 23.2 |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... | 22.3 | 22.1 | Economics ... | — | 23.0 |
| Literature ... ... ... ... | 24.1 | 23.4 | Average ... ... | 22.8 | 22.11 |

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### Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1919-20 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

| | Tokyo Univ. | Kyoto Univ. | Tohoku Univ. | Kyushu Univ. | Hokkaido Univ. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administration officials ... ... | 1,640 | 199 | — | — | 12 |
| Judges, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | 880 | 274 | — | — | — |
| Government technical officials ... | 1,523 | 335 | 19 | 73 | 193 |
| Professors and teachers ... ... | 2,879 | 889 | 82 | 238 | 197 |
| Medical officials ... ... ... ... | 1,838 | | 1 | 19 | — |
| Barristers ... ... ... ... ... | 757 | 180 | — | — | — |
| Engineers in private concerns... | 1,823 | 880 | 58 | 272 | — |
| Banks and companies ... ... | 3,018 | 815 | — | — | 267 |
| Practising medicine ... ... ... | 951 | 351 | — | 46 | — |
| Other business ... ... ... ... | 1,255 | 85 | 4 | — | 137 |
| Unemployed or unknown ... ... | 1,489 | 425 | 1 | 571 | 14 |
| Died ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,856 | 282 | 4 | 37 | 89 |
| Total with others ... ... ... | 20,510 | 5,008 | 180 | 1,387 | 978 |

Figures for the Tohoku and Hokkaido Univ's do not include graduates of the Special Depts.

### Total Number of Graduates from Foundation till the Year 1919-20, Classified by Colleges

| College | Tokyo | Kyoto | Tohoku | Kyushu | Hokkaido |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,040 | 1,887 | — | — | — |
| Medicine... ... ... ... ... | 3,067 | 1,132 | 37 | 984 | — |
| Engineering ... ... ... ... | 4,181 | 1,410 | — | 403 | — |
| Literature ... ... ... ... | 2,161 | 360 | — | — | — |
| Science ... ... ... ... ... | 914 | 202 | 143 | — | — |
| Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 2,050 | — | — | — | 978 |
| Economics ... ... ... ... | 97 | 17 | — | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 20,510 | 5,008 | 180 | 1,387 | 978 |

### The Tokyo University of Commerce

This is the first institution of university standing with single college, and elevated from a Commercial School with the enforcement of the new regulations. It was established in 1875 and as the Tokyo Higher Commercial School it existed for more than twenty years until it was made a university in March 1920. Besides the college proper there is the Preparatory Department corresponding to the Higher course of the High School and the Commercial Department of Special School grade. The number of staff and the student roll stood as follows in April 1923:—

| | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|
| College of Commerce. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 | 823 |
| Preparatory Department ... ... ... ... ... ... | 70 | 684 |
| Commercial Department ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80 | 673 |
| Teachers' Train'g Ins'te ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 102 |

*Trains teachers for commercial schools of secondary grade.

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### Universities of Medicine

These were formerly Government medical schools. The first two were made universities with a single college in April 1922, and the others in the following year.

| Name | Location | Teaching Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Okayama Univ. of Med. ... | Okayama ... ... ... | 37 | 205 |
| Niigata „ „ „ ... | Niigata ... ... ... ... | 29 | 163 |
| Chiba „ „ „ ... | Chiba ... ... ... ... | 41 | 409 |
| Kanazawa „ „ „ ... | Kanazawa ... ... ... | 34 | 352 |
| Nagasaki „ „ „ ... | Nagasaki ... ... ... | 50 | 399 |

## B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

There are four public or prefectural universities, i.e., the Osaka, the Aichi (at Nagoya), the Kyoto, and the Kumamoto University of Medicine. The last two were admitted to university rank on 25th May, 1922, up to which time they were prefectural Medical Schools. Their staff, students, etc. are as follows.—

### Osaka University of Medicine (April 1923)

Est'd 1880, made univ, Nov. 1919: Pres., Dr. A. Sata.

| | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|
| College of Med. ... ... ... ... | ...63... | 403 |
| Preparatory Dept. ... ... ... ... | | 313 |
| Elective Course ... ... ... ... | | 15 |
| Post Grad. Course ... ... ... | | 30 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 63 | 766 |

### Aichi University of Medicine (April 1923)

Est'd 1876, made univ. June 1920: Pres., Dr. S. Yamasaki.

| | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|
| College of Med. ... ... ... ... | ...15... | 51 |
| Preparatory Dept. ... ... ... ... | | 165 |

### Kyoto University of Medicine (April 1923)

Est'd 1879, made univ. May 1922: Pres., Dr. S. Ogawa.

| | Teaching staff | Students |
|---|---|---|
| Preparatory Dept. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37 | 288 |

### Kumamoto University of Medicine (April 1923)

Est'd 1896, made univ. May 1922.

| | Teaching staff | Students |
|---|---|---|
| Preparatory Dept. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | 139 |

## C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Since the enforcement of the University Regulations in 1919 as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, altogether 16 private universities have been raised to the same official status as the Government institutions. They had formerly been placed under Special School Regulations as the other private institutions of collegiate standing are. Of the 16, four, i.e., the Ryukoku, Otani, Seushu, and Rikkyo Universities were officially recognized on May 25, 1922, and

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other four, i. e., the Toyokyokai, Ritsumeikan, and Kwansai Universities and the Jikeikai University of Medicine on June 6 the same year

### The Keio University

The institution was founded as early as 1856 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University (Law Economics, Literature, Medicine), and Preparatory Department. It also has a Middle, and Business Schools and Kindergarten attached to it. At the end of July 1922 teaching staff comprised 219 and the University roll numbered 6,609 (Lit. 82; Econ. 2,046; Law 547; Med. 314; Prep. 3,620). Medicine was started in 1920 with a fund of ¥1½ million collected from the general public. The Emperor granted ¥30,000. Location, Mita, Tokyo.

### The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by the late Marquis Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1912, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and two High Schools. The University courses comprise Law, Politics, Literature, Commerce, and Science & Engineering. In recognition of the service this institution had rendered in the cause of education, the Emperor granted in May 1908 a sum of *yen* 30,000 to the Chancellor, the Marquis. In July 1922 the various figures stood as follows; cumulative number of alumni 16,000, number of teachers 300, students 11,000 which latter is made up as given in the table below. Location, Waseda, Tokyo.

| College | Students |
|---|---|
| Polit. Economy | 583 |
| Law | 263 |
| Literature | 337 |
| Commerce | 2,059 |
| Science & Eng. | 772 |
| Special Dept. | 3,570 |
| Higher Normal Dept. incl. others | 849 |
| High Schools | 2,568 |

### The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niijima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises University (Theological, Politico-Economic, Literature) and Preparatory Dept. besides a Girls' School. In July 1922 there were 693 students in the University and 554 in the Prep. Dep't. Professors and teachers number over 83. The school is largely indebted to American people for free service of teachers. It is under the control of Board of Directors composed of Japanese and foreign members. Pres. Danjo Ebina.

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### The Chuo (Central) University

Founded in 1886 and converted into a university institution in 1906, it consists of University (Law, Economy, and Commerce), Preparatory and Special Depts., with a postgraduate course. In April 1921, the faculty numbered 133 while student roll contained 5,346 in all. Dr. K. Okano is President; his predecessor, the late Baron Okuda raised it to the present state of development. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

### The Meiji University

The school was first established in 1882 and was converted into the present system in 1904. It consists of three dep'ts., University, Preparatory, Special and the postgraduate courses. The university course comprises Law, Politics and Commerce. In July 1921, the faculty numbered 103 and the roll 3,289. Pres. Dr. S. Uzawa. Location, Kanda, Tokyo.

### Other Private Universities

(With latest available figures)

| Name | Location | Founded | College & school | Teaching staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hosei Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1878 | Law, Econ. | 101 | 2,820 |
| Kokugakuin Univ. ... | Tokyo | 1889 | Jap. Lit., History | 73 | 484 |
| Nihon Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1889 | Law, Lit., | 183 | 9,753 |
| Ryukoku Univ. ... ... | Kyoto | — | Buddhism | 82 | 604 |
| Otani Univ. ... ... ... | Kyoto | 1901 | Buddhism | 64 | 294 |
| Senshu Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1879 | Account, Econ. | 81 | 1,749 |
| Rikkyo Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1907 | Lit., Com. | 44 | 523 |
| Toyokyokai Univ. ... ... | Tokyo | 1889 | Law, Econ. Coloniz. | 43 | 153 |
| Jikeikai Univ. of Med. | Tokyo | 1880 | Medicne | 45 | 621 |
| Ritsumeikan Univ. ... | Kyoto | 1899 | Law, Econ. | 33 | 590 |
| Kwansai Univ. ... ... | Osaka | 1886 | Law, Econ., Com. | 70 | 2,500 |

## D. ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called *Hakase* granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulation regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree *hakushi* or *hakase*, corresponding to Doctor (of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of

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conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of *Hakushi*; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Educational Minister. The title is of nine kinds, as:—

| Mar. 1922 | Law | Medicine | Pharmacy | Engineering | Literature | Science | Agriculture | Dendrology | Veterinary | Commerce | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Living | 177 | 744 | 28 | 327 | 126 | 152 | 105 | 33 | 22 | 1 | 1,715 |
| Died | 39 | 70 | 8 | 54 | 42 | 29 | 9 | 3 | 4 | — | 258 |
| Total | 216 | 814 | 36 | 381 | 168 | 181 | 114 | 36 | 26 | 1 | *1,971 |

NOTE.—*Includes twelve which distinguish the same men.

## V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

### A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Under the direct control of the Department of Education there are 37 Technical and Special (professional) Schools of higher grade, which give instruction to those desiring to pursue some practical business or profession, such as industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, etc. There are also schools for similar purposes maintained by prefectures or private persons which are given the same status as the above. (Vid. VI).

The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of Middle Schools (Girls' High Schools for females) are eligible, but as the applicants for the Government schools of this grade outnumber the available accommodation, they are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination.

The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. Of the Government schools only the Academy of Music admits girls also.

#### LIST OF GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

**(Figures for 1921–22)**

*Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools*

| Location | Director | Instructors | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morioka ... ... | Y. Kagami | 40 | 321 | 105 |
| Kagoshima ... ... | K. Yoshimura | 37 | 265 | 74 |
| Tottori ... ... | G. Yamada | 14 | 67 | — |
| Miye ... ... ... | T. Uyehara (opened in April 1922) | | | |
| Utsunomiya ... ... ... ... | ( „ „ „ 1923) | | | |

*Higher Sericultural Schools*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uyeda ... ... ... | O. Harizuka | 29 | 201 | 66 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... | I. Honda | 44 | 265 | 136 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... | T. Yamada | 22 | 93 | 41 |

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*Higher Commercial Schools*

| Location | Director | Instructors | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe ... ... ... | T. Mizushima | 54 | 1,079 | 234 |
| Nagasaki ... ... | S. Kimura | 35 | 555 | 170 |
| Yamaguchi... ... | I. Yokochi | 34 | 479 | 148 |
| Otaru ... ... ... | F. Bau | 33 | 559 | 146 |
| Nagoya ... ... | R. Watanabe | 25 | 159 | — |
| Oita ... ... ... | Y. Yamamoto (opened in April 1922) | | | |
| Fukushima... ... | Y. Gamo ( „ „ „ 1922) | | | |
| Hikone ... ... | K. Nakamura ( „ „ „ 1923) | | | |
| Wakayama... ... | I. Okamoto ( „ „ „ 1923) | | | |
| Takamatsu... ... | S. Kumamoto ( „ „ „ 1924) | | | |
| Yokohama ... ... | T. Tajiri ( „ „ „ 1924) | | | |

*Higher Technical Schools*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... | R. Yoshitake | 90 | 844 | 276 |
| Tokyo, Shiba ... | H. Matsuoka | — | — | — |
| Osaka ... ... ... | S. Doi | 71 | 563 | 183 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... | T. Tsurumaki | 28 | 248 | 79 |
| Nagoya... ... ... | H. Mori | 44 | 132 | 136 |
| Kumamoto... ... | N. Minra | 40 | 443 | 144 |
| Yonezawa ... ... | H. Shimoyama | 29 | 212 | 84 |
| Kiryu ... ... ... | H. Nishida | 36 | 179 | 39 |
| Yokohama ... ... | T. Suzuki | 24 | 234 | — |
| Hiroshima ... ... | T. Kawaguchi | 21 | 205 | — |
| Kanazawa ... ... | N. Aoto | 20 | 109 | 69 |
| Sendai ... ... ... | T. Jimbo | 31 | 232 | 93 |
| Kobe ... ... ... | S. Hirota (opened in April 1922) | | | |
| Hamamatsu ... | S. Sakiguchi ( „ „ „ 1923) | | | |
| Tokushima ... | S. Komizo ( „ „ „ „ ) | | | |
| Nagaoka ... ... | T. Fukuda ( „ „ „ 1924) | | | |
| Fukui ... ... ... | S. Seki ( „ „ „ „ ) | | | |
| Fukuoka (Meiji Semmon Gakko) | S. Oba | 54 | 289 | 48 |

*Mining School*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akita ... ... ... | J. Yokobori | 34 | 208 | 74 |

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SCHOOLS

(Figures for 1921–22)

*Pharmaceutical School*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyama ... ... | M. Hirayama | 14 | 186 | 37 |

*Foreign Language Schools*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... | J. Nagaya | 82 | 987 | 319 |
| Osaka ... ... ... | K. Nakame (opened in April 1922) | | | |

*Fine Art Academy*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... | N. Masaki | 70 | 650 | 112 |

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*Academy of Music*

| Location | Director | Instructors | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... | N. Murakami | 47 | 867 | 85 |

*Higher Mercantile Marine School*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kobe ... ... ... | S. Ozeki | 42 | 136 | — |

### B. Public and Private Technical and Business Schools of Secondary Grade

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher elementary school standing for 12-15 boys and (C) the Continuation grade for 12-13 or older boys. They are granted a small aid from the State for 2 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years according to recent statistics. Of the three the (C) class schools supply about 90% of the total figures. The latest available data (March 1921) are shown below:—

| | No. | Technical | Agricultural | Fishery | Commercial | Nautical | Apprentice | Continuation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Schools..... | 54 | 96 | 9 | 109 | 11 | — | — |
| | Teachers..... | 926 | 1,208 | 73 | 2,010 | 119 | — | — |
| | Pupils ..... | 12,254 | 19,981 | 886 | 48,514 | 2,805 | — | — |
| | Graduates ... | 2,672 | 6,161 | 191 | 6,644 | 658 | — | — |
| B. | Schools..... .. | — | 221 | 2 | 48 | — | 126 | — |
| | Teachers..... | — | 1,209 | 3 | 308 | — | 919 | — |
| | Pupils ..... | — | 26,260 | 97 | 8,386 | — | 17,107 | — |
| | Graduates ... | — | 7,848 | 12 | 2,640 | — | 5,625 | — |
| C. | Schools..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14,232 |
| | Teachers..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,171 |
| | Pupils ..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 996,090 |
| | Graduates ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 266,453 |

## VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them give technical or professional education, and there are some which style themselves 'Universities,' though they are not officially recognized as such but are placed under the Special School Regulations. They are anomalous for in reality they are giving a liberal education.

Their course sometimes extends five or six years according as the length of the preparatory course extends two or three years. As shown in the ensuing list there are several institutions for women. Coeducation is not yet much in vogue, the Toyo University only admitting women.

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## Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions (March 1920)

| | No. Schools | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public ... ... ... ... | 6 | 143 | 1,848 | 427 |
| Private ... ... ... | 64 | 2,292 | 37,618 | 5,730 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 70 | 2,435 | 39,466 | 6,157 |

**N. B.**—The above table includes figures for those institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't univ. under the new Regulations for Universities since April 1920, such as Waseda, Keio and other Universities.

## Public Collegiate Institutions (1919-20)

| Names | Location | Founded | Subj. taught | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chiba Horticultural Sch. ... | Chiba | — | Hort're | 11 | 131 |
| Kumamoto Med. Sch.... ... | Kumamoto | 1895 | Med. | 33 | 535 |
| Kyoto Med. Sch.... ... ... | Kyoto | 1878 | Med. | 31 | 431 |
| Kyoto Sch. of Pict. Art. ... | Kyoto | 1909 | Painting. | 19 | 167 |
| Osaka High. Com. Sch. ... | Osaka | 1879 | Com. | 39 | 650 |
| Toyama Pharmac. Sch. ... | Toyama | — | Pharmacy. | 7 | 117 |

Of the above Kumamoto and Kyoto Medical Schools were admitted to university rank in Oct. 1921, and May 1922 respectively.

## Principal Private Collegiate Institutions (1919-20)

| Names | Location | Founded | Subj. taught | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aoyama Gakuin, Div. Dept. | Tokyo | 1884 | Theology | 57 | 248 |
| " " High. Co'se | " | 1885 | Eng. Lang. & Lit. | | |
| Aoyama Jogakuin, Eng. Lang. Dept. | Tokyo | 1874 | Eng. Lang. & Lit. | 10 | 25 |
| Bukkyo Sommon Gakko. | Kyoto | 1912 | Buddhism. | 13 | 124 |
| Bukyo Univ. ... ... ... | Kyoto | 1899 | Buddhism. | 28 | 454 |
| Butoku-kai School of Martial Arts... ... ... | Kyoto | 1908 | Foncing, *Judo*. | 30 | 57 |
| Buzan Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1912 | Buddhism | 24 | 106 |
| Doshisha Girls High Sch., High. C'se ... ... ... | Kyoto | 1912 | Eng. Lit. & Dom. Sc'ce | 24 | 71 |
| Japan Women's Univ. ... | Tokyo | 1901 | Dom. Sc'ce, Jap. & Eng. Lit. | 40 | 650 |
| Jochi Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1913 | Li | 38 | 91 |
| Joshi Eigakujuku ... ... | Tokyo | 1898 | Eng. Lang. & Lit. | 28 | 182 |
| Koya Univ. of Shingon Sect ... ... ... ... ... | Wakayama Pref. | 1885 | Buddhism | 13 | 73 |
| Kwansai Gakuin ... ... | Hyogo Pref. | 1908 | Theology, Lit. & Com. | 45 | 552 |

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| Names | Location | Founded | Subj. taught | Staff | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kyoto Univ. of Shingon Sect ... ... ... ... ... | Kyoto | 1897 | Buddhism | 16 | 89 |
| Kyushu Pharmac. Col. ... | Kumamoto | 1910 | Pharmac. | 22 | 296 |
| Kyushu Dental Col.... ... | Fukuoka | 1913 | Dentistry. | 44 | 130 |
| Meiji Gakuin. Div. Dept. | Tokyo | 1895 | Theology | 28 | 65 |
| „ „ High Course | „ | „ | Eng. Lit. | | |
| Nichiren Sect Univ. ... | Osaki, Tokyo | 1875 | Buddhism | 33 | 114 |
| Nihon Med. Col. ... ... | Tokyo | 1912 | Medicine | 38 | 375 |
| Nihon Dental Col. ... ... | Tokyo | 1908 | Dentistry | 42 | 576 |
| Okura High. Com. Sch. .. | Tokyo | 1900 | Commerce | 25 | 135 |
| Osaka Dent. Col. ... ... | Ikuno, Osaka | 1911 | Dentistry | 26 | 230 |
| Osaka Pharmac. Sch. ... | Osaka | 1917 | Pharmac. | 12 | 441 |
| Osaka Trinity Sch. ... ... | Osaka | 1884 | Theology | — | — |
| Rinzai Sect Univ. ... ... | Kyoto | 1908 | Buddhism | 16 | 71 |
| Seikei High. Com. Sch. ... | Sugamo, Tokyo | 1916 | Com. | 24 | 73 |
| Shukyo Univ. ... ... ... | Sugamo, Tokyo | 1886 | Buddhism | 37 | 231 |
| Sodo Sect Univ. ... ... | Komazawa, Tokyo | 1882 | Buddhism | 27 | 369 |
| Takachiho High. Com. Sch. ... ... ... ... ... | Horinouchi, Tokyo | 1914 | Com. | 20 | 180 |
| Teikoku Women's Col. ... | Tokyo | 1909 | Dom. Sc'ce | 12 | 7 |
| Tendai Sect Univ. ... ... | Tokyo | 1897 | Buddhism | 7 | 5 |
| Tohoku Gakuin ... ... | Sendai | 1899 | Lit., Theol. | 26 | 81 |
| Tokyo Agr. Col. ... ... | Shibuya, Tokyo | 1890 | Agricul're | 77 | 635 |
| Tokyo Gakuin ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1905 | Eng. Lit. & Theol. | 10 | 6 |
| Tokyo Dental Col. ... ... | Tokyo | 1907 | Dentistry | 30 | 422 |
| Tokyo Trinity Sch. ... | Tokyo | 1885 | Theology | 8 | 3 |
| Tokyo Women's Med. Col.... ... ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1912 | Medicine | 38 | 347 |
| Tokyo Women's Univ.... | Tokyo | 1918 | Lit., Dom. Sc'ce | 33 | 179 |
| Tokyo Univ. ... ... ... | Tokyo | 1887 | Lit., Philos'y. Religion. | 40 | 285 |

**N. B.**—The above lists do not include those public and private institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't Univ. since the enforcement of the new Univ. Regulations in April 1919.

## VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Each prefecture has one or more Normal Schools for preparing teachers for primary education, while there are four State Higher

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Normal Schools to train teachers for Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools. For this latter purpose some private universities and schools of collegiate grade maintain Higher Normal Departments.

### A. Prefectural Normal Schools

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends four years. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students were allowed formerly part of their necessary expenses, in return for which they had to give their services as teachers for eight years. This rule has been abolished.

For the regular course the number of admissions amounts to less than 40 per cent. of the total number of applicants, as follows:—

1919–20, 35.77; 1918–19, 38.33; '17–18, 35.88; '16–17; 34.48, '15–16, 41.83.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

| | Schools for | | | Instructors | | Students | | Graduates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Mixed | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1918–19 | 48 | 36 | 9 | 1,443 | 224 | 16,209 | 7,496 | 4,679 | 2,117 |
| 1919–20 | 47 | 36 | 10 | 1,471 | 226 | 16,489 | 7,891 | 4,768 | 2,484 |
| 1920–21 | 48 | 37 | 9 | 1,530 | 236 | 17,734 | 8,817 | 6,162 | 3,303 |

### B. Higher Normal Schools

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to both Higher Normal Schools for Females.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three, i.e. a preparatory, a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and natural history. Lately a course of physical training has been added at the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

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### The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

### Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

| | | Instructors | Students | Graduates | Applicants | Admission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo | 1918–19 | 93 | 627 | 130 | 1,064 | — |
| | 1919–20 | 98 | 720 | 136 | 941 | — |
| | 1920–21 | 105 | 798 | 146 | 937 | 269 |
| Hiroshima | 1918–19 | 57 | 452 | 104 | 414 | — |
| | 1919–20 | 60 | 458 | 137 | 281 | — |
| | 1920–21 | 65 | 495 | 120 | 457 | 200 |
| Tokyo (Women's) | 1918–19 | 60 | 429 | 114 | 579 | — |
| | 1919–20 | 69 | 425 | 106 | 531 | — |
| | 1920–21 | 81 | 444 | 103 | 579 | 148 |
| Nara (Women's) | 1918–19 | 38 | 285 | 57 | 210 | — |
| | 1919–20 | 34 | 294 | 57 | 238 | — |
| | 1920–21 | 45 | 322 | 77 | 270 | 105 |

### C. Special Institute for Training Teachers

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is provided with a course of housekeeping and sewing.

Besides the above the Tokyo University of Commerce, Agricultural College of Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Technical School have each an institute for training teachers of commercial, agricultural and technical schools of secondary grade.

## VIII. SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

There are several schools which are not governed by the Educational Minister and these are described below. Besides, the Army, Navy, Government Railways and Communications Department have respectively institutions for training or instructing their officers and employees.

### The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the

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Peerage with a subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there is accommodation available. Children of humbler classes are admitted to the school within a certain limit. In May 1921 the Boys' Dept. had 697 boys and Girls' Dept. 644 attendants.

### Nautical College

Founded 1881 and placed under control of the Department of Communications, the college is divided into Navigation and Engineering Departments, the course for both extending four years, including two years' apprenticeship. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. Adm. H. Ishibashi. Statistics for 1920-21 were as follows:—

| Depts. | Instructors | Students | Graduates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nav. ... ... ... ... | 57 | 451 | 85 |
| Eng. ... ... ... ... | | 435 | 87 |
| Total ... ... ... | 57 | 885 | 172 |

### Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it gives instructions in the theory and practice of the aquatic products industry, and is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. I. Iya. Statistics for May 1921 are given below.

| Courses | Instructors | Students | Graduates (Total from inception) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regular | | 210 | 1,036 |
| Pelagic Fsh. | | 14 | 95 |
| Post-grad. | 48 | 4 | 38 |
| Special | | 9 | 260 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 48 | 237 | 1,429 |

### The Jingu Kogakkan

Founded in 1881 as an institution of higher grade for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, it is under control of the Ise Grand Shine Office. Its course extends over four years and there is besides a special course of two years for training Shinto priests. In June 1921 the instructors numbered 29 and the student roll 128 for regular course and 25 for special course. Location; Uji-Yamada, Miye Pref. Pres., Dr. Y. Haga.

## IX. SOCIETIES AND COMMITTEES

### The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain

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or the Académie Française, though only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members is 60, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 25 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have each offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years respectively and the late Dr. Takamine and Baron Fujita, lump sums of 5,000 *yen* and 22,000 *yen* respectively.

## X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

### The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The accounts are as follows:—

| End of March | Loans | Bonds | Deposits | Total sum existing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | ¥3,567,687 | ¥557,894 | ¥1,958,331 | ¥5,832,812 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 4,159,615 | 289,312 | 1,675,882 | 6,035,659 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 4,714,369 | 119,256 | 1,407,681 | 6,241,306 |

Note.—Bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

### Fund for Giving Additional Stipends to Teachers

Created in 1900-01 for giving regular additional allowances to common school teachers, the State paid ¥1,000,000 to the fund up to 1910-11 but this was doubled in '11-12 year, the sum amounting to ¥2,982,828 by '15-16, the provincial treasuries contributing ¥525,482.

| | State | Provincial con'tion | Interest on Fund | Brought over from last ac't | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917-18... | ...¥2,000,000 | ¥686,954 | ¥225,716 | ¥2,881,444 | ¥6,519,742 |
| 1918-19... | ... 2,000,000 | 803,307 | 226,420 | 2,806,394 | 6,528,191 |
| 1919-20... | ... 2,000,000 | 974,943 | 214,701 | 3,329,479 | 6,519,123 |

Disbursements made are shown below:—

| | To additional allowance | Carried to next ac't | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917-18 ... ... ... | ¥3,020,835 | ¥4,722,919 | ¥6,519,279 |
| 1918-19 ... ... ... | 3,200,886 | 3,327,305 | 6,528,191 |
| 1919-20 ... ... ... | 3,347,541 | 3,162,452 | 6,509,993 |

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The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

### Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

| | 1916—17 | 1917—18 | 1918—19 | 1919—20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common schools ... | ¥60,605,640 | ¥66,707,638 | ¥90,542,229 | ¥135,812,270 |
| Normal „ ... | 3,776,116 | 3,979,659 | 5,077,733 | 6,911,840 |
| Middle „ ... | 5,055,619 | 5,966,468 | 8,008,790 | 10,736,979 |
| Girls' High schools... | 2,715,152 | 3,145 296 | 4,297,669 | 7,071,627 |
| Special schools ... | 831,932 | 1,030,596 | 1,278,968 | 1,725,809 |
| Technical schools ... | 6,293,541 | 7,501,114 | 9,921,519 | 14,820,433 |
| B.D.D. school ... ... | 43,075 | 46,493 | 72,627 | 109,345 |
| Other schools ... ... | 276,614 | 366,877 | 405,336 | 542,964 |
| Kindergartens... ... | 272,824 | 297,999 | 564,636 | 580,136 |
| Libraries ... ... ... | 495,474 | 518,305 | 477,289 | 625,900 |
| Others ... ... ... | 5,260,878 | 6,353,468 | 8,956,456 | 13,189,619 |
| Total ... ... ... | 85,626,865 | 95,913,913 | 123,613,257 | 192,186,922 |

### State Aids to Compulsory Education; The Imperial Wedding Gift to Ragged School Fund

The Treasury grants every year a sum not less than ¥4 millions, two-thirds to be distributed among the urban and rural corporations in general and the remaining one-third among the poorer corporations in proportion to the number of pupils and teachers. On the occasion of the Prince Regent's wedding in February 1924 the Emperor made a donation of ¥1 million for the benefit of children of poorer parents unable to send them to school.

## XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE

### Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

| | No. of students examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both | Abnormal in either |
| 1917-18 ... | ... 22,031 | 57.5 | 41.3 | 1.1 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| 1918-19 ... | ... 21,970 | 60.8 | 38.3 | 0.9 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| 1919-20 ... | ... 21,999 | 60.4 | 38.2 | 1.4 | 53.7 | 46.3 |

### Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

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| | No. of students examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both | Abnormal in either |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 2,055 | 49.3 | 50.4 | 0.3 | 77.9 | 22.1 |
| 1918-19 ... ... | 2,140 | 50.0 | 49.8 | 0.2 | 76.2 | 23.8 |
| 1919-20 ... ... | 2,117 | 58.7 | 41.3 | — | 74.4 | 25.6 |

### Health of Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education

Health returns of boys for the 1919-20 year stand thus:—

| | No. of pupils examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both | Abnormal in either |
| Elementary schools ... | 1,232,018 | 51.63 | 44.97 | 3.40 | — | — |
| Middle schools ... ... | 151,635 | 53.25 | 43.56 | 3.19 | 77.18 | 22.82 |
| Normal schools ... ... | 15,725 | 62.47 | 36.40 | 1.13 | 71.93 | 28.07 |
| Technical schools ... | 46,427 | 57.62 | 39.68 | 2.70 | 77.06 | 22.94 |
| Special schools ... ... | 2,492 | 44.06 | 54.94 | 1.00 | 60.71 | 39.29 |
| Total or average ... | 1,448,297 | 52.09 | 44.58 | 3.33 | 76.58 | 23.42 |

The data for girls for the 1919-20 year are as follows:—

| | No. of pupils examined | Constitution (%) | | | Eye-sight (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Robust | Medium | Weak | Normal in both | Abnormal in either |
| Elementary schools ... | 1,065,659 | 46.62 | 49.00 | 4.38 | — | — |
| Girls' high schools ... | 103,426 | 51.98 | 44.98 | 3.04 | 83.73 | 16.27 |
| Normal schools ... ... | 7,719 | 60.43 | 38.79 | 0.78 | 81.37 | 18.63 |
| Special schools ... ... | 206 | 53.40 | 46.60 | — | 73.79 | 26.21 |
| Total or average ... | 1,177,010 | 47.18 | 48.58 | 4.24 | 83.55 | 16.45 |

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1919-20 year are given below:—

| Age | Boys | | | Girls | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. examined | Height *shaku* | Weight *kwan* | No. examined | Height *shaku* | Weight *kwan* |
| 7 ... ... ... | 174,968 | 3.52 | 4.677 | 167,461 | 3.49 | 4.519 |
| 10 ... ... ... | 173,587 | 3.99 | 6.162 | 161,623 | 3.94 | 5.925 |
| 13 ... ... ... | 112,178 | 4.43 | 8.001 | 64,862 | 4.43 | 8.157 |
| 16 ... ... ... | 1,106 | 4.81 | 10.408 | 396 | 4.75 | 10.755 |

## XII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

### Libraries

The number of libraries in March 1921, totalled 1,581 comprising one govt. (Imp. Library) 901 public and 780 private establishments. There are also libraries belonging to the Imperial and other Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation and

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so forth. The libraries of Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

### The Imperial Library

The Library in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is the largest in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows :—

| | No. of volumes (end of March) | | | No. of days open during the year | No. of visitors | Average visitors per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese and Chinese | European | Total | | | |
| 1918 .. | ...259,183 | 77,969 | 337,152 | 332 | 239,930 | 722.68 |
| 1919 .. | .. 264,073 | 79,682 | 343,755 | 327 | 235,427 | 720.05 |
| 1920 | ...268,506 | 81,403 | 349,909 | 327 | 238,886 | 730.51 |

### The Imperial University Libraries

The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1920 was as follows :

| | Japanese & Chinese books | European books | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo University (Proper)* ... ... ... | ... 380,351 | 300,474 | 680,825 |
| do. (Agriculture College) | ... 32,148 | 30,089 | 62,237 |
| Kyoto University ... ... ... ... ... | ... 244,550 | 202,195 | 446,695 |
| Tohoku University (Sendai) ... ... ... ... | 85,407 | 40 322 | 125,729 |
| Hokkaido University (Sapporo) ... ... ... | 30,138 | 30,737 | 60,875 |

Note.—The last-named institution also stores thousands of pictures and diagrams. *The library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial Univ. was destroyed by the fire that followed the earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923.

### Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1921 2,000 new books published in U. S. A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1921 on the premises of his mansion at Azabu, Tokyo is perhaps the most important private institution of the kind. The Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family are also notable. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio, have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China and is to be much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to Oriental research, under the name of Toyo-Kenkyu-Sho. The construction work is now going on in the grounds of Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

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| Year ended March | No. of libraries | No. of volumes | No. of days open a year | No. of visitors | Visitors per day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 1,236 | 4,083,697 | 302,261 | 8,230,921 | 2,723 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 1,358 | 4,431,511 | 352,099 | 9,281,077 | 2,636 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 1,510 | 4,672,858 | 391,934 | 9,782,767 | 2,596 |

### B. Museums

The museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The three museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the now reigning Emperor and Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been opened to the public since 1914. The total number of visitors to this museum during the year ended March 31st 1920 was 401,845 and the number of days open 333.

## XIII. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

### A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, as it is couched in the grave Chinese c assic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

**Secondary Schools.**—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be carried out by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

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**The Higher Institutions.**—The Minister of Education issued in 1909, an Instruction with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle schools or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Goverment schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavor to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care, the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

## B. Physical Culture

### *"Judo" or "Jujutsu"*

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano who (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts had begun to bear fruit, and branch halls were started in several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several foreigners staying in Japan have been initiated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujutsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom,

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known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

### *Fencing*

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the past greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in *jujutsu*.

### *Physical Culture for Girls*

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garments, though attractive to look at, are not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal Schools the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, combining the halbert training which daughters of *samurai* had to acquire in former days with some forms of callisthenics.

### *School Excursion*

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are required to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

### *Associations for Physical Culture*

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Its roll reaches 1,653,000 members with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Gen. (ret.) Miyoshi Mori president. The gymnastics practised in the

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association are *jujutsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted an annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* by the Diet in 1893 for a period of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, Tokyo, completed in April 1917 as a complement of Y.M.C.A. work is the first regular gymasium in Japan of Western pattern. It is an iron-ribbed 3 storeyed concrete building and measures 20 yards facade and 33 deep, and cost ¥100,000. A swimming pond, bowling-alley, race-course ($\frac{1}{28}$m.), and means for other sports are provided. Some Japanese sports, as *jujutsu*, have also claimed the attention of the promoters.

## XIV. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN

By "foreign students" are principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of ten students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the high watermark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with a mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. A large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts. The students from China now number about 3,000.

### JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfit allowance." Up to the 1920-21, 1,196 *ryugakusei* were sent by

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the Education Department alone of whom 273 staying in various countries at the end of March 1921 were distributed as follows:— U.S.A. 44; England 74; Germany 25; Switzerland 13; France 34; China 3; Austria 3; 2 each in Italy and Holland; 1 each in Sweden, Chili; 71 on the way home or to the destination. Other Govt. Departments have also their own students abroad.

## TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' licenses examination and also the examination to grant licenses to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

### License for Higher School Teachers

In view of the sudden expansion of the Govt. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required complement of the staff the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

The total number of the licenses given stood as follows:—

| | License on exam. | License without exam. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919-20 ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 19 | 25 |

### License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

| | License without exam. | | License on exam. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| 1917-18 ... ... ... | 317 | 156 | 255 | 87 | 815 |
| 1918-19 ... ... ... | 303 | 196 | 236 | 72 | 807 |
| 1919-20 ... ... ... | 335 | 236 | 376 | 84 | 1,031 |

## THE BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of our Crown Prince to Europe in 1921, when he received Gen. Baden-Powell in audience and inspected Boy Scouts of England. It is true Mr. Griffin of Yokohama organized about 1913 the foreign Boy Scouts and similar associations existed in Hokkaido, Shizuoka, etc., but these were insignificant. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 280 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. The

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Association of Tokyo took active part on the occasion of the September disaster in the field education work for the benefit of child-sufferers. Though the Boys' organization in the modern sense is new, the spirit actuating it was pretty well represented by the juvenile bodies that formerly existed both among the masses and the two-sworded classes. For the latter the "Kenju-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that existed more than two centuries ago in the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) is most noteworthy. The essential aim of this feudal organization was to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry. The young men's societies among plebeian classes, of the type that originated in the feudal period, numbered in 1921, according to the Department of Education, 1,557 with a total membership of over 200,000.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by Viscount Shimpei Goto and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Vis. M. Mishima, Messrs, M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the world's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924.

## THE CULTURAL UNDERTAKING OF JAPAN IN CHINA

As if to overtake the neglected work of investigating Oriental culture, having been too much occupied in keeping abreast with the march of Occidental civilization, Japan has decided to take up the subject in real earnest so far as concerns China, after repeated representations from all those interested in this worthy enterprise. The possession of potential fund available for this purpose was of course an important determining factor. The fund consists of the balance of the Boxer indemnity of ¥72,000,000 payable by 1945 in instalment and of ¥18,100,000 which China has to settle by 1938 as price of the transferred Shantung railway and Government properties in Tsingtau. Out of the proceeds of these two resources the Japanese Government has decided to allot every year ¥2,500,000 for carrying into practice the diverse projects included in this particular cultural undertaking. The fund is kept distinct from general finance to ensure its permanence and is placed under the Law of Special Finance pertaining to the Cultural Undertakings of Japan in China enacted in March 1923. The Law provides that the fund shall be used for financing these lines of work: —

1. Education, art, sanitation, charity and other work calculated for promoting culture in China. 2. Similar work for Chinese subjects living in Japanese territory. 3. Cultural investigations of China in Japan.

As yet this undertaking is devoid of fund owing to the earthquake and the necessity of attending to matters of more pressing needs and hence nothing practical has been done. The whole control is exercised by a Bureau specially created for the purpose in the Foreign Office. It should be added that complete understanding exists between Japan and China as regards this work and that prominent Chinese both in and out of Government service have pledged to exert their best for promoting the scheme.

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# CHAPTER XIII

## LABOR AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Up to a few years ago Japan was comparatively free from the pernicious effect of social unrest and labor troubles that have become so widespread in Europe and America. What had been witnessed in Japan as regards those troubles was sporadic and local, without organization and not based on any deep conviction. The powerful democratic upheaval, however, in the West recently has not failed to produce a profound impression on the general public and especially on those who are directly affected by this universal movement. Japan is now experiencing throes in labor and social problems. Democracy is steadily gaining influence. Both Government and capitalists are thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation, the socialists and workpeople are evidently determined to get full reparation for the long delayed recognition of what they consider as their rightful due. The former try to solve the difficult situation by the paternal method traditional, as they endeavor to prove, to Japan, while the latter are insisting on having their demands conceded as a matter of right. They urge that Article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation which practically prohibits combined movement of work people should be abolished.

Article 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation enacted in 1900 runs as follows: "Those who, with the object of causing a strike, seduce or incite others shall be sentenced to major imprisonment of one to six months with additional penalty of ¥3 to ¥30." The provision is regarded by laborers as a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of the police authorities who are generally believed to be prejudiced against labor movements of whatever description. Any attempt at combined movement by workmen can easily be construed by the authorities, they complain, as violating the regulation and dealt with mercilessly.

Nevertheless, judging from the replies made by the Home Minister and Government Delegates to questions put to them in the Diet in the 1918-19 session, it seems the Government has made up its mind to prevent in industrial Japan the stage of conflicts between the two classes and to save it from the harmful effect of strikes and lockouts that have too often hindered industrial progress in America and Europe. It intends for this purpose to bring capital and labor into harmonious cooperation with each other, but how this well-meant idea can be realized without the conviction that must come from the rough actual experience of the two opposing movements remains to be seen.

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## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

### Labor Organizations

The Labor unions of Japan are still in their infantile stage of development. The first organization of labor dates back to 1890 when printers organized themselves under the title of Doshikai. Seven years later an association came into existence for the introduction of labor union system in this country. But the forerunner of Japanese labor union in the real sense of the word is the Yuai-kai which was founded in 1912, to be expanded later into the General Federation of Japanese Labor. It has been the main stay of labor movement in Japan. Several other federations have of late been formed by workers in manufacturing industries, while a body of seamen has organized the Japan Seamen's Union which exercises powerful influence all over the country.

At the end of 1922 the labor unions in this country numbered 389, with an aggregate membership of about 130,000, but many of them have since lost their *raison d'etre*.

The representative unions now existing with more than 1,000 members are as follows.—

| | Members |
|---|---|
| General Federation of Japanese Labor ... ... ... ... ... | 17,860 |
| Federation of Japanese Trade Unions ... ... ... ... ... | 3,250 |
| Osaka Printers' Union ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,300 |
| Kanto Transport Workers' Union ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,100 |
| Central Federation of Trade Unions... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,400 |
| General Federation of Workers in Government Undertakings | 6 000 |
| Japan Seamen's Union ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,000 |
| Federation of Mechanics' Unions ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |

The trade organizations in Japan had been active more in theory than in practice with the leaning rather to the left, but the earthquake disaster on 1 Sept., 1923 and the growing agitation in the country for the realization of manhood suffrage have occasioned marked change in their policy and mode of operation. The 13th annual meeting of the General Federation of Japanese Labor held in February '24 in Tokyo practically recognized the International Labor Congress, and also made a declaration that if the universal franchise were adopted they would try to send their representatives to Parliament.

**The General Federation of Japanese Labor**, which under the name of Yuai-kai was founded in 1912 by Mr. Bunji Suzuki, played a very conspicuous part in the labor movement of the past decade. It then practically represented the whole mass of Japanese trade unionism, though its roll did not contain more than 50,000 members at most. When the Yuai-kai was reformed as a Federation in 1920, its program was completely overhauled and a new one adopted, plainly tinged somewhat with radical thought. It replaced the harmonizing idea with the class-war principle. Mr. Suzuki still remains as honorary president, but the power of control is in charge of some executive

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committees elected from among the members. The autocratic method which Mr. Suzuki followed for several years has been given up by the Committees.

The resolutions passed at the general meeting of the association in 1922 include the following items.—

(1) Adoption of 8-hour day or 48-hour week (6-hour day or 36-hour day week in the case of mine workers).
(2) Establishment of minimum wage scale.
(3) Abolition of night work.
(4) Abolition of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations.
(5) Recognition of the Soviet Government.
(6) To make the Mayday a national holiday throughout the country.
(7) Cooperation of the whole nation in economic activities.

The Federation publishes a monthly organ, "*Rodo*" (Labor).

### Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Hypothec Banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. Though not many years have elapsed since the advent of this system, already the societies have made good progress in their numbers:—

**In 1922 there were 12,696 societies which had 2,734,201 members and paid-up capital of ¥14,570,856. In April 1924 the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies was established.**

## MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows this arrangement in the Government Printing Bureau, Monopoly Bureau, Gov't Railways, Naval and Military Workshops and Postal Savings and Money Order Bureau:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of members | | 5,264,333 |
| Receipts | Members' subscription | ¥1,637,413 |
| | Government aids | ¥1,261,171 |
| | Other receipts | ¥ 594,792 |
| | Total | ¥3,493,380 |

Disbursements amounting to ¥1,771,453 were made for the benefit of about 6,000 people classified as follows:—

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| | |
|---|---|
| For deceased | ¥413,401 |
| „ wounded | ¥266,975 |
| „ diligent service | ¥158,624 |
| „ those leaving the service | ¥725,000 |
| Medical expenses | ¥130,095 |
| Sundries | ¥ 77,357 |

The police forces throughout the country and workers in the employ of the Communication Department formed associations among themselves in 1920 and 1921 respectively.

**Gov. Railways.**—The Mutual Aid Society obliges all workers to become members who are to pay every month to the fund 3% of their wages, the State granting to it an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate wages of the members. It supplies all relief to be granted to their families, according to a finely graded schedule.

*a.* For injury sustained while in discharge of duty; (1) six months to 2½ years' salaries granted when the injury is fatal or incurable. (2) Cost of medical treatment.

*b.* For deaths from other origin the grant varies according to age, salary and length of service of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing ¥10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is ¥193.

*c.* When 55 years is reached while in the service, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enrolled on the list of the Society and the salary drawn at the time the grant is made. For one entering service at 20 and is drawing the salary of ¥30, the grant amounts to ¥900 approximately.

### Mutual Aid Associations of Mine Laborers

Fraternal spirit is very strong among mine-workers in consequence of the peculiary hazardous condition of their work. Formerly the patriarchal system of boss and followers ruled the mine-workers' world, but this is being displaced by the modern materialistic habit. The effect of the former custom is reflected in the specially large number of mutual aid associations. These numbered 172 in all in 1918, of which 93 were started after the great European War, the membership being compulsory in most of them. The associations aim at the relief or aid of mine-workers in case of death, birth, marriage, military service, etc., the members being 169,400 or 39% of all the mineworkers in Japan, who number 431,450.

The money collected in instalments from the members amounted to ¥239,600 besides ¥138,300 contributed by the employers. 169 associations have funds set apart totalling ¥577,000.

### The First Paternal Gov. Labor Organization

The Government Railways announced in May 1920 the formation of the Workers Councils as advisory organs for employment and social conditions of workmen. The representives of workers are to be elected by the respective forces at Stations, Round-houses, Workshops,

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etc., one member per 100, the total expected to reach some 1,500; the Electors must be men-workers of not less than 20 years old who have been in the service at least one year, while those eligible to election must be 25 years old with two years in the service and one year in the department they are to represent. The representatives are to deliberate on questions referred to them by the authorities or to make representations on their own initiative.

## DELIBERATIVE ORGANS

Among deliberative bodies organized recently for investigating the problem there are the Relief Works Investigation Commission, the Association of Harmonious Co-operation (*Kyo-cho-kai*), and the Japan Industrial Club organized in 1918. The first-named is composed of Gov't officials, univ. professors, capitalists and social reformers. The Association of Harmonious Co-operation has collected a fund of over ¥10,000,000 contributed by capitalists and publishes a monthly organ. The Industrial Club is an association organized by manufacturers and mine-owners and is housed in a magnificent building of its own. Mr. M. Ohara, a millionaire of Bitchu province, has established in Osaka an institute of social research and placed it in charge of a number of university professors and experts.

## SOCIALISM IN JAPAN; THE PRESENT SITUATION

The interpellation which Mr. Fujiya Suzuki, M.P., made in the House in Mar. 1919., still represents in practice the situation. His point was that the indiscriminative measure of repression which the Government had consistently pursued during the last twenty years should be replaced by proper discrimination, and that the rigorous treatment extended even to moderate social thinkers such as followers of Marx and State socialists should be discontinued. He sent circulars to twenty known socialists in Tokyo as to the principle they held. Of the fifteen who replied 7 were Marxists, 5 State socialists, and 1 each Christian socialist, syndicalist and anarchist. He contended that though the latter two should be strictly controlled, the others should be left unmolested in their work of propagandism.

In 1920 an attempt was made to organize in Japan a Socialist-Union by leading socialists including social democratic, syndicalist, and anarchist elements. The inauguration meeting held on Dec. 10, 1920 at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Tokyo, invited the police intervention, resulting in many arrests. It is, however, believed that the movement though driven underground is working with unabated energy and that it had sworn membership estimated at 1,400 at the year end. There are other socialists who are more academic and who keep aloof from any active organization to evade the vigilance of the authorities. Towards the end of May 1921 the Home Office is said to have ordered the dissolution of the Union, some connection between it and the Bolshevik propaganda at Shanghai having been, it is reported, discovered. As a sign of socialistic development in this country it may be

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stated that socialistic literature published and duly reported increased from 21 books or pamphlets in 1917 to 194 in '19 not to mention those suppressed or surreptiously issued.

## THE FACTORY LAW

The present Factory Law enacted and put in force from Sept. 1st. 1916, is a tentative legislation and is applicable only to those factories employing regularly not less than 15 persons or to those engaged in dangerous and unhealthy work. Factories not employing motive power or those devoted to work of simple description are, even when more than 15 people are at work, placed outside the control of the law.

**Working Hours.**—The maximum working hours are fixed at 12, but this may not be strictly adhered to at factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age, children under 15 and females over 15 being regarded as protected workers. At filatures or factories turning out silk goods for export a similar extension may be allowed for 15 years to come.

**Night-work.**—Night-work is divided into early work (till 10 P.M.) and late work (10 P.M.-4 A.M.). Except for works that do not admit holding over, such as preserving of flesh or vegetables, printing of newspapers, etc., the protected workers must not be employed in late night-work, but this restriction may not come in force till Sept. 1933 in case the late night-work is further divided into two shifts. During the period of suspension the employers must be allowed at least 2-4 holidays a month. Then rest of half an hour must be given when a day's work exceeds 6 hours, and an hour at least when it exceeds 10.

**Maternity and Sick Women.**—Women in maternity or who are sick of certain illness must not be employed, except with the approval of medical practitioners. Post-maternity women may, with similar approval, be made to resume work after 3 weeks.

**Workmen's Compensation:**—Workmen injured by accident or falling ill while attending to their duty, are entitled to compensation by employers at the following rate:—

1. Medical treatment till cured.
2. For temporary disablement, not less than 1/2 wage-rate daily from 1st day till cured, but not less than 1/3 wage from 91st day.
3. For permanent disablement, not less than 150 times the daily wage-rate.
4. For permanent invalidism not less than 170 times the daily wage-rate.
5. Death, ditto, with ¥10 as funeral expense.
6. For damaged working capacity, health permanently impaired, or, in the case of women, facial disfigurement, not less than 100 times the daily wage-rate.
7. For permanent though slight disfigurement without damaging working capacity; not less than 30 times the daily wage-rate.

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## WORKMEN UNDER THE FACTORY LAW

At the end of 1920 the number of factory workers under the law totalled 1,554,727 showing an increase of 47,228 over the preceding year.

### Factory Labor Since Enforcement of the Law

**In Tokyo.**—In 1920 Tokyo and the neighborhood under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police had 820 factories subject to the Factory Law, employing 172,401 hands, 113,769 male and 58,632 female. According to a Factory Inspector for the district, the enforcement of the law has resulted on the whole in marked diminution of child labor under 14 years old. At the time of the enforcement, the number stood at 2,000 but it fell to 1,057 in May 1918. The health of the operatives has also much improved, though diseases of the respiratory organs, popularly known as the "laborers' disease," still prevail to an alarming extent.

The better pay allowed since the war has increased the savings of operatives. At a certain cotton mill every girl's saving book had an entry of ¥100-200, and some as much as ¥500.

**In Osaka.**—Osaka and neighborhood have 200,178 operatives employed in factories under the law, or about 13% of the total in the country and the largest of any one provincial jurisdiction in Japan. Of that number the protected labor represented 81,626 (16,022 under 15 years old). Activity of spinning and match-making is responsible for the predominance of the protected labor.

## CONDITION OF WORKERS AT FACTORIES

**Male Versus Female Labor.**—The important role formerly played by female labor in the factory economy of Japan is gradually on the wane. Its proportion as set against male labor fell from 62% in 1909, to 60 in 1914, 54 in 1919 and 53 in 1920. The ratio of increase of female labor in the past decade cannot compare with that of male, being only 59% against 128%. The inquiry made in 1920 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into 45,806 factories employing five or or more operatives in Japan proper, indicates that he male element constitutes the more important part in adult labor, while the female element predominates in the sphere of child labor. The official statistics for 1920 are as follows:—

| | Total | Male | Female | Percentage Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 15 ... ... | 134,208 | 23,805 | 110,403 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 13.4 |
| „ 20 ... ... | 534,794 | 164,180 | 370,614 | 34.4 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| Over 20 ... ... | 885,725 | 542,434 | 343,291 | 57.0 | 74.2 | 41.6 |
| Total No. ... ... | 1,554,727 | 730,419 | 824,308 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

***Child Labor.***—The largest proportion of child operatives under 15 years of age is employed in the following factories.

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| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Filature ... ... ... ... ... | 42,551 | 1,365 | 41,186 |
| Cotton Spinning ... ... ... | 34 591 | 1,709 | 32,882 |
| Weaving ... ... ... ... ... | 36,022 | 2,960 | 33,062 |
| Knitting & Plaiting ... ... | 1,402 | 378 | 1,024 |
| Ceramics... ... ... ... ... | 2,841 | 2,426 | 415 |
| Matches ... ... ... ... ... | 2,495 | 647 | 1,848 |
| Confectionery... ... ... ... | 1,215 | 424 | 791 |
| Printing & Binding ... ... | 2,758 | 2,061 | 691 |

**Conditions of Workers.**—An inquiry made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in April '19 into the living and dietary conditions of workmen in 534 spinning, weaving, and dyeing factories throughout the country has made an interesting disclosure. The bulk of the workers are female and are accommodated in the factory boarding-houses, where they are chiefly fed with boiled rice in 43% of the total number of factories. in the other factories the staple food is poorer, the rice supplied being mixed up with cheaper barley, millet or sweet potato in the proportion of from 20 to 50 per cent. In most cases subsidiary dishes consist of vegetables, meat or fish being supplied on an average only eight times a month. In exceptional cases neither fish nor meat is given throughout the year, though only two factories were distinguished in this respect. Boarding is charged in 89 factorles, is free in 196, while in 228 factories workmen are required to pay a portion.

Workshops have generally come to be better equipped from the hygienic point of view but the condition of dormitories is as bad as before, except in some large factories. Small factories have no special accommodation for lodging and the workers are made to live and sleep in a part of the factory buildings or in attics destitute of sanitary devices such as ventilation, sunshine, etc. For instance, the dormitories covering a small area of 79,463 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=6 sq. ft) are made to accommodate 84,327 men and women, 0.94 *tsubo* per operative. Bed-rooms are in defiance of hygienic rules. In most cases only .5 to 1 *tsubo* are allotted to one person while in some cases 2 to 10 are compelled to lie down in a space of one *tsubo*. What is specially worse, 357 factories are not provided even with a sickroom. When a worker is taken ill, he or she is confined in ordinary bed-rooms and when the case turns out to be serious the patient is sent home or to the hospital under special contract. Only in eight factories physicians are in attendance.

**Condition of Child Operatives.**—Independent researches of the Home Office put Japanese child operatives in and out of the factories under the factory law, apprentices, servants, etc., roughly at 1,397,000 (boys 715,000 and girls 682,000) of which 187,000 obliged from the family necessity to earn bread, were reported entirely illiterate. Classified according to occupation their ratio was 31 factory workers, 15 servants, 11 business apprentices, 10 work-hands, 7 baby-attendants, 7 craftsmen's apprentices, 19 others. Their working hours were 10–11 a day. As yet Japan has no law regulating child labor outside factories.

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**Working Hours and Wages.**—The demand for shorter hours that was so insistent during the War b om did not bear fruit till 1920 when various factories voluntarily shortened the hours, not so much as the result of laborers' complaints as of the curtailment of production owing to the depression. Craftsmen's wages therefore perceptibly fell. Though the wages of factory workers retain practically the same high level as before, their incomes have been greatly cut into as overtime allowances have wellnigh disappeared.

**Treatment of Operatives at Government Works.** The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 374 Government works employing 184,965 operatives in Dec. 1921, female operatives formed about 24%. At the tobacco factories, 61 in number, which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the ratio they bear to the total number was as follows at the end of 1921 :—

| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 14 years of age ... ... | 2,633 | 143 | 2,495 |
| Under 16 „ ... ... | 7,284 | 511 | 6,773 |
| Over 16 „ ... ... | 29,555 | 8,735 | 20,820 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... | 39,477 | 9 389 | 30,088 |

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 11. The rest interval is 49 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2.

## WAGES OF LABORERS

### Average Daily Wages (*yen*)

| | 1920 | 1921 (1st half) | 1921 (2nd half) | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reelers, female ... ... ... | 0.89 | 0.80 | 1.04 | 1.06 |
| Spinners, female ... ... ... | — | 1.04 | 1.10 | 1.16 |
| Casters ... ... ... ... ... | 2.22 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.13 |
| Forgers ... ... ... ... ... | 2.18 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.09 |
| Potters ... ... ... ... ... | 1.96 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 2.07 |
| Glass-makers ... ... ... ... | — | 1.78 | 1.89 | 2.00 |
| Cement-makers... ... ... ... | — | 1.87 | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Brick-makers ... ... ... ... | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.83 |
| Rice-paper makers ... ... ... | 1.44 | 1.53 | 1.43 | 1.41 |
| Lacquerers ... ... ... ... | 2.01 | 1.87 | 1.93 | 1.98 |
| Match-makers, male ... ... | | 1.65 | 1.83 | 1.97 |
| „ „ female ... ... | — | 0.71 | 0.77 | 0.85 |
| Sake-brewers ... ... ... ... | *47.13 | *51.60 | *51.30 | 1.89 |
| Confectioners ... ... ... ... | 1.44 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.70 |
| Sawyers ... ... ... ... ... | | 2.08 | 2.18 | 2.31 |
| Book-binders ... ... ... ... | — | 1.95 | 1.96 | 2.05 |
| Type-setters ... ... ... ... | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.15 |
| Carpenters... ... ... ... ... | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.67 | 2.86 |
| Stone-cutters ... ... ... ... | 3.12 | 3.14 | 3.21 | 3.3 |
| Painters ... ... ... ... ... | — | 2.34 | 2.44 | 2. 0 |

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| *Continued* | | 1921 (1st half) | 1921 (2nd half) | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabinet-makers ... ... ... | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.31 | 2.46 |
| Shoe-makers ... ... ... ... | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.20 |
| Tailors .. ... ... ... ... ... | 2.23 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.48 |
| Day-laborers, male ... ... ... | 2.01 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 2.13 |
| " " female.. ... ... | — | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.14 |
| Cargo coolies ... ... ... ... | — | 2.45 | 2.60 | 2.68 |
| Fisherman... ... ... ... ... | 1.22 | 1.37 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| Male-servant ... ... ... ... | *20.76 | *20.90 | *19.27 | *19.44 |
| Maid-servant ... ... ... ... | *15.57 | *16.61 | *15.95 | *16.46 |

N.B.—* monthly salary.

## NUMBER OF OPERATIVES

Operatives classified by their employments numbered as follows in 1921 according to the statistics of factories compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—

| Factories | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Textile factories:** | | | |
| Raw silk ... ... ... ... ... | 318,567 | 26,976 | 291,591 |
| Spinning ... ... ... ... ... | 218,729 | 52,298 | 166,431 |
| Weaving ... ... ... ... ... | 309,368 | 60,029 | 249,339 |
| Total with others ... ... | 945,788 | 189,635 | 756 153 |
| **Machine and tool factories:** | | | |
| Machine-making ... ... ... | 59,651 | 57,240 | 2,411 |
| Ship-building ... ... ... ... | 92,697 | 91,012 | 1,685 |
| Tool-making ... ... ... ... | 27,867 | 24,585 | 3,282 |
| Foundry ... ... ... ... ... | 67,977 | 60,700 | 7,207 |
| Total with others ... ... | 249,102 | 234,508 | 14 594 |
| **Chemical works:** | | | |
| Ceramics ... ... ... ... ... | 66,459 | 55,121 | 11,338 |
| Paper mills ... ... ... ... | 88 451 | 18,865 | 9,586 |
| Explosives... ... ... ... ... | 17,112 | 4,896 | 12,216 |
| Medicals ... ... ... ... ... | 14,363 | 10,489 | 3,874 |
| Rubber manufactures ... ... | 19,429 | 11,355 | 8,074 |
| Total with others ... ... | 177,249 | 125,501 | 51,748 |
| **Food and drink factories:** | | | |
| Brewery ... ... ... ... ... | 68.297 | 66,293 | 2,004 |
| Flour & rice mills... ... ... | 25,958 | 22 352 | 3 606 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.995 | 3,140 | 1,855 |
| Total with others ... ... | 143,544 | 121,559 | 21,995 |
| **Miscellaneous factories:** | | | |
| Printing and book binding... | 40 235 | 34,160 | 6,075 |
| Wood ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28 6 0 | 26,427 | 2173 |
| Bamboo ... ... ... ... ... | 23 856 | 18,862 | 4,994 |
| Total with others ... ... | 154,908 | 112,669 | 42 239 |

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*Continued*

| Factories | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special works: | | | |
| Electric ... ... ... ... ... | 3,593 | 3,562 | 31 |
| Gas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,759 | 2,671 | 88 |
| Foundry ... ... ... ... ... | 9,400 | 8,733 | 667 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 15,752 | 14,966 | 786 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 1,686,353 | 798,838 | 887,515 |

## DATA ON SLUMS

The inquiry carried out by the Home Office into the condition of slum quarters in Tokyo has shown that the average monthly income of 497 families as based on the entries in the account books specially supplied is ¥72.26 ranging between the two extremes of ¥30 and ¥150. The books covered only Nov. 1921. Those enjoying an income of ¥60-70 are 22.9%, followed by others with an income of ¥70-80 who in turn number 19.1%. A significant point is that almost all the family accounts reveal adverse balances, the degree of improvidence being greater as the income earned is larger. Below are the figures.

*The Family Account*

| Monthly income ¥ | No. of families | % to the total | Average income ¥ | Average expense ¥ | Average excess of exp. over income ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 30 ... ... ... | 3 | 0.6 | — | — | — |
| „ 40 ... ... ... | 10 | 2.0 | — | — | — |
| „ 50 ... ... ... | 51 | 10.3 | 43.27 | 40.53 | 2.74 |
| „ 60 ... ... .. | 82 | 16.5 | 55.03 | 52.04 | 2.99 |
| „ 70 ... ... ... | 111 | 22.3 | 64.85 | 59.50 | 5.35 |
| „ 80 ... ... ... | 95 | 19.1 | 74.24 | 65.17 | 9.07 |
| „ 90 ... ... ... | 67 | 13.5 | 84.91 | 73.59 | 11.32 |
| „ 100 ... ... ... | 26 | 5.2 | 94.97 | 78.09 | 16.88 |
| „ 120 ... ... ... | 35 | 7.1 | 109.30 | 89.48 | 19.82 |
| „ 150 ... ... ... | 14 | 2.8 | 131.31 | 103.25 | 28.06 |
| Over 150 ... ... | 3 | 0.6 | 186.65 | 161.24 | 25.41 |
| Total or average .. | 497 | 100.0 | 72.26 | 63.74 | 8.52 |

**The source of income.**—Of the average income, ¥72.26, the master's earnings constitute 72.1%, those of the other members of the family and the income from other sources 21.6%, the balance 6.3% being debit account.

*Sources of Income*

| | Monthly average ¥ | % to income | % to outgo | % of families with income from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Master ... ... ... | 52.08 | 72.1 | 81.7 | 100.0 |
| Wife .. ... ... ... | 3.11 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 40.0 (about) |

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| *Continued* | Monthly average ¥ | % to income | % to outgo | % of families with income from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other membs. of the family ... ... ... | 4.71 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 22.0 (about) |
| Other sources... ... | 7.83 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 88.0 ( „ ) |
| Total .. ... ... | 67.73 | 93.7 | 106.3 | — |
| Debit ... ... ... | 4.53 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 43.0 ( „ ) |
| Grand total ... ... | 72.26 | 100.0 | 113.4 | — |

**N. B.**—The last column in the above table means that families getting income from masters form 100%, that about 40% get income from wives, and so on. The income from "Other sources" includes some unspent money transferred from the previous month, equivalent to 9.3% of the total outgo. If this is deducted from the income, the deficit for the month in question will come up to 15.6%.

**Expenditure**—Of the total expenditure 54.7% falls to the share of subsistence, 7.3% to house-rent, 6.9% to clothing, etc.

*Percentages of Expenditure*

| ¥ | Food % | House-rent % | Clothing % | Fuel & lighting % | Sundries % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 50 ... ... ... | 61.7 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 15.8 |
| „ 60 ... ... ... | 58.7 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 20.2 |
| „ 70 ... ... ... | 58.6 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 20.6 |
| „ 80 ... ... ... | 55.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 22.8 |
| „ 90 ... ... ... | 53.9 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 24.9 |
| „ 100 ... ... ... | 51.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 29.2 |
| Over 100 ... ... ... | 43.9 | 6.5 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 35.2 |
| Average ... ... ... | 54.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 24.2 |
| Actual sum (¥) .. ... | 34.86 | 4.66 | 4.41 | 4.39 | 15.42 |

It will be seen from the above table that, as the income of a family increases,

(1) the percentage of expenditure for food, rent, firing and lighting decreases and
(2) that of clothing and sundries increases.

The item of "Sundries" in the above table is analysed as follows:—

*Sundries*

| | Monthly amount per family | % to the total outgo |
|---|---|---|
| Care of health... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 2.44 | 3.8 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 3.70 | 5.8 |
| Communication ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 1.07 | 1.7 |
| Entertainment ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 1.24 | 1.9 |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 0.18 | 0.3 |
| Mental recreation ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 0.62 | 1.0 |
| Amusement ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 0.06 | 0.1 |

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| *Continued* | Monthly amount per family | % to the total outgo |
|---|---|---|
| Business expense ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 1.52 | 2.4 |
| Petty insurance ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 0.65 | 1.0 |
| Savings, insurance, insurance ... ... ... | ,, 3.94 | 6.2 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,,15.42 | 24.2 |

## JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

In the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in Oct., 1919, Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates; Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (ex-President of the Keio Univ., Mem. of House of Peers and now Min. of Education), and for the capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.) with Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employees. As female adviser Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal Trade unions presented exciting scenes, the union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for selecting the labor representatives.

Japan also participated in the second conference held in June, 1920 at Genoa and in the third held at Geneva in Oct. '21. In the 4th session at Geneva Mr. Y. Tazawa, manager of the Kyocho-kai (the Harmonization Association), sent as workers' del., whom the Japanese Federation of Labor refused to recognize as its representative. He criticized the attitude of the Japanese Govt. toward the draft treaty passed at the Washington Conference, saying that its essential parts still remained unadopted by it. His proposal that the post of a national correspondent of the I. L. B. be created in Japan was approved. At the 5th conference held at Geneva in Oct. 1923, a protest was made as to the qualification of the Japanese labor delegate, Mr. R. Uno, of the Osaka Technical Education Association. In view of repeated troubles in connection with the selection of the labor delegates and their advisers the Government adopted a new method of electing them for the 6th international session to be held in 1924. Representative labor unions with a membership of over 1,000 were entitled to cast one vote per every 1,000 of their members. Then the Government made appointment from the candidates elected, after taking into consideration the nature of the subjects of discussion at the session.

The Tokyo Agency of the International Labor Bureau as decided upon in the 5th session, was opened in January, 1924, Mr. J. Asari returning to Japan to take charge of it.

## RECENT TRADE DISPUTES

In recent years, the troubles have grown more serious both in number and character. In 1919, there were 2,338 cases involving 335 225 workers, and of this number 497, affecting 63 137 workers, developed into strikes. In 1920 there were 1,069 disputes, involving 127 491 workers, of which 282 developed into strikes and affected

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36,371 workers. During 1921 there occurred 896 labor troubles involving 170,889 workers, and of these 266 cases ended in strikes. In the first half of 1922 the troubles numbered 291 (including 182 strikes) participated in by 53,678 workers. Since the panic in April 1920 contraction has been the ruling policy in business and industrial enterprises. In 1921–22 especially many workshops were closed down, followed by wholesale dismissal of workmen. Most labor disputes were mainly over the question of wages and dismissal allowance instead of over matters of principle such as collective bargaining and shop-committee. It also deserves mention that opposition to the lowering of wages gained a great force in 1922. This means among other things that in the troubles the position of laborers was one of self-defence. Among the more serious disputes that broke out during the year may be counted those at the Yokohama Dockyard Co. lasting from Feb. 21st to March 13 h and involving 4,000 workers, at the Sumitomo Copper-rolling Works, Osaka, participated in by 2,000, and at the Osaka Electric Light Co., with 1 200 participants. They originated either directly or indirectly through dissatisfnction concerning dismissal allowances and the reduction of wages.

### Data for Strikes

| | Cases | Participants | Participants per case | Strikes counted by number of days |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | 497 | 63,137 | 127 | — |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 282 | 36,371 | 129 | — |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 246 | 58,225 | 236 | — |
| 1922 (1st half)... | 118 | 23,361 | 197 | 275,419 |

### Average Number of Strikers Per Case

### Clasified by Occupations

### (1914–1920)

| | Cases | Strikers | Average per case |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mining .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 203 | 52,760 | 255 |
| Spin. and weaving ... ... ... ... | 156 | 23,691 | 152 |
| Dyeing .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 117 | 13,363 | 113 |
| Mech. and metal workers ... ... | 249 | 30,304 | 122 |
| Ship-building ... ... ... ... ... | 36 | 23,475 | 667 |
| Chemical industry ... ... ... ... | 155 | 15,049 | 97 |
| Salt-fields ... ... ... ... ... ... | 63 | 11,438 | 181 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... | 1,816 | 217,443 | 136 |

### Strikes Classified by Causes

| | 1919 | | 1920 | | 1921 | | 1922 (1st half) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Real No. | % | Real No. | % | Real No. | % | Real No. | % |
| For higher wage ... ... | 400 | 80 | 151 | 53 | 97 | 30 | 108 | 37 |
| Against its decrease ... | 17 | 3 | 64 | 23 | 38 | 16 | 67 | 23 |
| For better treatment ... | 24 | 5 | 23 | 10 | 63 | 23 | 53 | 17 |
| Against foreman ... ... | 18 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 7 |
| Others .. ... ... ... | 38 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 23 | 11 | 44 | 16 |
| Total... ... ... .. | 497 | 100 | 282 | 100 | 246 | 100 | 291 | 100 |

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STRIKES CLASSIFIED BY RESULT

| | | Compromise effected | Demand accepted | Demand withdrawn | Demand refused | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | Cases ... ... | 261 | 63 | 80 | 93 | 497 |
| | Participants... | 39,405 | 5,813 | 7,403 | 10 5 6 | 63 133 |
| 1920 | Cases ... ... | 143 | 39 | 43 | 57 | 282 |
| | Participants .. | 17,973 | 3,544 | 4,368 | 10,468 | 36,371 |
| 1921 | Cases ... ... | 140 | 123 | 44 | 37 | 344 |
| | Participants... | 24 522 | 3,166 | 20,180 | 10,152 | 58,020 |
| 1922 | Cases ... ... | 144 | 50 | 11 | 80 | 285 |
| | Participants .. | 21,466 | 7,606 | 721 | 18,221 | 48,014 |

N. B.—In 1922 there were six cases with 5 664 participants which remained unsettled.

STRIKERS ARRESTED UNDER THD PEACE REGULATION

| | Strikers | | Arrests | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Strikers | Cases | Strikers | Found guilty | Acquitted | Cases dropped |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 417 | 66,457 | 34 | 375 | 63 | 35 | 239 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 497 | 63.137 | 37 | 536 | — | — | — |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 282 | 36.371 | 26 | 375 | — | — | — |

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The shock of economic depression was first felt in the industrial and mining districts in 1920, and then extended to office clerks and petty officials. The decision to curtail production adopted by silk-mills throughout the country after the economic collapse made the situation worse as the year end approached. workmen discharged from various factories numbering 934 315 during the year against 794,952 newly employed. In 1922 the situation did not improve though according to statistics those taken into employment in the year exceeded those dismissed, 1,604 566 against 1,539,296 chiefly due to the resumption of work by spinning and weaving mills during the interim boom in the latter part of the year. The lot of the mechanical workshop workers was worst, as may be seen from the figures shown in the table. The reduction of armaments has seriously affected both Government and private factories closely related with the Services and they had to dismiss many of their workers, the number of employees thus eliminated totalling nearly 20,000 in 1922 and in the early part of 1923. The great calamity of September 1st threw a still greater number out of work. According to the census taken on Nov. 15 by the Relief Bureau the number of unemployed caused by the catastrophe in Tokyo and adjoining districts was 96,103, or 36.6 per 1,000 inhabitants at the date. Of the figures manufacturing and mining workers headed the list reaching 35,002 (36%), followed by 32,629 of mercantile business (31%). The figures for the Kanagawa prefecture were, total out of work, 29 143; manufacturing and mining, 11,038 (37%); mercantile business 7,276 (25%).

The situation of factory labor in 1922 is summarized in the following table which was compiled by the Social Bureau.—

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| Factories | Discharged | Engaged |
|---|---|---|
| Spinning & weaving ... ... ... ... ... | 711,622 | 721,448 |
| Mechanical engineering ... ... ... ... | 67,440 | 53,556 |
| Metal & mining ... ... ... ... ... ... | 290,429 | 306,424 |
| Chemical ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33,575 | 34,217 |
| Printing & bookbinding ... ... ... ... | 22,358 | 25,483 |

## LABOR EXCHANGE

The Labor Exchange Law was put in operation in June 1921 to give relief to the situation. In 1922 there were 106 exchange offices maintained by the municipal and communal bodies under the superintendence of the Central Office. The official report puts the latest figures as follows.—

| | General laborers | | Day laborers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1921 | 1922 |
| Vacancies notified... ... ... | 333,054 | 450,729 | 335,279 | 726,173 |
| Registrations ... ... ... ... | 312,783 | 453,267 | 360,625 | 772,795 |
| Engaged ... ... ... ... ... | 151,304 | 199,962 | 316,360 | 697,607 |

## TENANCY DISPUTES

The tenancy disputes have become so wide spread and so serious that in not a few cases they even invited police intervention. According to the Home Office, the number grew from 408 in 1920 to 1,800 in 1923, and of the latter 93 came from floods and other natural disasters, 84 from the proposed increase of farm-rent, etc. Hyogo Prefecture headed the list with 500 cases, followed by Osaka and Okayama with 150 and 50 respectively. As the number of disputes increased, tenants' unions also grew in number, amounting to 530 in December 1922, which is twice the figures for the preceding year. These minor organizations have combined into a national federation under the title of Japan Farmers' Union. On the other hand there are 290 associations formed by landowners as rival to those peasants' unions. The Committee for the Investigation of Tenancy System, which was appointed by the Government to deliberate on measures for coping with the increasing troubles, has recently submitted to the latter a draft for the introduction of a small landholder system.'

## SOCIAL BUREAU AND NEW LAWS

To keep pace with the advance of the times the Government created the Social Bureau under the control of the Home Department for the administration of labour and social works. In 1922 the Seamen's Labor Exchange Law and the Health Insurance Law were enacted. In the following year the Diet passed the Bill for the Minimum Age of Industrial Laborers and the Revision of the Factory Law.

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# CHAPTER XIV

## WOMEN PROBLEM

The so-called woman movement is still incipient in Japan, and whatever agitation is made in this direction comes chiefly from and is conducted by men. Even this is mainly academic. There is no organized movement aiming at the elevation of women's position. Activity shown by women in public affairs is principally in the sphere of charity and philanthropic work. It would not be strictly correct to say that Japanese women are contented with their lot and with the existing rather onesided arrangement of law as to rights and privileges, and that most of them remain as apathetic witnesses of what their sisters of America and England are doing for upholding and asserting the cause of women. The fact is they lack such training and education as to start any movement on this field. The effect of centuries' moral training according to the doctrine of passive obedience to parents and husbands, and to children as well in their old age, insistently inculcated for centuries or more is too deeply ingrained in the mind of our people to be visibly affected in a generation or two by the Western doctrine of womanhood. If there is an incentive to urge them to elevate their position, that comes, especially for the middle and lower classes, from the growing hardship of living and from the opportunity offered them by modern industries to turn their labor to profit.

### Women As Bread-Winners

The sphere of Japanese womens' activity as bread-winners is still very much limited, especially in the professional line. As factory operatives, however, the part played by them is more important as may be seen in the the chapter on Labor. In the professional sphere teaching comes first on the list, the total force in primary schools and girls' high schools being shown below.

*Female Teachers in Elementary & Girls' High Schools*

| | 1918 | Male | 1919 | Male | 1920 | Male |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary ... ... | 49,252 | 118,176 | 53,518 | 119,461 | 57,548 | 120,002 |
| Girls' High .. ... | 2,878 | 2,063 | 3090 | 2,140 | 3,362 | 2,371 |

*In the* Elementary schools the proportion of female teachers is *about 1/2 of* the male, and at present these teachers are paid stipend *about one-half* or two-thirds of that of their male colleagues. Kindergarten work is of course practically monopolized by women, the teachers

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numbering in 1920 altogether 1,970, including some foreigners. Women-doctors number about 700 throughout the country at present, and nurses and midwives 33,534 and 34,348 respectively. Perhaps as doctors Japanese women enjoy the largest income of all in the sex, not a few of them being in the service of Governments and private wealthy individuals in China, Siam and other countries on the continent.

According to Miss Michi Kawai there are in Japan 12,77,000 women in different occupational works and about an equal number who are unemployed. The workers include—servants 1,000,000; factory girls, 1,250,000; public service and trades, 320,000; farm hands, 4,000,000; girls in business, 1,200,000, this last including those who are in commerce, railway, telephone, telegraph service, banks, etc.

### Earning In Tokyo

As investigated latest by the Tokyo Bureau of Social Works the monthly earnings of occupational women in Tokyo are as tabulated below:—

| Profession | Maximum | Minimum | Average with extra |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teachers ... ... ... ... | ¥100 | 45.00 | 72.87 |
| Typists ... ... ... ... | 102 | 35.50 | 42.09 |
| Office girls ... ... ... | 75 | 32.77 | 33.69 |
| Sales „ ... ... ... ... | 85 | 33.25 | 33.76 |
| Telephone „ ... ... ... | 80 | 35.63 | 37.68 |

## LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

As a fundamental principle men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code of Japan. Persons of both sexes below 20 years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their 20th year, enjoy as much freedom as men do in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that women's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men. These points of difference are enumerated below:—

1. The legal restriction of age in marriage is different between men and women. According to the Civil Code of Japan, men must be above 17 years and women, 15 years.

2. There can be no existence of marriage without the voluntary agreement of the man and the woman when a marriage is to be contracted. If they have parents living, they must obtain their consent, unless the man has completed his 30th year and the woman her 25th. In the case of minors who have no parents alive, they must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

3. A woman becomes incompetent upon contracting a marriage; that is, it becomes necessary for her to obtain the permission of her husband in the conduct of important legal acts, as lending or borrowing of money, transfer of her own real estate or some valuable pieces of movable property, bringing of an action in a court of law, accepting or refusing a succession, etc.

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4. A married couple are under legal obligation to cohabitation but the right of selecting the place of residence is invested in the husband.

5. A wife is supported as a matter of course by her husband in this country. There are no detailed provisions for regulating the property relations of man and wife, as there are but few cases of women's marrying with large dowries.

6. There are two classes of divorces; divorce by consent and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. In the case of a divorce by judicial action, however, the wife is very partially dealt with, for, while the committing of adultery on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground for bringing an action for divorce, in the case of the husband it is necessary for the husband guilty of adultery to have been prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. The wife, therefore, cannot bring an action for divorce against her husband even when he keeps a concubine, resorts to houses of ill-fame, or enters into illicit relations with unmarried women or widows.

7. A wife cannot succeed to the house) in precedence to a child, if she has one; in case she is without a child, an heir to the house is chosen by the father or mother of her husband or by the council. A wife may, however, become an heir to bequeathed property.

8. In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even when she is his senior. A girl, even when she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child.

## HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

The provision for giving higher education to those who have finished primary education does not reach the standard of that for boys. For such girls there are the Kōtō Jogakko (Girls' High schools of 4 or 5 year course), on finishing which by far the larger majority of girls of middle or higher classes give up schooling. After a year or two of household training and in sewing or cooking at home or elsewhere they generally get married. Girls who are more ambitious or fond of learning or are impelled by certain circumstances, go to higher schools, the number of which is however still small. For those who aspire to become teachers of the Koto Jogakko there are first the Government Higher Normal schools, two in number, next the Joshi Eigaku Juku (Women's English Institute) founded by Miss U. Tsuda whose graduates are given license for English, the Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Womens' University) in Tokyo which is qualified to apply for teachers license for graduates of

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Housekeeping course, and lastly the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Tokyo Womens' University) founded by Dr. Nitobe in 1918 with the help, it is understood, of his American friends. These so-called universities are of lower standing than those for boys, being shorter as to the length of course, and are therefore comparable to the High schools for boys in status. The government North-eastern University at Sendai admitted for the first time three women applicants on examination in 1913. In 1921 the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Waseda, Keio and some other collegiate schools opened their doors to female aspirants and allowed them the privilege of attending class-rooms as hearers. At the same time the regulations for the Girls' High Schools were revised in 1920 with the object of extending the schoo course to 7 years to bring it to the level of the higher educational system for boys. So far nine schools have applied for permission to raise their status.

The number of institutions for imparting special education to girls is far more numerous, if those at hospitals for training nurses are counted, every hospital of any pretension having one. The Tokyo Medical School for Women, a private school founded by Mrs. Dr. Y. Yoshioka in 1899 is most conspicuous in this field. The course extends five years after graduation from the secondary grade school. Of the 700 women doctors now practising at home or abroad 300 are graduates of this school.

In handicraft education the first to be mentioned is the private Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko in Tokyo established in 1886 and giving training to pupils who have finished the higher primary school course in sewing, knit-work, artificial flower-making, etc. The Kyoritsu Joshi Shokugyo Gakko, Tokyo Saiho Jogakko, etc., have recently started the course for training sewing teachers for the Girls' High School. They have now an attendance of 1,000, all graduates of the high schools, who will be duly qualified by the Government after finishing the 3 years' course. There is no limit to the pupils' age and not a few of them are married women. For giving elementary commercial education to applicants of similar standing several schools exist in Tokyo and other large cities, as also schools of handicraft.

## VIEWS ON JAPANESE WOMANHOOD & WOMAN EDUCATION

In the August number (1918) of the Taikwan, a Tokyo monthly edited under supervision of the late Marquis Okuma, the Marquis, Dr. I. Nitobe and Mr. R. Naruse, President of the Japan Women's University who died in March 1919, set forth their views on this subject that is steadily forging its way to the front.

**Marquis Okuma.**—According to the late statesman the traditional teaching of China and Japan that filial piety should be the foundation of all human acts was out of date; it should be recast into "love is the foundation of all things human." He further believed that monogamy, for which institution the world owes thanks to Jesus Christ, is responsible in considerable measure for the greatness and majesty of European civilization. The Orient has long erred in its estimation of woman and marital relations, and this accounts very

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much for the racial inferiority of the East as compared with the West. While recognizing equality for woman in the personal status, the Marquis said that the physical differences between men and women point to the corresponding difference in their heaven ordained function. Political activity is strictly man's province, not woman's.

**Dr. Nitobe.**—This eminent scholar and educationist takes exception to that time-honored article of faith in the education of Japanese women, namely, the *ryosai kenbo shugi* (good wife and wise mother principle). He holds that woman should be treated primarily as a human being, it being in the order of things that every woman should be a wife and a wise one. What he cannot well understand is why every woman should be cast in one uniform mould of good wifehood and wise motherhood, for such attributes cannot be absolute, but must vary according to time and place. More attention should be attached to character-building just as for men. In a country like Japan where divorces are lamentably common the cast-iron teaching to be "good" and "wise" will only increase the mental worries of women.

**The late Mr. Naruse.**—On the whole man is aggressive and destructive while woman is modest and constructive. Man and woman are complimentary to each other to make one harmonious whole. Woman's education should aim at properly developing the peculiar attributes of the sex, so that she may be well fitted to discharge the function assigned her by heaven, her important part being in home life. Incidentally he says that coeducation in higher grade schools is a mistake.

**Women's Views.**—We have only three or four women who have boldly appeared before the footlights to give expression to their opinion as to the true position of women in Japan. These are Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a poetess, Miss "Raicho" Hiratsuka, a "new woman," and Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, an English scholar whose husband, a socialist, has been imprisoned recently on the charge of having incited the rice riot in the summer of 1918.

Mrs. Yosano, who wields a facile pen, takes her stand on the principle that women should be self-supporting and choose some suitable profession, an interesting observation for a mother of numerous children, as Mrs. Yosano is.

Miss Hiratsuka, on the the other hand, holds the view that Japanese women should be faithful to the function assigned them by nature and be contented to remain as mothers, also an interesting observation for a woman who is believed to be rather free about the question of marriage.

Mrs. Yamakawa in the address recently delivered before a meeting of the Sociological Society of Japan organized by university professors and other men of authority, made this remark;—"There are people who uphold the traditional good-wife-wise-mother principle as adapted to the times. They hold that women's proper sphere of usefulness being the household they should be given higher education to increase their efficiency as housekeepers. The question is, can women with more enlightened education be expected to remain contentedly as housekeepers and mothers, and confine their activity within the narrow bound of domestic cares? My own position is this. Let domestic drudgery, at least

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greater part of it, be removed from the shoulders of mothers by some arrangement of common management, and let the care of children be left in charge of those specially qualified for the task, to the end that the mothers be enabled to attend to whatever social service they choose. Of course the mothers may be left, if they prefer, to look to the nursing of their own children, but in that case it stands to reason that some allowance be made to them in suitable proportion to the saving effected in the expense for maintaining the public crèches." Mrs. Yamakawa therefore occupies a position midway between the other two.

## JAPANESE WOMANHOOD IN OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS

The following extracts are taken from vol. 4 of the Text book of Ethics for the Higher Girls' Schools compiled by the Department of Education and extensively used by schools of the grade throughout the country.

"It being the woman's lot in general to marry, help her husband, bring up her children and to attend to housekeeping, she should aspire to become first a good wife and next a wise mother."

"A woman may assume a new name by marrying into another family or, in the case of an heiress, she may remain under her parental roof and take a husband in. In either case she should be a devoted wife, a good home-keeper, and, as mother, should try her best to help the children to make healthy and sound growth. Her ultimate object should be to lead her family to prosperity."

"Man and woman being differently constituted are distinct in their mental working. Man is for out-of-door work and woman for the hearth and each is complementary to the other. They should by their combined efforts try to enjoy harmonious and happy life. It is the everyday duty of the wife to welcome her husband with a gentle look and kind words when he returns home in the evening, fatigued with the day's task. He must be cheered up, so that he may go out refreshed to attend to his duties the next morning. At times she may help her husband's work."

"Obedience to the husband is what is expected of a wife as a matter of course, but in case he should behave himself in a way that is derogatory to his own reputation or disgraceful to the good name of the family, he should be remonstrated calmly and with gentle words. Jealousy or angry words should be avoided. A wife who passes over her husband's faults for fear of incurring his displeasure is an unkind wife."

"Marriage devolves upon a woman a new parental relation; her husband's parents becomes her own. She should be devoted to them just as she was to her real parents. Now every family has its own traditions and customs which she is bound to observe under the guidance of her parents-in-law."

"Absence of harmony is often witnessed between a husband's mother and her daughter-in-law, and this is traceable in too many cases to the latter's disobedience and undutifulness. The mother-in-law may be too conservative in her ways and thoughts to go on smoothly

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with the young daughter-in-law trained in new ideas, but dutifulness, patience, and sincerity on the latter's part will bring about peace and harmony in her relation with the former, and the two will become bound up with affectionate feeling resembling that between real mother and daughter. If, on the contrary, the daughter-in-law, while tolerant of her own weakness, is critical towards her husband's mother and complains of her heartlessness, she will only betray her own unworthiness. All these points should always be kept in mind by young girls, etc., etc."

## HIGHER EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE

There is no denying the fact that higher education of women does not always go with physical charm, but it does not follow that educated women of Japan fail to find their life's partners.

Careful examination of the alumnae list of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School dating from 1879 shows that with rare exceptions the alumnae have changed their maiden names, the ratio of this change, however, gradually lessening as the date of graduation is more recent. The average age of the graduates is 21, this being an age when those who finish at Girls' High Schools have mostly got married. It is a significant fact that the percentage of unmarried among those who graduated from the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School in 1909-18 and therefore aged from 31 to 22 is as high as 73. The alumnae marriage record is shown in the following table:—

| Year | No. of graduates | Married | | Unmarried | | Death | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1879-88 | 251 | 205 | 82% | 46 | 18% | 68 | 27% |
| 1889-98 | 215 | 168 | 78% | 47 | 22% | 50 | 23% |
| 1899-08 | 861 | 618 | 72% | 243 | 28% | 76 | 9% |
| 1909-18 | 915 | 277 | 27% | 638 | 73% | 33 | 3% |
| Total | 1,242 | 1,268 | 54% | 974 | 46% | 227 | 10% |

Again, of the Joshi Eigaku-Juku (Women's English College), Tokyo, graduates numbering 272 up to 1918, 129 or 53 per cent. have got married. One cannot help inferring from the record of two of the highest seats of learning in Japan that higher education seems to interfere with the marriage of women.

## WOMEN IN POLITICS

The repeal of clause 2 of Article V in the Public Safety and Order Police Regulation prohibiting women from promoting or attending any political meeting whatever, in the 45th session of the Diet (1921-22), is regarded as a step towards the political emancipation of Japanese women. The inclusion of law in the curriculum of some Girls' schools—the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Vide Chapt. Education), for instance,—to impart elementary knowledge of law and politics to girls, is also an innovation worth noticing in this connection.

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# CHAPTER XV

## JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

### I. JUSTICE

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**The Judicial System.**—The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (*Ku-Saibansho*), (2) District Courts (*Chihō-Saibansho*), (3) Courts of Appeal (*Koso-in*), and (4) the Supreme Court (*Daishin-in*). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (*Gyōsei-Saibansho*) which tries actions brought by the injured party when the right of an individual is injured by an illegal administrative disposition.

**Actions.**—(1) PROCEDURE IN COURT. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual applications of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) APPEAL, REVISION AND COMPLAINT.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court, other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an

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immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so, an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

**Acknowledgments.**—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

**Costs in Civil Procedure.**—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are:—

| | Value of the subject-matter Yen | Stamp duty Yen |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding ... ... ... ... ... ... | 500 | 12.00 |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 750 | 15.00 |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 18.00 |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,500 | 25.00 |
| " " ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 | 30.00 |

For amounts exceeding 5,000 yen—three (3) yen is to be added for each 1,000 yen. If the value of the suit was —e.g.—yen 50,000, the costs would be yen 30 for the first 5,000 yen and yen 3 per each subsequent 1,000 yen—*i.e.*—yen 30+(45×3=yen 135)=yen 165.

COSTS OF APPEAL INSTANCE are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50% added thereto.

COSTS IN THE SUPREME COURT are *double* those in first instance.

SUNDRY FEES. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 *sen* to yen 1 each.

PROCESS-SERVERS' FEES depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

LAWYERS' FEES. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking general-

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ly, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot afford to handle them without adequate remuneration, the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these *do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.*

### Composition of Courts at End of 1921

| | Supreme | Appeal | District | Local | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Courts ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | 51 | 279 | 338 |
| Judges... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 80 | 735 | 470 | 1,316 |
| Procurators ... ... ... | 7 | 33 | 222 | 344 | 606 |

### Number of Civil Cases in 1920

| Courts | Kind of cases | No. of cases | Cases disposed of | Cases remaining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local* | 1st instance .. ... ... | 346,819 | 314,493 | 32,326 |
| | Retrial ... ... ... ... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| District | 1st instance... ... ... | 54,701 | 32,360 | 22,341 |
| | Trial for appeal... ... | 8,082 | 4,524 | 3,558 |
| | Trial for complaint ... | 730 | 575 | 155 |
| | Total .. ... ... ... | 63,513 | 37,459 | 26,054 |
| | Retrial ... ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Appeal | Trial for appeal... ... | 4,947 | 2,194 | 2,753 |
| | Trial for revision ... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Trial for complaint ... | 259 | 214 | 45 |
| | Special trial... ... ... | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 5,248 | 2,441 | 2,804 |
| | Retrial ... ... ... ... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Supreme | Trial for revision ... | 1,184 | 981 | 203 |
| | Trial for complaint ... | 223 | 213 | 10 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 1,407 | 1,194 | 213 |
| | Retrial ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | — |
| Total cases† | 1st instance ... ... | 171,074 | 117,564 | 53,510 |
| | Trial for appeal... ... | 13,029 | 6,718 | 6,311 |
| | Trial for revision ... | 1,188 | 982 | 206 |
| | Trial for complaint ... | 1,212 | 1,002 | 210 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 186,503 | 126,266 | 60,237 |
| | Retrial ... ... ... ... | 33 | 23 | 10 |

* includes reconciliations, summary procedures, ordinary cases, suits on documents and bills of provisional seizures and dispositions, etc.

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† includes all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, summary procedures, public summons, motions for provisional seizures and dispositions, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the first instance.

### Civil Cases Disposed of

| | Year | Total no. of cases | Cases decided | With-drawn | Rec-onciled | In other ways | Remaining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases of 1st instance | 1916..... | 271,581 | 80,409 | 53,740 | 19,194 | 72,426 | 45,812 |
| | 1917..... | 230,287 | 66,786 | 49,240 | 15,573 | 55,251 | 43,437 |
| | 1918..... | 212,489 | 57,472 | 46,856 | 15,634 | 49,324 | 43,203 |
| | 1919..... | 208,609 | 58,802 | 44,950 | 15,125 | 46,170 | 43,562 |
| | 1920..... | 221,388 | 57,921 | 43,393 | 15,015 | 50,454 | 54,605 |
| | Average | 228,871 | 64,278 | 47,636 | 16,108 | 54,725 | 46,124 |

| *Continued* | | Total no. of cases | Quashed | Re-jected | With-drawn | Rec-onciled | In other ways | Re-maining in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases appealed | 1916..... | 14,332 | 1,764 | 4,265 | 2,280 | 412 | 37 | 5,574 |
| | 1917..... | 14,463 | 1,814 | 4,137 | 2,352 | 415 | 33 | 5,712 |
| | 1918..... | 13,500 | 1,466 | 3,712 | 2,264 | 427 | 142 | 5,549 |
| | 1919..... | 13,180 | 1,330 | 3,403 | 2,053 | 405 | 47 | 5,942 |
| | 1920..... | 13,029 | 1,258 | 2,997 | 1,990 | 436 | 37 | 6,311 |
| | Average | 13,713 | 1,526 | 3,703 | 2,188 | 419 | 59 | 5,818 |
| Cases complained | 1916..... | 2,215 | 1,534 | 229 | 170 | 43 | | 239 |
| | 1917..... | 1,747 | 1,120 | 214 | 134 | 35 | | 244 |
| | 1918..... | 1,367 | 825 | 185 | 132 | 48 | | 177 |
| | 1919..... | 1,164 | 685 | 170 | 113 | 15 | | 181 |
| | 1920..... | 1,249 | 723 | 172 | 116 | 26 | | 1,037 |
| | Average | 1,548 | 977 | 194 | 133 | 33 | | 1,337 |
| Cases demanding revision | 1916..... | 1,543 | 181 | 973 | 152 | — | — | 237 |
| | 1917..... | 1,358 | 153 | 830 | 149 | — | — | 226 |
| | 1918..... | 1,330 | 172 | 800 | 135 | — | — | 223 |
| | 1919..... | 1,286 | 167 | 809 | 107 | — | — | 203 |
| | 1920..... | 1,188 | 170 | 710 | 102 | — | — | 206 |
| | Average | 1,341 | 169 | 824 | 129 | — | — | 219 |

### Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

| | No. of cases | Per-sonal | Land | Buildings & ships | Money | Cereals | Goods | Docu-ments | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916..... | 225,769 | 4,061 | 4,871 | 4,611 | 125,058 | 1,985 | 2,945 | 762 | 81,476 |
| 1917..... | 186,850 | 4,320 | 4,719 | 4,558 | 103,473 | 2,083 | 2,921 | 676 | 64,095 |
| 1918..... | 169,286 | 4,750 | 5,410 | 5,096 | 90,313 | 2,615 | 3,080 | 619 | 57,403 |
| 1919..... | 165,047 | 5,115 | 6,291 | 6,167 | 84,843 | 2,786 | 3,135 | 479 | 56,231 |
| 1920..... | 166,783 | 5,129 | 6,355 | 6,445 | 85,881 | 2,200 | 2,913 | 396 | 57,464 |
| Average | 182,747 | 4,675 | 5,529 | 5,375 | 97,915 | 2,334 | 2,999 | 586 | 63,334 |

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### Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

| | No. of cases | Adjudicated for Bankruptcy: Individual | Partnership | Partnership Ltd. | Joint stock Co. | Total | Cases remaining in hand | Amount of credit | Rehabilitation: Sanctioned | Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916..... | 532 | 130 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 161 | 371 | ¥3,656,779 | 5 | 1 |
| 1917..... | 504 | 116 | 5 | 11 | 21 | 153 | 351 | 2,778,023 | 5 | 1 |
| 1918..... | 458 | 111 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 135 | 323 | 1,773,630 | 14 | — |
| 1919..... | 475 | 95 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 117 | 358 | 4,548,019 | 5 | 1 |
| 1920..... | 518 | 101 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 122 | 395 | 3,499,302 | 13 | 2 |
| Average | 497 | 111 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 138 | 360 | 3,251,150 | 8 | 1 |

### Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

| | No. of cases | No. of debtors | No. of creditors | Amount of credit | Rehabilitation: Sanctioned | Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... | 483 | 516 | 537 | ¥229,643 | 86 | 4 |
| 1917 ... ... | 461 | 497 | 468 | 256,903 | 96 | 4 |
| 1918 ... ... | 355 | 372 | 364 | 162,833 | 98 | 2 |
| 1919 ... ... | 320 | 364 | 330 | 1,557,820 | 107 | 5 |
| 1920 ... ... | 284 | 299 | 286 | 407,792 | 102 | 3 |
| Average ... | 380 | 410 | 397 | 522,998 | 98 | 4 |

### Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgment on cases of criminal offences according to the revised code put in force in 1909 and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scum of society are visited with graver sentences than was possible under the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious lives with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates suddenly increased for some period after the enforcement of the new code.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of three years is as follows:—

| | | No. of cases | No. of case disposed of | No of cases in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Search carried out ..... | 1918 ... ... | 321,190 | 316,630 | 4,560 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 314,997 | 312,022 | 2,975 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 298,525 | 295,071 | 3,454 |
| Preliminary trial..... | 1918 ... ... | 5,084 | 4,368 | 716 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 4,854 | 4,307 | 547 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 4,318 | 3,801 | 517 |
| Summary judgment | 1918 ... ... | 61,266 | 59,934 | 1,332 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 58,825 | 57,801 | 1,024 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 55,018 | 54,019 | 999 |

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*Continued*

| | | No. of cases | No. of cases disposed of | No. of cases in hand |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First instance | 1918 | 54,282 | 48,407 | 5,875 |
| | 1919 | 47,060 | 42,223 | 4,837 |
| | 1920 | 59,591 | 50,398 | 4,193 |
| Appeal trial | 1918 | 13,019 | 11,976 | 1,043 |
| | 1919 | 11,559 | 10,469 | 1,090 |
| | 1920 | 9,677 | 8,678 | 999 |
| Trial for complaint | 1918 | 4,196 | 3,768 | 428 |
| | 1919 | 3,602 | 3,088 | 514 |
| | 1920 | 3,303 | 2,986 | 317 |
| Cases for complaint | 1918 | 62 | 59 | 3 |
| | 1919 | 55 | 52 | 3 |
| | 1920 | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| Recision trial | 1918 | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| | 1919 | 22 | 22 | — |
| | 1920 | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| Grand total | 1918 | 459,137 | 445,179 | 13,958 |
| | 1919 | 440,974 | 429,984 | 10,990 |
| | 1920 | 410,225 | 399,551 | 10,674 |

NOTE.—During the year 1919 the foreign defendants numbered 306 of which 303 cases were disposed of in the year.

SENTENCE CARRIED OUT

| | | No. of offenders | Capital punishment | Imprisonment and confinement | Penalty. fine, &c. | Total | Offenders per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decision at 1st Instance | 1918 | 74,381 | 40 | 48,558 | 23,711 | 72,309 | 130 |
| | 1919 | 65,065 | 60 | 42,633 | 20,856 | 63,549 | 112 |
| | 1920 | 48,763 | 35 | 33,426 | 14,119 | 47,580 | 84 |
| Summary judgment | 1918 | 94,062 | — | — | 94,062 | 94,062 | 166 |
| | 1919 | 98,846 | — | — | 98,846 | 98,846 | 171 |
| | 1920 | 90,227 | — | — | 90,227 | 90,227 | 155 |
| Summary judgment for Police offence | 1918 | 459,568 | — | 54,351 | 399,325 | 453,676 | 811 |
| | 1919 | 471,477 | — | 51,693 | 411,881 | 463,574 | 815 |
| | 1920 | 445,240 | — | 50,701 | 398,274 | 448,975 | 786 |
| Grand Total | 1913 | 628,011 | 40 | 102,909 | 517,098 | 620,047 | 1,109 |
| | 1919 | 635,388 | 60 | 94,326 | 531,583 | 527,123 | 1,098 |
| | 1920 | 596,235 | — | 84,127 | 502,620 | 586,782 | 1,025 |

## II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding

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doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 *sen*. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment criminal and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

### Number of Prison Inmates

| Dec. 31 | No. of prisons | Convicts | Criminal defendants | In separate cells | Infants | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 155 | 53,052 | 5,993 | 280 | 31 | 59,356 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 164 | 51,869 | 3,294 | 159 | 25 | 55,347 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 170 | 48,083 | 2,898 | 150 | 24 | 51,155 |

### New Convicts Classified, 1920

| Crime | Convicts | Crime | Convicts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Theft ... ... ... ... ... | 12,665 | Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c. ... ... ... | 187 |
| Gambling ... ... ... ... | 4,413 | Trespass into another's house ... ... ... ... ... | 172 |
| Fraud and usurpation ... | 5,513 | Perjury ... ... ... ... ... | 105 |
| Forgery of documents ... | 732 | Sedition ... ... ... ... ... | 490 |
| Battery & assaults ... ... | 1,751 | Abduction ... ... ... ... | 78 |
| Stolen goods concealed, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 640 | Others ... ... ... ... ... | 410 |
| Murder ... ... ... ... | 688 | Military law ... ... ... ... | 64 |
| Burglary ... ... ... ... | 300 | Forestry law ... ... ... | 303 |
| Incendiary ... ... ... | 335 | Military summons ... ... | 22 |
| Disturbing official duty ... | 69 | Post and telegram rules ... | 33 |
| Concealment, &c. ... ... | 56 | Other laws ... ... ... ... | 511 |
| Forgery of coins ... ... | 29 | Total ... ... ... ... ... | 29,726 |
| Abortion ... ... ... ... | 160 | | |

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### Capital Punishment Classified

| | Murder | Burglary | Incendiary | Illicit Manf. of Explosives | Total | | Murder | Burglary | Incendiary | Illicit Manf. of Explosives | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 1917 | 33 | 19 | 1 | — | 53 |
| 1915 | 63 | 31 | — | — | 94 | 1918 | 24 | 25 | 1 | — | 50 |
| 1916 | 27 | 28 | — | 1 | 56 | 1919 | 23 | 16 | 4 | — | 43 |

### New Convicts Classified by Ages

| | Under 18 | 18—20 | 20—30 | 30—40 | 40—50 | 50—60 | Over 60 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 1,875 | 2,446 | 14,524 | 11,029 | 7,345 | 3,009 | 1,126 | 41,354 |
| 1919 ... ... | 1,463 | 2,153 | 13,835 | 10,099 | 6,553 | 2,553 | 884 | 37,540 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1,127 | 1,700 | 11,280 | 7,903 | 5,048 | 1,986 | 682 | 29,726 |

### New Convicts Classified by Education

| | High school education | | Middle school education | | Elementary school education | | Elementary school unfinished | | Illiterate | | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| 1918 | 133 | 2 | 1,431 | 8 | 22,637 | 422 | 11,675 | 693 | 3,728 | 714 | 11 | 41,354 |
| 1919 | 88 | 1 | 1,182 | 6 | 21,555 | 467 | 10,338 | 471 | 2,891 | 513 | 28 | 37,540 |
| 1920 | 62 | 1 | 1,083 | 8 | 17,618 | 357 | 7,739 | 385 | 2,095 | 368 | 10 | 29,726 |

### New Convicts Classified by Property

| | With property | | With small property | | Without property | | Indigence | | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| 1918 ... ... | 595 | 13 | 2,822 | 73 | 25,737 | 1,055 | 10,406 | 532 | 61 | 41,354 |
| 1919 ... ... | 403 | 8 | 2,474 | 64 | 25,737 | 983 | 7,418 | 400 | 53 | 37,540 |
| 1920 ... ... | 502 | 8 | 2,412 | 69 | 19,219 | 760 | 6,431 | 281 | 44 | 29,726 |

### Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

| | No. of sick inmates | Average number of sick inmates per day | Sick rate per inmate per annum | No. of mortality | Mortality per 1,000 inmates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 85,103 | 233 | 1.45 | 1,483 | 25.21 |
| 1919 ... ... | 74,206 | 203 | 1.27 | 1,113 | 19.09 |
| 1920 ... ... | 67,823 | 186 | 1.27 | 833 | 18.87 |

### Frequency of Offences and Ages

(Now convicts for 1920)

| | 1st time | | 2nd time | | Over 3rd | | Over 6th | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 18 | Over 18 | Under 18 | Over 18 | Under 18 | Over 18 | Under 18 | Over 18 | Under 18 | Over 18 |
| M. ... | 983 | 15,082 | 88 | 4,824 | 3 | 5,494 | — | 2,132 | 1,074 | 27,532 |
| F. ... | 50 | 775 | 2 | 132 | 1 | 118 | — | 42 | 53 | 1,067 |
| Total ... | 1,033 | 15,857 | 90 | 4,956 | 4 | 5,612 | — | 2,174 | 1,127 | 28,599 |

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### Number of Prison-Inmates Entered

| | New conviction | | Provisional release cancelled | | Recaptured | | Total with others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1918 ... ... | 43,428 | 3,058 | — | — | 13 | — | 43,475 | 3,097 |
| 1919 ... ... | 38,775 | 2,676 | 1 | — | 10 | — | 38,826 | 2,698 |
| 1920 ... ... | 31,115 | 2,073 | 2 | — | 12 | — | 31,171 | 2,094 |

### Number of Prison-Inmates Whose Names are Cancelled

| | Serving out the term | | Amnesty | | Provisional release | | Died | | Escaped | | Total with others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1918.. | 37,146 | 2,889 | 1 | — | 1,933 | 178 | 1,434 | 37 | 13 | — | 41,977 | 3,196 |
| 1919.. | 34,386 | 2,520 | — | — | 3,299 | 209 | 1,084 | 35 | 16 | — | 39,901 | 2,825 |
| 1920.. | 29,964 | 2,064 | — | — | 2,848 | 174 | 972 | 33 | 14 | — | 34,722 | 2,323 |

### Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

| | No. of officers, etc. | Inmates per officer | Male inmates per turnkey | Female inmates per female keeper |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 7,435 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 7,549 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 7,313 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 |

### Work of Prison-Inmates

| | Number of workers (days in 1000) | | | Wages (1000 *yen*) | | | Wages per day per capita (*sen*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government work | Contract work | Trust work | Govt. work | Cont. work | Trust work | Govt. | Cont. | Trust |
| 1918 ..... | 3,415 | 11,162 | 2,135 | 399 | 1,592 | 279 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 13.1 |
| 1919 ..... | 3,339 | 10,904 | 2,112 | 497 | 2,354 | 344 | 14.9 | 21.6 | 16.3 |
| 1920 ..... | 3,663 | 9,309 | 2,448 | 726 | 2,721 | 543 | 19.8 | 29.2 | 22.2 |

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, and 42% of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

### Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*)

| Year ended March | Ordinary: Earnings from labour | Rental of property | Other receipts | Total | Extra-ordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919..... | 2,837,326 | 6,022 | 7,930 | 2,851,277 | 109,757 | 2,961,034 |
| 1920..... | 3,752,618 | 3,584 | 9,095 | 3,765,297 | 97,380 | 3,862,677 |
| 1921..... | 5,161,267 | 2,131 | 8,312 | 5,171,710 | 103,654 | 5,275,364 |

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EXPENDITURE OF PRISONS (in *yen*)

| ear ended Mach | Ordinary: Salaries of officers | Ordinary: Wages and sundries | Ordinary: Expenses for inmates | Ordinary: Total with others | Extra-ordinary | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918..... | 283,702 | 2,330,073 | 3,268,849 | 6,122,161 | 534,556 | 6,656,717 |
| 1919..... | 295,943 | 2,560,437 | 5,204,652 | 8,314,882 | 662,849 | 8,977,731 |
| 1920..... | 472,226 | 4,519,519 | 6,149,280 | 11,484,254 | 941,585 | 12,425,839 |

ANNUAL EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER PRISON-INMATE (in *yen*)

| Year ended March | Income (Earning of wages and works of inmates) | Expenses: Ordinary | Expenses: Extraordinary | Expenses: Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 46.645 | 112.625 | 9.834 | 122.459 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 61.971 | 141.365 | 11.270 | 152.635 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 83.747 | 162.542 | 13.966 | 176.508 |

## III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policemen for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥ 45–70 in the service of the Metropolitain Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is asufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

### POLICE OFFENCES

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:— beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own

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or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

## Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the Prefectural government except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office. In Dec. 1919 the police stations numbered 700 with 500 branches, and 16 water police stations with two branches. The police at the end of 1919 comprised: Police inspectors, 1,710; Sub-inspectors, 1,729; Policemen, 44,025.

## Suicides and Suicidal Acts

| Act | 1918 | | 1919 | | 1920 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| By hanging ... ... ... ... ... | 4,090 | 1,905 | 3,968 | 1,900 | 4,079 | 1,849 |
| „ drowning ... ... ... ... | 1,426 | 2,183 | 1,458 | 1,987 | 2,486 | 2,102 |
| „ edged tools ... ... ... ... | 338 | 129 | 312 | 130 | 351 | 124 |
| „ fire arms ... ... ... ... | 135 | 19 | 117 | 14 | 151 | 12 |
| „ poisons ... ... ... ... ... | 248 | 209 | 292 | 237 | 655 | 570 |
| „ being run over by trains or trams ... ... ... ... ... | 1,148 | 551 | 1,227 | 490 | 1,054 | 522 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 7,553 | 5,071 | 7,586 | 4,845 | 8,052 | 5,295 |

## Principal Causes of Suicides

| | 1918 | | 1919 | | 1920 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Mental derangement ... ... ... | 1,910 | 1,331 | 2,109 | 1,275 | 3,039 | 1,251 |
| From illness ... ... ... ... | 1,880 | 1,313 | 1,715 | 1,209 | 1,934 | 1,314 |
| Poverty or misery ... ... ... | 458 | 168 | 360 | 173 | 323 | 120 |
| Love or jealousy ... ... ... ... | 52 | 92 | 195 | 226 | 255 | 311 |
| Remorse ... ... ... ... ... | 129 | 47 | 117 | 56 | 117 | 48 |
| Domestic discord ... ... ... | 145 | 269 | 134 | 249 | 159 | 274 |

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| *Continued* | 1918 Male | 1918 Female | 1919 M. | 1919 F. | 1920 M. | 1920 F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment ... | 163 | 37 | 176 | 26 | 150 | 19 |
| Pessimism ... ... ... ... ... | 131 | 98 | 124 | 77 | 181 | 136 |
| Business failure and debts ... | 93 | 10 | 117 | 13 | 171 | 26 |
| Divorce... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 47 | 18 | 57 | 19 | 70 |
| Melancholia... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 61 | 72 | 54 | 68 | 71 |

### Number of Suicides by Age (1920)

Under 16 years, M. 125, F. 15; 16-20, M. 376, F. 488; 21-30, M. 1,733, F. 1,324; 31-40, M. 1,069, F. 637; 41-50, M. 1,059, F. 566; over 51, M. 2,902, F. 1,655; unknown, M. 322, F. 84; total M. 7,586, F. 4,845.

### No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

| | Robbery by force | Larceny | Pickpockets | Fraud and blackmailing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 946 | 243,994 | 4,128 | 61,351 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 818 | 225,831 | 4,461 | 65,599 |

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

| Offence | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riot ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,468 | 512 | 504 |
| Incendiarism ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,783 | 10,541 | 9,851 |
| Forgery of coins ... ... ... ... ... ... | 124 | 65 | 52 |
| Forgery of documents... ... ... ... ... | 313 | 302 | 421 |
| Obscenity ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,506 | 2,270 | 2,473 |
| Gambling and lottery... ... ... ... ... | 94,632 | 92,633 | 88,070 |
| Disgrace of official honor ... ... ... ... | 506 | 595 | 412 |
| Murder ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,874 | 1,935 | 1,869 |
| Battery and assaults ... ... ... ... ... | 19,808 | 21,412 | 22,132 |
| Accidental battery and assaults ... ... | 4,456 | 4,592 | 4,944 |
| Abortion ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,307 | 956 | 792 |
| Desertion... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 311 | 312 | 342 |
| Abduction ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,086 | 1,111 | 1,134 |
| Larceny ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92,558 | 85,523 | 76,847 |
| Robbery by force... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,540 | 994 | 835 |
| Fraud and blackmailing ... ... ... ... | 48,715 | 46,760 | 45,988 |
| Violation of military and naval laws ... | 240 | 286 | 275 |
| Violation of police regulations... ... ... | 181,203 | 173,743 | 165,835 |
| Violation of administrative rules ... ... | 289,101 | 272,666 | 269,894 |

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### Unnatural Deaths

| Cause | | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murdered | | 2,110 | 2,146 | 2,165 |
| Accidental deaths | Floods | 288 | 127 | 382 |
| | Tidal waves | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| | Shipwrecks | 820 | 908 | 790 |
| | Fires | 416 | 388 | 320 |
| | Earthquakes | 13 | 16 | 4 |
| | Snow or frozen | 872 | 406 | 299 |
| | Landslips, collapsed houses, trees, etc. | 876 | 675 | 904 |
| | At mines | 775 | 876 | 907 |
| | Beasts and poisonous insects | 148 | 77 | 82 |
| | Railway and tramcars, etc. | 8,709 | 8,318 | 8,511 |
| | Falling ill on the road | 1,421 | 1,284 | 1,195 |
| | Total inc. others | 17,986 | 16,879 | 17,481 |

### Number of Foundlings

| | Living | | Found dead | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | M. | F. | M. | F. | Total |
| 1917 | 122 | 113 | 24 | 28 | 146 | 141 | 287 |
| 1918 | 70 | 56 | 17 | 18 | 87 | 74 | 161 |
| 1919 | 79 | 47 | 12 | 13 | 91 | 60 | 151 |
| 1920 | — | — | — | — | 73 | 50 | 123 |

### Fires

| | No. of cases | No. of houses destroyed or damaged | Building area *tsubo* | Amount of damage ¥ 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 17,012 | 46,426 | 688,456 | 37,468 |
| 1918 | 15,827 | 40,065 | 602,363 | 33,941 |
| 1919 | 16,127 | 41,629 | 1,620,493 | 81,408 |
| 1920 | 15,123 | 23,339 | 503,854 | 54,866 |

## IMPORTANT JUDICIAL BILLS PASSED

Four important judicial bills were passed in the 45th session (1921-22) of the Diet, i.e. the bills relating to Criminal Procedure, Bankruptcy, Juvenile Courts and Reformatory. The first two are to replace the present laws modelled on the German system and enforced decades ago. The Juvenile Courts and Reformatory Laws are measures enacted for the first time in Japan.

### Cases in 1921-22

The Japanese courts of law are far more deliberate than those of Europe and America in disposing of cases, so that the sensational public scandals disclosed in 1920-21, such as the Tokyo Municipal

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scandal, South Manchuria Rly. scandal, Opium scandal, and Omoto-kyo scandal, as also the criminal prosecution arising out of the assassination of Mr. Hara, referred to in our previous issue, have been carried over to 1922 and at the moment of writing this (May) they are still pending. Only in the case of the first-named was the final decision delivered on March 31 and almost all the persons involved, about 70, were adjudged guilty. As the year advanced, arrests made in connection with labor troubles and socialists' activities became more numerous as a result of industrial unrest in general.

In the meanwhile the great panic in 1920 gave rise to unusually large number of civil cases. In the Tokyo Local Court alone, for instance, about 8,000 of such cases, including about 3,000 concerning commercial bills only, were filed against 4,348 and 6,394 in 1919 and 1920 respectively. About 6,000 cases over bills stood over till the next year.

## AGE-LIMIT FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for judicial officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Court of Cassation, hitherto allowed to remain in office indefinitely must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

## JUVENILE COURTS

Opened on 1 Jan. 1923 there are only two Courts, in Tokyo and Osaka. The cases handled by them in 1923 are tabulated below;—

| | | Cases disposed of | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of cases | Without trial | Placed under protection | Transferred to procu'tors | Total incl. others | Cases in hand |
| Male ... ... ... | 1,353 | 788 | 233 | 3 | 1,028 | 325 |
| Female ... ... ... | 117 | 63 | 26 | — | 90 | 27 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,470 | 851 | 259 | 3 | 1,118 | 352 |

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# CHAPTER XVI

## MEDICINE AND SANITATION

### A. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. Though medicine was to him and other missionaries nothing more than a useful expedient for promoting their work of evangelization, their peculiar medical teaching took firm root in such places as Osaka and Sakai, where this Western practice of medicine was known as Namban (South Barbarian) school as distinguished from Chinese school which was universally in vogue throughout the land. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction.[1] Among the Dutch and German doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776–77) and von Siebold (1823–29) who besides practising medicine and teaching it to native students, left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects. But it was after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse that large number of Western medical scholars, either in combination with missionary work or as specialists, began to arrive in Japan. It is interesting to note that the first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial government was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital created some years after Dr. W. Anderson, the auther of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the Americans who contributed much to the development of the European school of medicine in Japan stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missionary sent to this country, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon who after resigning his post on board a warship, opened practice in Yokohama, at the same time taking pupils; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. It may be added that the first dentist, as the term is now known, was

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also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, German specialists almost held the field. For this preference of German physicians the advice which Dutch physicians in Nagasaki are said to have tendered to the authorities was responsible. These Germans took the place held by Englishman and Americans and also were given chairs in an Imperial university created in the meanwhile. When the graduates went abroad for further prosecution of studies they naturally chose Germany as the place of their sojourn, and though in naval surgery the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated, on the whole the Japanese medicine has taken the German system as its model. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz internal medicine and Dr. Scriba in surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

### Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, etc. must be those who have graduated from schools of recognized status or have passed an examination. At the end of 1920 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 45,504, including 16 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status;—university graduates 4,776; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 18,485; passed examination 16,685; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 4,923, others 635. Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

| Dentists | Pharmacists | Midwives | Nurses | Acupuncturists |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,164 | 8,420 | 36,055 | 34,838 | 70,129 |

The figures for nurses include 57 males while those for acupuncturists include shampooners and moxicauterists. Of the latter 34,986 were blind and 35,143 not blind.

### Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provision even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures are as follows for 1920:—

| | No. | No. beds | Ave. no. in-patients per hospital | Ave. no. out-patients per hospital |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public ... ... ... | 77 | 8,068 | 1,136.70 | 10,528.26 |

Private hospitals number 1,260; charity hospitals, 23;—infectious diseases hospitals and isolation-wards, 1,443; hospitals for prostitutes, 169. (Also vide Chapter on Charity and Relief).

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### Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister who forbids their sale or transfer to any person other than specialists or those chemists who have secured a license for dealing in them. Opium is a Government monopoly, and for its export or import the sanction of the Home Minister is necessary. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Mishima district, Osaka prefecture.

### Patent Medicine

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1920 numbered 100,078 while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 187,256. The value of the revenue stamps as used on patent medicines amounted in the same year to a little under ¥8,000,000, and as the stamps to be affixed are 10% of the declared value the total amount of such value was tenfold the stamp revenue as accruing to the Treasury.

## B. SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial government to investigate matters of public hygiene. His mission forms the opening chapter of the history of our sanitation. It should, however, be noted before proceeding further that prior to that memorable incident Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki for vaccines.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laboratories. Thus the two Hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation; the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

### Removal of foul Matter

For 83 cities and four towns where the Law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1920 was 184.52 *kan* (about 1,525 lb) of rubbish, 57.56 *kan* of dirt, and 3.28 *koku* (about 130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,000,000 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 362,123,777 *kan* of rubbish, 109,711,046 *kan* of dirt, and 3,319,220 *koku* of night-soil. In the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the average figure per household stands as follows: –

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| | Rubbish | Dirt | Night-soil |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 145.09 | 89.75 | 0.43 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 203.74 | 38.71 | — |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... | 122.07 | 25.67 | — |
| Yokohama ... ... ... | 277.01 | 43.24 | — |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | 189.03 | 63.35 | 7.80 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... ... | 238.24 | 22.82 | 9.90 |

### Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Navy are not free from it, though the case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to 250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1/6 to 1/3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

### Protection of Insane Persons

This is under Law No. 38 (1900) and Law No. 25 (1919) which ordain the establishment of prefectural insane asylums and provide for state aids from the National Treasury within the limit of 1/6 to 1/2 of the prefectural outlay for the purpose. The only regular prefectural asylum under the law is the Tokyo Matsuzawa Asylum, 13 others existing at present being private or public establishments recognized as substitutes by the authorities. At the end of 1920 there were throughout Japan proper 7,544 lunatics remaining confined under law while those not in confinement numbered 41,847, bringing the total to 49,463 of whom 31,571 were males and 17,899 females.

### Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out

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in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, being for 1920 %40.8 to %59.2 for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.8% over the preceding year. The grave-yard occupys roughly 52,123 acres in Japan proper.

### Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. For 1920 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,552,441 (of which 1,317,223 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 1,601,009 (788,448 successful).

### Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows aids to a prefecture 1/6 of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to 1/4 of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

### Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

*Epidemic mortality*

| | | Enteric fever | Dysentery | Diphtheria | Small pox | Cholera | Pest | Total with other four |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | Cases | ...35,199 | 14,942 | 17,487 | 5,121 | 804 | 25 | 80,875 |
| | Deaths | ... 7,254 | 3,160 | 4,375 | 1,158 | 541 | 23 | 17,319 |
| 1918 | Cases | ...43,151 | 13,997 | 15,748 | 1,467 | — | 1 | 82,459 |
| | Deaths | ... 9,873 | 2,823 | 3,849 | 1,285 | — | 1 | 19,307 |
| 1919 | Cases | ...54,706 | 12,915 | 14,280 | 4,055 | 2,912 | 3 | 100,294 |
| | Deaths | .. 11,156 | 2,920 | 3,343 | 1,115 | 915 | 2 | 21,687 |

### Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Miike and Kuchi-

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notsu, and, in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Korea and Formosa may be subjected to similar inspection at Karatsu, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Kagoshima.

### Prevention of Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1920 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 50,435 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 2.57% and the average number of times a prostitute was admitted into hospital was 1.52. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 6.24% for Tokushima and 5.94% for Wakayama and Yamagata and 0.67% for Toyama and 1.08% for Miyazaki.

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# CHAPTER XVII

## PRESS AND PUBLICATION

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### PRESS

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional newsletters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present *Yomiuri Shimbun* was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the *Batavia Shimbun* printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by *Shimbunshi* at Yokohama and the *Seiyo Zasshi*, *Chugai Shimbun* and *Koko Shimbun* in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun*. It was followed in quick succession by the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of a little under three quarters of a million copies.

**Deposit of Security.**—Two things stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press, of which one is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses a lien right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

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**Dummy Editors.**—Another peculiarity is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

**Law.**—With the advent of a Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from yen 50 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

The prohibitive ordinances enforced in 1914 by the Foreign, War and Naval Departments in connection with military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency were repealed on 11th Dec. 1922.

**Prices.**—The prices of dailies range between 2 and 5 *sen* per copy, there being only two papers charging the latter rate. Most papers are issued in the morning, but several leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka have lately begun to issue evening editions.

### Circulation and Capital

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of about 700,000 each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 3 millions in starting a new

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daily. At present there are eight newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million *yen*.

### Advertisement Tariff

The tariff has naturally advanced very high and for papers with large circulation it ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers exacting the higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥200,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.; the Chugai Shogyo as regards companies' balance-sheets and Government notices; and the Jiji for the total number of adv. lines inserted. Companies' reports are most acceptable to the newspapers, as they are allowed very little discount, and next come publishers' advs. Patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. are simply space-fillers and therefore yield relatively the least revenue.

### Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

| | With deposit | | | Without deposit | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Newspapers | Periodicals | Total | Newspapers | Periodicals | Total |
| 1920 ... ... | 840 | 1,864 | 2,404 | 271 | 557 | 828 |
| 1921 ... ... | 884 | 2,172 | 3,056 | 253 | 671 | 924 |

### Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

**Chugai Shogyo Shimpo** (est. Dec. '76)—Economic and commercial paper. Office.—Kitajimacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

**Chu-o Shimbun** (est. '90)—Organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, issues an evening edition. Pres.—K. Tsutsui, Ed. D. Osanai. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Hochi Shimbun** (est. June, '72)—Friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—C. Machida. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

**Jiji Shimpo** (est. March, '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent. Pres.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed. K. Ishikawa. Issues an evening ed. Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

**Kwansai Nippo** (est. Nov., '04)—Independent. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Office.—Kita-hama, Osaka.

**Kokumin Shimbun** (est. Feb., '92)—Independent. Prop. I. Tokutomi. Ed. T. Baba; issues an evening edition. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Maiyu Shimbun** (est. March. '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop.—M. Kimura. Office.—Kakigaracho, Tokyo.

**Miyako Shimbun** (est Sept. '85)—Social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. E. Fukuda. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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**Niroku Shimpo** (est. '18) Independent; issues an evening edition. Prop.—K. Akita. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Osaka Asahi Shimbun** (est. '78)—Independent. Issues evening ed. Prop.—R. Murayama. Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka.

**Osaka Jiji Shimpo** (est. '95)—Independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo). Ed.—Y. Uyesugi. Office.—Sonezaki, Osaka.

**Osaka Mainichi Shimbun** (est. '81)—Independent. Director.—H. Motoyama. Issues evening ed. Ed.—T. Takagi. Office.—Osaka.

**Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun** (est. April, '11)—Issues an evening edition. Prop.—M. Yoshihiro. Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

**Osaka Shimpo** (est. '86)—Friendly to the *Seiyukai*. Pres. T. Murano. Office.—Nishi-umegaye-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** (est. '88)—Independent; issues evening ed. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—M. Ando. Office.—Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun** (est. 1870)—Evening paper from '18. Pres.—I. Fujita. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun** (est. Feb., '72)—Independent. Pres.—H. Motoyama. Ed.—K. Tsushima. Office.—Marunouchi, Tokyo.

**Yamato Shimbun** (est. '74)—Friendly to the *Kensei-kai*. Issues an evening ed. Prop.—Y. Matsushita. Office:—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

**Yomiuri Shimbun** (est. June, '74)—Friendly to *Seiyu-honto*. Prop.—M. Shoriki. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

**Yorozu Choho** (est Nov., '92)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Pres. T. Yamada. Office.—Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

### Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular paper. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

**Japan Advertiser** (est. '05). At home ¥36. Abroad ¥54. Prop. and Ed.—B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Japan Chronicle** (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle). At home ¥33. Abroad ¥41. Weekly ¥15.00 Ed.—A. M. Young. Pub.—Y. Ozaki. Office.—Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

**Japan Gazette** (est. '67). ¥25.00. ¥20.00 in Tokyo & Yokohama. Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

**Japan Times** (est. '97). At home ¥20.00 Abroad ¥38.00. Weekly ¥10.00, Abroad ¥18.00. Prop.—R. Yamashina. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj. Tokyo.

**Kobe Herald** (est. '76). ¥31.20 Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kyomachi, Kobe.

**Nagasaki Press** (est. '88). ¥20. Ed. and Mng.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

**Seoul Press** (est. '10). ¥27.50. Prop. and Ed.—I. Yamagata. Office.—Yamato-cho, Seoul, Korea.

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## Periodicals Published in Tokyo

(Title in *Italics* = in English. m. = monthly. w = weekly. f = fortnighty △ = thrice a month)

| Title | Interests and subject | Publishers |
|---|---|---|
| Boken Sekai (m) | Juvenile | Hakubun-kwan |
| Bungei Club (m) | Literature | " |
| Chugaku-Sekai (m) | Juvenile | " |
| Chuo-Koron (m) | General | Chuo-koron-sha |
| "Diamond" (△) | Finance | "Diamond"-sha |
| Eigo Seinen (f) | Study of English | Eigoseinen-sha |
| Engei-Gaho (m) | Theatrical | Engeigaho-sha |
| *Far East, the* (w) | General | Far East Office |
| Fujin-Gaho (m) | For women | Tokyosha |
| Fujin-Kai (m) | " | Shimei-sha |
| Fujin-Koron (m) | " | Chuo-koron Office |
| Fujinmondai (m) | " | Fujin-mondai Kenkyu-kai |
| Fujin-no-Tomo (m) | " | Fujin-no-tomosha |
| Fujin-Sekai (m) | " | Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha |
| Fujo-Kai (m) | " | Fujo-kai-sha |
| Gaiko-Jiho (f) | Diplomacy | Gaikojiho-sha |
| Gendai (m) | General | Dai-Nippon-Yubenkai |
| *Herald of Asia* (w) | " | Herald of Asia |
| Hogaku-Kyokai Zasshi (m) | Law | Hogaku-Kyokai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.) |
| *Japan Magazine* (m) | Things Japanese | J. M. Office |
| Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f) | Eco. & trade | Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha |
| Jogaku-Sekai (m) | For girls | Hakubun-kwan |
| Kagaku Kogyo (m) | Chemical ind. | — |
| Kaiho (m) | General | Daicho-kaku |
| Kaizo (m) | " | Kaizo-sha |
| Katsudo-shashin Zasshi (m) | Moving picture | Hatten-sha |
| Katei Zasshi (m) | Housekeeping | Hakubun-kan |
| Kodan Zasshi (m) | Story | Hakubunkan |
| Kokka (m) | Fine art rep'tion | Kokka-sha |
| Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi (m) | Diplomacy | Kokusaiho-Gakkai |
| Kyoiku-Jiron (f) | Education | Kaihatsu-sha |
| Mita Bungaku (m) | Literature | Keio Univ. |
| Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f) | Pol. & review | Seikyo-sha |
| Nihon Shonen (m) | For boys | Jitsugyo-no-Nihonsha |
| Nogyo-Sekai (m) | Agrienlture | Hakubun-kan |
| Omoshiro Club (m) | Popular | Kodan-sha |
| Oriental Economist (tri-m) | Eco. | Toyo Keizai Shimpo Office |
| Rikugo Zasshi (m) | Religion | Rikugo Zasshi-sha |
| Shashin Geijutsu (f) | Photography | Toshin Shoten |
| Shakai-Seisaku-Jiho (m) | Social pol. | Kyocho-kai |
| Shin-Koron (m) | Politics | Shinkoron-sha |
| Shinri-Kenkyu (m) | Psychology | Shinri-gakkai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.) |
| Shin-Shosetsu (m) | Literature | Shun-yo-do |
| Shirakaba (m) | " | Shirakaba-sha |

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| *Continued* Title | Interests and subject | Publishers |
|---|---|---|
| Shojo-Sekai (m) | For girls | Hakubun-kan |
| Shojo-no-Tomo (m) | " | Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha |
| Shoko-Jiho (m) | Com. & Ind. | Shoko-Jiho-sha |
| Shonen (m) | Juvenile | Jijishimpo-sha |
| Shonen-Sekai (m) | " | Hakubun-kan |
| Shoten-Kai (m) | Store management | Shotenkai-sha |
| Shukujo-Gaho (m) | For women | Hakubun-kan |
| Taikan (m) | General | Taikan-sha |
| Taiyo (m) | Pol., eco., lit. | Hakubun-kan |
| Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m) | Ethics | Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha |
| Tetsugaku-Zasshi (m) | Philosophy | Iwanami |
| Tobo-Jiron (m) | Pol. & Dip. | Tobo-Jiron-sha |
| Tokei-shushi (m) | Statistics | Tokyo Tokeikyokai |
| Tokyo Keizai (△) | " | Tokyo Keizai Office |
| Tokyo Puck (w) | Comic | Tokyo-Puck-sha |
| Toyo Keizai (w) | Eco. | Tokyo Eco. Office |
| Yakyu-kai | Base ball & sports | Yakyukai-sha |
| Yuben (m) | Elocution | Dainihon Yubenkai |
| Waseda Bungaku (m) | Literature | Tokyo-do |
| Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m) | Eco. | Zaisei-Keizai-Jihosha |

The prices have advanced since the war and now range between ¥.30 and ¥1.00 except some specific publications as the *Kokka* of which the price is ¥4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by learned institutions.

**Magazines for Women and Children.**—There are over twenty well-known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well-known monthlies for women and girls, some of which have a wide sale. The Fujin Sekai (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

## NEWS AGENCIES

This form enterprise has made remarkable development since the European War. The Kokusai Tsushin, for instance, which is a comparatively new establishment, is a flourishing agency ranking with the leading agencies of the world.

**Dokuritsu Tsushin.**—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Jiyu Tsushin** (est. '99).—Office—Shin-Sakana-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Kokusai Tsushin** (est. '14).—Office—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

**Nihon Dempo Tsushin** (est. '01).—Office.—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Tsushin.**—Office.—Uuemecho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

**Teikoku Tsushin.** (est. '88).—Office—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS & CLUBS

Among the press associations in Japan the most important is the Shunju Society, intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It contain some 60 members. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official

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approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State, the Kasumi Club, for instance, being composed of reporters who have an entree to the Foreign Office.

## PUBLICATION

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last few years available is:—

| Year | Original works | Periodicals | Translation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... | 21,827 | 24,185 | 113 | 46,125 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 11,560 | 25,195 | 148 | 36,903 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 10,400 | 23,940 | 153 | 34,493 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 9,586 | — | 262 | 9,848 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 11,629 | — | 274 | 11,903 |

Official publications are excluded from the figures since 1918.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of the original works in 1921:—

Politics and law, 821; Economics, 283; Military, 68; Medicine, 431; Geography, 441; Communications, 82; Industry, 548; Science 293; Religion, 707; Education, 1,015; Literature, 1,246; Fiction, 895; Pictures & Calligraphy, 882; Arts, 186; Foreign Language, 308, etc.

### Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of *yen* 500 if the price is below 10 *yen* and of 1,000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

### Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

### Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the

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published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard his interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling the manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's sea impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

## CENSORSHIP & FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majesty. Freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. It should be remembered that even at the time when the ministry was dominated by a military man, the Press sufficiently demonstrated its potency in fighting it and in making or unmaking cabinets. The collapse of the shortlived 3rd Katsura cabinet and the fall of the Yamamoto cabinet over the Navy scandal case were effected by the fierce attack of a majority of the Press in combination with the Opposition M. Ps. For the abortive attempt of Viscount Kiyoura to form a ministry with the countenance of Marshal Yamagata as a successor to the Yamamoto cabinet, and, on the other hand for the successful formation of the Okuma cabinet, the Press was chiefly responsible, the former by offering opposition and the latter by extending support. The gagging of the Press with regard to the rice riots and the vehement opposition which it aroused led to the downfall of the Terauchi cabinet. The power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is, therefore more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

## WESTERN BOOKS IN CUSTOMS RETURNS

The imports of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥1,741,000 up to September of 1922. 80% of the total value comes in through the port of Yokohama. Classified according to countries England heads the list with 35% of the total value for the nine months of 1922, Germany and the U. S. A., 28% each, against the pre-war ratio (1913) of 52 : 26 and 16 respectively. In 1918 England contributed 65% and the U. S. A. 32% while German books were practically nil. The figures in recent years are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

| | 1913 | 1921 | 1922 (up to Sept.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| England ... ... ... ... ... ... | 256 | 615 | 612 |
| U. S. A. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81 | 570 | 494 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... ... ... | 132 | 493 | 494 |
| France ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 73 | 41 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 497 | 1,884 | 1,741 |

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# CHAPTER XVIII

## MODERN LITERATURE

### 1. VANISHING YEDO LITERATURE AND THE DAWN OF MEIJI LITERATURE 1868-1885.

For about twenty years after establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan, like other institutions of native origin, was submerged in the huge social and political convulsion that swept over the country after it was thrown open to intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were intent on reconstructing Japan on the Western model and had no time to attend to the cultural aspect of life. There was only the decadent literature of the Yedo period that barely survived in the works of Kanagaki *Robun* whose Japanese "Tramp Abroad" (1870-71) was widely read in those days.

The first sign of the revived activity of literature was seen in the appearance of politico-social romances by young political aspirants of the day who were denied freedom of speech. Yano *Ryukei's* "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), in 1883, Suehiro *Tetcho's* "Setchu-bai" "Plum Tree Amidst the Snow" in '86, and Shiba *Tokai-Sanshi's* "Kajin-no-kigu" (Chance Meeting of the Fair and Brave) in '85 may be mentioned. These effusions were devoid of any literary merit, but as a sign of the times they were sufficiently significant, for in the years prior to and after the Satsuma rebellion of 1878 Japan was full of ardent advocates of the French school of liberty and equality who clamored for the establishment of a constitutional regime.

These extremists found in the political novels of English, French and Russian writers something so absorbing both in general interest and basic ideas, and so different from what they were used to in native literature, that they hastened to publish adapted translations to fan the agitation for freedom. It was about that period also that the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as the works of Lord Lytton, Disraeli, and Walter Scott, and also Dumas appeared in succession and enabled the Japanese people to get a peep into the technique of Western fiction-writing. Both those political novels and translated works were crude productions judged by modern standards, but evidently they had their use in those early days of the Meiji era. They prepared the ground for the growth and rise of Meiji literature.

### 2. REALISTIC AND ARTISTIC TENDENCY 1885-1894

The new era in literature was ushered in by Prof. Dr. Y. Tsubo-

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uchi (b. 1858) of Waseda University, who issued in 1885 his "Essentials of a Novel" in which he denounced the conventional method of the old school and strongly insisted that novels, as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. He himself wrote some stories based upon the realistic ideas laid down by him, producing "Shosei-katagi" (Student Life), "Imotose kagami" (A Married Couple) 1885-6, "Saikun" (Wife) 1888, etc. He has subsequently given up fiction-writing in order to devote himself to drama. In this connection his "Kamakura trio," i.e. the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki no Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizukuyo" (1918), and "Urashima," (1905), may be mentioned.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in Futabatei *Shimei* (1866-'07) a powerful ally whose "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud), furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced in the "Essentials of a Novel," for Futabatei as a novelist was frankly recognized by his master as his superior. Indeed this work must be admitted even to-day to stand comparsion with the best production of modern European writers. He was a Russian scholar, having been a newspaper correspondent in St. Petersburg and was an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, several of whose works he translated into Japanese. The contrast between *Futabatei* and the Doctor is highly interesting, the former tinged deep by Russian literature and the latter a staunch admirer of English writers, above all, Shakespeare whose plays he has translated. Under the influence of the two writers of such opposite tendency there grew up gradually a new literature of Meiji, in which two main currents made their mark, though both starting from aesthetic realism.

One was the art-for-art's sake school and the other an idealist school. The former was represented by Ozaki *Koyo* (1867-04) and those writers who organized with him a literary club known as Ganyu-sha, such as Kawakami *Bizan* ('70-08), Yamada *Bimyosai* (1868-09), Hirotsu *Ryuro* (b. '61), Izumi *Kyoka* (b. '73), Iwaya *Suzanami* (b. '70), etc. *Koyo* will long remain as a stylist and finished writer and his name was made about this period by the issue of several short stories. *Bimyosai* deserves mention as a bold originator of a terse colloquial style in contrast to the stilted literary style that was still followed by all other writers. Koda *Roban* (b. 1867) was the foremost as rival of *Koyo* and his was an aesthetic idealist school with the coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment.

If *Koyo* was feminine in tendency both in subject and delineation, *Roban* was masculine, typical examples of his work being "Furyu-butsu," "Ikkoken," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), which has been translated into English. His fame even outshone that of Koyo about this period, for the latter's greater works were later productions. *Roban* has long ceased to produce literary works except for occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

**Translation.**—The translation of European fiction, formerly attempted by amateurs though with some notable exceptions, and with no serious meaning as literary productions, now began to draw

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the attention of regular men of letters. Kuroiwa *Ruiko* (1863-1917), who first tried his hand in the translation of English detective stories, made his name as a translator of consummate ability, and then there were Morita *Shiken* (d. 1907), who generally dealt with Hugo's works, Uchida *Roan* (b. 1860), translator of Dostoievsky, Mrs. Wakamatsu Shizuko (d. 1902) who gave us Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntelroy," and some others.

Mori *Ogai* (1860-'22), retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "the Dancing Girl" a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Andersen, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing.

The extensive vogue of foreign authors in Japanese dress gave rise to one interesting feature in native literature, and that is the introduction of romanticism, especially as shown in the spiritual awakening with a craving to lead a life worth living. The idea caught the fancy of young people working in various fields of activity, but as applied to the world of letters it produced a class of writers who were dissatisfied with the school of aesthetic realism of *Koyo* and *Roban*. The creation of a literary magazine "Bungaku-kai" in 1893 definitely marks the rise of this new tendency, which counted among its votaries such young authors as Kitamura *Tokoku*, Baba *Kocho*, etc. These young romanticists, rebelling against the traditional interpretation of life, eagerly sought a new ideal which could bring repose to their troubled hearts and guide them aright. Most of them were ardent spirits who had been under the influence of Christian doctrines, and they searched for the light with the intensity of a religious reformer. The light did not come, and *Tokoku*, a leader of the new movement and a poet of great promise, was at last driven to suicide, a victim of bitter disillusionment and despair. The search was fruitless because it was too far removed from actual life, and meanwhile the cry "Back to life" had gained strength.

## 3. TILL THE WAR WITH RUSSIA 1904

The conclusion of the China War of 1894-5 imparted a new life to literary activity in Japan, the occasion witnessing the rise of several well-known magazines such as "Bungei Club," "Shin Shosetsu," "Taiyo," "Teikoku Bungaku," in addition to the two already in existence, i.e. "Waseda Bungaku" and "Kokumin-no-tomo" (discontinued soon after the starting of the now flourishing daily "Kokumin"). The same animation marked the world of fiction, which now turned to the stage of construction instead of groping in the dark as before. Novels depicting aspects of life, and social novels were a feature of the new period. Notable works belonging to the former class came from the pen of authors identified with Koyo's group, and of these may be mentioned Kyoka's "Yako-junsa" (A Policeman on Night Beat),

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"Gekashitsu" (Surgeons' Room), and *Ryuro's* "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado). "Kawachiya," etc. *Kyoka* is noted as treating weird subjects while *Ryuro*, who is no more, delighted in drawing with masterly hand the tragic side of life. The social stories responding to the public demand for a true picture of existing society were supplied by Goto *Chugai*, Uchida *Roan*, Oguri *Fuyo*, and some others, but their works were now almost forgotten.

The two master-writers, *Koyo* and *Roban*, were not idle. *Koyo* produced the "Tajo-Takou" (Tears and Regrets) in 1896 and the "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden Devil) 1897, left unfinished, and *Roban* the "Furyu Mijinzo," "Shin Urashima," and "Hige-Otoko," and these works jutified the fame the two authors enjoyed in this special field. "Konjiki-yasha," which also exists in an English translation, depicts the tragic struggle between a young man and his unfaithful sweetheart, and shows a marked refinement both in the treatment and the style of this lamented novelist, for he died soon after without completing the story. It still remains as his masterpiece and as one of the best social novels. *Roban's* works, as usual, touched on poetical and philosophic ideas.

**Lady Novelists.**—What specially characterized this period was the appearance of novels by lady authors, among whom may be mentioned Wakamatsu *Shizu-ko*, Koganei *Kimi-ko*, Miyake *Koho* (wife of Dr. Miyake, a renowned scholar and essayist). But the greatest of all was Higuchi *Ichiyo* (1872-96).

*Higuchi Ichiyo.* Her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she wrote over 20 short stories and two novels, "Nigorie" and "Takekurabe," her masterpieces. A keen observer of life and a writer with warm, tender heart, her writing is permeated with a certain pathos felt in sympathy with poor downtrodden women. Though somewhat marred by conventionalism, her style is very graceful and charming, and altogether her name will forever remain in the history of Japanese literature.

**Domestic Novels.**—The period saw toward its close an immense vogue for domestic novels, as if to fill the gap occasioned by the premature death of *Koyo* and *Futabatei*, the retirement of *Roban* from the field of fiction, and by the early exhaustion of those younger authors who tried their hands at treating social phases of life.

*Tokutomi Roka*—Among the writers of this sentimental school the first to be mentioned is Tokutomi *Roka* (1868–) whose "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" (as it was called in the English translation), his first novel, ran into more than 100 editions and was the best seller of the day, being well adapted to the simple taste of housewives and school girls. He is a socialist and a disciple of Tolstoy, and being comparatively a spare writer, his new productions are eagerly contested for by publishers. His other works are "Yadorigi," "Mimizu-no-Tawagoto," "Shinshun," etc. all of which are very popular. Other representative domestic stories are "Onoga Tsumi" by Kikuchi *Yuho* (1870–) "Hito-no Tsumi" by Taguchi *Kikutei* (1875–), "Ichijiku" by Nakamura *Shun-u* (1873–), all intended to portray life in the higher and middle classes and with

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plots centred around domestic virtues. *Roka's* works reveal, within a safe limit, an underlying socialism.

## 4. TILL THE END OF MEIJI ERA 1912 – RISE OF NATURALISM

The realistic movement that enlivened the preceding period with the rise of social and domestic novels was accentuated by Japan's success in the second foreign war, with Russia, in 1904–5, all the more so as 1902 and '3 were lean years in literary production while the national self-awakening brought on by the second war was far-reaching and of more potency. The rousing as seen in the literary world was followed by the craving for a new meaning of life and a denouncing of conventional morality. Young men of letters in their rebellious mood against the accepted canons now turned to continental authors, the school of Turgeniev and Tolstoy, Zola and Maupassant D'Annunzio, Ibsen, Hauptman and other naturalists, as sources of their inspiration. They found these European masters simply irresistible in the magic pen they wielded in boldly depicting life as it exists. In the eyes of our young authors the curtain that formerly separated art from life was for the first time lifted by their new masters. They fondly believed that art thus acquired a real significance.

This new school produced several apt exponents, such as Tayama *Katai* (1871-), Shimazaki *Toson*, mentioned before, and Kunikida *Doppo* (1871-'8).

### Naturalism Rampant

*Katai* is a voluminous writer and his "Futon" (Quilt, produced in 1907) boldly depicts the sensual experience of a middle aged man. "Zansetsu" (Later Snow), "Iden-no-Gambyo" (Hereditary Eye Trouble), "Sei" (Life), the "Tsuma" (Wife), "To-ei" (Shadow of the Lamp) are among his later productions, the last inviting wide notoriety by the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality soon after it was issued.

*Toson* published in 1906 "Hakai," (Apostasy) and his later works are "Haru" (Spring) and "Gisei" (Sacrifice); the former is still regarded as a fine naturalistic novel.

*Kunikida Doppo* (1871-1908) who started as a realistic author of short stories leaned strongly toward Naturalism in his later productions, and is still acknowledged as a powerful writer of short stories. Some of them, such as "Beef and Potatoes," have been translated into English. A great admirer of Wordsworth, *Doppo's* works, even when deeply tinged with the new "ism," are healthy in tone.

It was about this time that *Futabatei* broke his long silence and produced two novels, "Heibon" (Common-place) and "Sono-omo-kage," (His Semblance, translated into English by Mr. Mitsui of Waseda), the two being regarded as masterpieces of this author.

But it was by minor writers that sensualism was carried to an extreme and so invited unqualified censure from educationists and others whose duty it is to guard public morals. The names of these

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free writers are legion, and among them may be mentioned Oguri *Fuyo* (1875-), Tokuda *Shusei* (1871-), Mayama *Seika* (1890-), Iwano *Homei* (1873-'16), Morita *Sohei* (1883-), Masamune *Hakucho* (1879-), and Kamitsukasa *Shoken* (1874-). For most of them the best days are over, excepting perhaps the latter two.

**The Yoyu School.**—Though on the whole the atmosphere of our literary world was deeply charged with a naturalistic propensity, at the same time, there were not wanting writers who studiously kept apart from it and continued to work in the sphere of their own creation. Prominent in this group stands the late Prof. Natsume *Soseki* (1867-'16), who, after giving up the chair of English literature at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., started a new career of fiction writing, and was regarded as a leader by a small coterie of men of letters who rallied around him as their master. This coterie was called "Yoyu" school (Calm Observers of Life) in contrast to the "direct action" principle of Naturalism. Natsume's first story "I am a Cat" (1905) is a domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgment on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergeret, and caused a sensation among the reading public of the day that had already become tired of heavy sensationalism. Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Suzuki *Miekichi* was a prominent disciple of *Soseki* and his writing has touches of his master in point of view and psychological analysis, as may be seen in his work, "Kushi" (Comb), "Kuwa-no-mi" (Mulberries). He has since taken to writing household stories.

Ogawa *Mimei* (1882-), a romanticist and Kinoshita *Shoko*, a socialist writer of essays and novels, Tanizaki *Jun-ichiro* (1886-), compared to De Quincy in richness of imagination and to Edgar Allan Poe in weirdness, Nagai *Kafu* (1879-), a hedonist, are writers also treading a different path from that of the exponents of naturalism. Tanizaki was notably one who, dissatisfied with their superficial method of treatment, tried to give a more penetrating picture of the realities of life in his collection of short stories, 1910. Kinoshita by his "Kojiki" (Beggars), "Ottono-jihaku" (Confessions of a Husband) and "Hino Hashira" (Pillar of Fire) has sufficiently shown his social inclination, though the books were a little too early for the times.

## 5. FROM THE CLOSE OF MEIJI ERA IN 1912 TO THE PRESENT DAY

### Humanitarian School and Others

The shifting of scenes from the Meiji era to the present reign of

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Taisho beginning in 1912 was memorable in many respects in the history of Japan, the change, as applied to the realm of letters, means the decline of Naturalism and the rise of the humanitarian school and the school inspired by Natsume *Soseki*, that of sanity, moderation and culture. For humanitarianism most of its adherents owe their initiation to Tolstoy, whom they first looked upon as their master in realistic writing. They now studied the great Russian sage with more penetration and as an apostle of love. It is interesting to note that the rise of Tolstoyism in Japan almost coincided with the outbreak of the world's war.

**"Shirakaba" (White Birch) coterie.**—This is identified with Tolstoysm and now almost rules the world of letters conjointly with the culture school. Arishima *Takero*, (a college graduate), Shiga *Naoya*, Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*, Arishima *Ikuma*, Satomi *Ton* are stars among Humanitarian writers who have an organ of their own, "Shirakaba," hence the name of this school. What is remarkable is that the two Arishimas and Satomi (adopted by the Satomi family) are brothers, each with uncommon literary gifts.

**Arishima *Takeo* ('78–'23).**—He committed double suicide with a married woman. A romanticist, poet, and missionary of love, he was blessed with wide knowledge, rich experience and mature powers of observation and his productions are consequently rich in background. His humanitarian characteristics seem to be the love of a parent for offspring. Among his works the "Kain-no-Matsuei" (Cain's Descendants), the "Gaisen" (Triumph), the "Chiisaki-monoye" (To Little Folks), the "Heibonjin-no-tegami" (Letters of a Mediocre Man) may be mentioned as typical of his artistic power and the "Shi-to-sono-Zengo" (Death, Before and After) and the "Sengen" (Declaration), of his philosophy of love. Being a man of means he started in Sept. '22 his own magazine "Izumi" (Spring).

**Arishima *Ikuma***, brother of the above, is more a poet than a novelist which latter title he has however justified by the "Gondora-no-ichiya" (A Night in a Gondola) and "Komori-no-gotoku" (Like a Bat).

Satomi *Ton* is reputed to possess exceptional power in technique and psychological analysis. He is a facile writer and is credited with a large number of works, long and short, among the former being the "Kiribatake" (Paulownia Plot) the "Chofu" (Sea-breeze) 1921.

Shiga *Naoya* is the most humanitarian of the school and also a strict moralist. He is a very spare user of words and his writing is marked by clear-cut style besides being original both in conception and treatment. His works are admitted by his brother craftsmen as standing comparison with the best of Tchehof and Maupassant. The "Wakai" (Reconciliation, pub. '18) is believed by some to be one of the best productions of this school, while among his longer stories the "Anya-koro" (Journey at Dark), first part published in 1922, is considered as autobiographical, and has been favorably received by the critics and reading public.

Mushakoji *Sane-atsu*, born of a noble family (1895) is an out-and-out Tolstoyan and has retired with several of his friends to a secluded corner in Kyushu to act up to the ideal life taught by their Russian

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master. He lacks system and seasoned thought but this is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. The "Sun-flower," the "Sono Imoto" (The Young Sister), the "Shi" (Death), the "Yujo" (Sympathy) are some of his works.

**School of Sanity and Culture.**—This is identified with a group of young graduates of the Imperial Universities and their friends who started as their organ a literary monthly called "Shin Shicho" (New Current of Thoughts) as a rival of the White Birch, so that their group is popularly known as "Shin Shicho" school. It is led by Kikuchi *Kan*, Akutagawa *Ryunosuke*, and Kume *Masao*, the first being equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist, and one of the few living authors whose works are eagerly sought after by publishers. In his two latter capacities he skilfully seizes upon or creates out of ordinary materials a psychological point that touches the human chord in the minds of his readers and sets it vibrating.

Among his stories may be mentioned the Tadanao Kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tada-nao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no Kanatani" (Beyond the Veil of Piety and Revenge), '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of The Serene Realm beyond the Passions.

Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* (b. '92) is a skilful psychological analysist, whose romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble and elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. He is fond of treating old materials under a new light, and somewhat reminds us of Natsume in his technique. "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Trouble), "Hana" (Nose) '16, "Un" (Luck), '17, "Aruhi-no Oishi Kuranosuke," '18 "Saigo Takamori" '18 are some of his works.

Kume *Masao* is a sentimentalist and a gifted and many-sided writer, a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic, but has lately taken to writing popular tales. "Hotarugusa," 1918 is a love story believed to be autobiographical, and there are also "Tejina-shi" (Juggler) '16, "Shinju Gojitsudan" (Memory of a Double Suicide), '17, and "Ryoyu Aknyu" (Good Friends and Bad), '18. His works are much in demand among publishers.

**Neo-Naturalists.**—It was because the Naturalists had become exhausted by their over-production and that the public had grown tired of their objective, self-centred and very often superficial and bestial representation of naked life, in many instances, the personal experiences of the authors, that the "White Birch" and "Culture" schools found the time ripe for their appearance and appealed to the appreciation of the public. The Naturalists were thus obliged to give place to their rivals, but such writers as *Katai*, *Toson*, Tokuda *Shusei* and Masamune *Hakucho*, were by no means idle. They knew that they were somewhat under a cloud, but they had pinned their faith to their method. They kept on writing, though for a limited circle of readers, and, what is significant, they more or less modified their treatment to suit the taste of the public. *Katai*, for instance, added some religious coloring, as shown in "Zansetsu" mentioned before and in some stories of this period.

*Toson*, after returning home from France, produced his travel sketches about Paris, and next the ambitious work "Shin Sei" (New

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Life) '18–'19, a work that is partly confessional and partly introspective of his own doings and thoughts. Iwano *Homei*, a bold exponent of what he called *hanju-shugi* or Half-beast principle and who was not afraid to act up to it, had developed exceptional power of drawing vivid naturalistic pictures of life, and his "Seifuku Hisefuku" (Conqueror and Conquered), '19, was considered one of the best works of the season. Masamune *Hakucho* is sure and incisive in his power of grasp and penetration of human life, and is a consummate writer for drawing pictures of the feminine sex. "Dokufu-no-yona Onna" (Like an Adultress) produced in '21 is one of his best, the heroine, as pictured by his cynical pen, being unique.

The life of men of letters, particularly novelists, is short in Japan, as in other countries, and there are not many living authors who have survived their popularity, so that those who most enliven at present the pages of magazines or newspapers with their fiction are comparative new comers young in age. To give the names of those who have some hope of a future, their maiden works having been successful, we have Kano *Sakujiro*, Yoshida *Genjiro*, Sudo *Sho-ichi* Tanizaki *Seiji*, Hirotsu *Kazuro*, Uno *Koji*, Kasai *Zenzo*, Soma *Taizo*, Toyoshima *Yoshio*.

To be exact, it would be wrong to class them all under the common heading of new writers, for some of them began their literary careers more than ten years ago and have produced several works that made their name.

**The Art-for-Art's Sake School.**—Of the two seniors dominating this school Tanizaki *Jun-ichiro* and Nagai *Kafu*, the former who has been already noticed, issued about this period several works that display his versatility and power. These are "Futari-no Chigo" (Two Pupil Acolytes), '18, "Kin-to-Gin" (Gold and Silver), "Norowareta Gikyoku" (Cursed Drama).

Nagai *Kafu* (b. 1879) started as a follower of *Ryuro* but has ended as a hedonist of established reputation. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer), a satire of the Japanese society of the day. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom his surroundings compel to enter a life of resignation and acquiescence. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscences of his sojourn abroad. He stands almost alone in describing love scenes heightened by the glamor of town life, his voluptuous style being well qualified for such subjects.

Nagata *Mikihiko* followed in the wake of Nagai and lavished his great descriptive power on the treatment of gay life in Kyoto, but he has lately turned a writer of popular tales.

An author of an entirely different stamp and future promise is Sato *Haruo* (b. 1892) who by an exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life with the style characteristic of him has forced himself into public recognition. He has lately turned to Chinese literature to supply him with hints and materials. His maiden work "Den-en-no yu-utsu" (The Gloom of Country Life), produced in 1918, has been followed by "Utsukushii Machi" (Fine Streets), '19, and "Aru Otoko no Hanashi" (What Some Gentleman Said), '20.

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Other authors who are still in the making are Muro-u *Saisei* (though he has already written two or three stories of merit), Nambu *Shutaro*, Kubota *Mantaro*, Minakami *Takitaro*, Nakatogawa *Kichiji*, etc.

**The Veterans.**—The veteran writers now reduced to Dr. Koda *Roban*, and Dr. Tsubouchi, for *Koyo*, *Futabatei*, *Ogai*, and Natsume were no more, enriched this period by their works. *Roban* wrote two in '19 and the historic romance "Taira-no Masakado" in '20. They are by no means unworthy of their author, but evidently the taste of the reading public had changed, for they were not warmly received. Mori *Ogai* was more prolific, and, besides translations of continental master-pieces, tried his trained hand in historical romances, "Oshio Heihachiro" in 1914, "Kanzan jittoku" and "Takase-bune" (River Craft) in '16. These productions evidently inspired Kikuchi *Kan* and Akutagawa *Ryunosuke* who made a new departure in their workmanship and began to write historical plays or sketches. *Ogai* issued in '20 "The Life of Izawa Ranken," a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician. By his death in '22 Japan has lost one of her greatest men and patrons of letters. Dr. Tsubouchi, as mentioned before, has given up fiction for drama, but as a patron and adviser of junior writers he seldom spares trouble and is universally looked up to as a patriarch of the whole literary community, and well he may be for a majority of them were his pupils at Waseda or otherwise initiated by him.

**Proletariat Literature.**—Literary productions to voice the yearning of the proletariat were not wanting, as witness the appearance of social novels a decade or two ago, but it was after the world's war and with the growing cry for social reconstruction and the elevation of the status of laborers that the problem began to arrest the serious attention of the bourgeois class, and to affect the world of literature.

To be true to its mission and to portray the natural working of human hearts, literature must aim at faithfully representing the thoughts and sentiments of the proletariat class. Such is in essence the position assumed by a new group, among whom are Kato *Kazuo*, Miyaji *Karoku*, Shimada *Seijiro*, Naito *Tatsuo*, etc. These authors who style themselves proletariat novelists are still immature as men of letters, and their writing is more a propaganda or an exposition of their views. There are two who stand on a higher plane, viz., Ogawa *Mimei*, originally a poet who has lately shown socialistic leaning in his prose works, and Kagawa *Toyohiko*, whose "Shisen-wo Koete" (Beyond the Death-Line) produced in 1919 and its continuation "Taiyo-wo Irumono" (Men Shooting at the Sun), '20, are among the best sellers at present. With all their immense popularity it still remains to be seen whether his works will survive, and at best they will serve as pointers to the signs of times, being simply the biographical record of a socialist and philanthropist visiting slum quarters. The English translation of his first work is now on sale.

**Religious Literature.**—The extent to which the contemporary thought of Japan is in a period of transition, and how our reading public are searching for havens of repose for their unsettled minds is indicated by the wide popularity of religious novels, of all themes for literary treatment. The movement was started by Kurata *Hyakuzo*,

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a dramatist, who produced in 1918 "Shukke-to Sono Deshi" (The Priest and his Disciple) which has since run into above 100 editions and been translated into English by Prof. G. W. Shaw. It is the story of Shinran Shonin who founded in the 12th century the Shin-Shu (Pure Land" Sect) represented by the two Honganjis of Kyoto. Ishimaru *Gohei's* "Ningen Shinran" (Shinran as a Man), and Ebara *Koyata's* Christ stories, "Shin-yaku" (New Testament), "Kyu-yaku" (Old Testament) and "Fukkatsu" (Resurrection) are novels that are identified with the new phenomenon. One common feature of all these religions productions is a bold delineation of love scenes and sex relations under the shelter of sacred themes. Whither the transition period will lead us and where the troubled hearts will find settlement is of course impossible to say, but this much is certain, viz., the literature of Japan is no longer an independent and isolated growth as before. It is now cosmopolitan and must move, for good or bad, with the main currents of the world.

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# CHAPTER XIX

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Even to casual observers the fine art of Japan is obviously distinct in genesis from that in the West, but when it comes to the question in what respects this distinction lies, the answer will not be so easy to find. Mr. Hoshin Kuroda furnishes in his "Dai Nippon Bijutsu-shi" (History of Japanese Art, pub. 1922) a cogent explanation. He enumerates five fundamental characteristics of Japanese art, i.e. it is (1) Vegetable in nature as against animal or mineral, (2) Natural as against personal, (3) Idealistic as against realistic, (4) Symbolic as against individualistic, and (5) Decorative as against utilitarian.

**(1) Vegetable nature.**—As regads the nature of material employed Japanese art is of vegetable origin in nine cases out of ten while the Western art is essentially of mineral origin. This peculiarity of Japanese art is most pronounced in architecture and next in sculpture. It is because the producer uses vegetable materials that his aesthetic representation is marked by grace, delicacy and refinement in form and simplicity, chasteness and free and light touches in expression. It would be impossible to expect similar characters in art productions in a country that makes use chiefly of stones or similar hard materials. In Japanese sculpture wooden images predominate while in the West stone or bronze statues are more common. The lacquer art that is characteristic of Japan is, needless to say, of vegetable origin.

**(2) Naturalistic.**—Subject matters in Japanese art are mainly natural objects as against human objects in Occidental art. Japanese pictures, for instance, chiefly treat landscapes, flowers and birds, and even in picture-scrolls describing manners and customs and also historic subjects, as the latter began to be produced now and then from about the Kamakura period, the technical treatment is not much different. Especially are human portraits very rare in Japanese painting, in striking contrast to Western art. Similar poverty of engraved human figures should also be noted in this connection. Designs of applied arts, too, are in most cases inspired by natural objects. When it is stated that Japanese art is natural, it means that subject matters are natural. It does not mean that the execution is natural, for it is very often unnatural and unrealistic.

*(3) Idealistic* **treatment.**—In treating natural objects Japanese draughtsmen place greater importance on lines at the expense of perspective or light and shade, so that natural objects as produced by

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them are far from being natural or realistic. They are ideal representations. This peculiarity is carried to the extreme in religious paintings in which the artists are allowed free play to their imagination. The absence of image-sculpture which must essentially be based on likeness and the signal success attained by our sculptors in idealistic Buddhist images are significant.

(4) **Symbolic or Conventional.**—Idealistic treatment naturally results in symbolic or conventional representation as distinguished from individualistic treatment. Because of this symbolic leaning, Japanese pictures, landscapes for instance, bear a family resemblance and are idealistically alike. Works by our master painters, whether of the Yamato-ye, the Southern Chinese, Shijo or Maruyama schools are equally conventional in execution and show but little traces of individual peculiarity. In sculpture this special feature is more pronounced. The images of Buddhist deities are each of fixed pattern, one form for Yakushi and the other for Kannon, and so on. In architecture, also, with the exception of the Ho-o-do at Uji, and Miyajima Temple, one uniform type prevails for Buddhist temples and another for Shinto. It may be noted that the individualistic mark in art productions is of modern origin even in Europe, where uniform patterns were a rule before.

(5) **Decoration instead of utility.**—Japanese art is stronger in external beauty than in internal depth; in other words it is decorative. A fine pagoda existing on temple premises is one significant illustration of this remark, for a pagoda is nothing more than a fantastic development of a stupa that even now marks a burial-mound. Flowers and birds drawn by our painters, and the picture-scrolls are all decorative in their effect, and this tendency was carried to wonderful perfection by Korin and those who follow his style. Our decorative art is also shown at its best in lacquer, cloisonné and inlaid objects.

## EPOCHS IN JAPANESE ART

For convenience the history of Japanese art may be broadly divided into six main epochs and also into twelve periods. Each epoch has its own characteristic features, as tabularly shown below:—

| Characteristic | Sub-division | Period | Christian era | Duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. Primitive Art..... | 1. | Primitive | 25 B.C.- 552 A.D. | 576 years |
| 2nd. Imitation ..... | 2. | Asuka | 552- 645 | 93 " |
| | 3. | Hakuho | 645- 724 | 79 " |
| | 4. | Tempyo | 724- 794 | 70 " |
| | 5. | Konin | 794- 894 | 100 " |
| 3rd. Assimilation ..... | 6. | Early Fujiwara | 894-1087 | 193 " |
| | 7. | Late " | 1087-1192 | 105 " |
| 4th. 2nd Imitation..... | 8. | Kamakura | 1192-1336 | 144 " |
| | 9. | Muromachi | 1336-1574 | 238 " |
| 5th. 2nd Assimilation .... | 10. | Momoyama | 1574-1603 | 29 " |
| | 11. | Yedo | 1603-1867 | 264 " |
| 6th. 3rd Imitation..... | 12. | Meiji | 1867- | — " |

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In the above table the accession of Jimmu is put at 25 B. C. The landmarks for the remaining 11 subdivisions are the introduction of Buddhism in 552 A.D. for Asuka period, the administrative reform in the Taika era for Hakuho, the enerowning of Shomu Tenno in 724 for Tempyo, removal of the Court to Kyoto in 794 for Konin, the discontinuation of the practice of sending Imperial envoys to China in 894 for Early Fujiwara period, the inauguration of the Regency regime in 1087 for the Late Fujiwara period, the founding of the military Regency at Kamakura in 1192 for the Kamakura period, the rise of the Ashikaga Shogunate in 1336 for Muromachi (Ashikaga) period, the rise of Oda Nobunaga in 1574 for Momoyama (Toyotomi) period, the inauguration of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603 for Yedo (Tokugawa) period, and the restoration of Imperial Government in 1867 for Meiji period. Setting aside the primitive period of cave-dwellers and dolmens which antedate the 1st Imitative Epoch and therefore need no explanation, in the 1st Imitative epoch Japanese art was very much indebted to the art of Korea and China (Tang and Sui dynasties), followed by the assimilation period of exotic art; in the 2nd Imitative epoch, the inspiring influences came from China of Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties, while for the last period Japan has found models in European art.

## THE ASUKA AND HAKUHO PERIODS (552-724)

The two periods and the succeeding period of Tempyo are also called Nara period by some historians, though the seat of the Court, necessarily simple in those days, was often removed by a new Emperor, but generally to a place not far from Nara. In the history of art the Asuka period is important as marking the rise of art in Japan, though it was exotic. It was essentially Buddhistic and Korean, which in turn came from China then under the Han dynasty. The Chinese art was in those days very much under the influence of Indo-Grecian art, so that the art relics of the Asuka period preserved in the Horyu-ji and other places bear witness to this mixed influence, the blending of Asiatic and European art.

### The Asuka Period

The art that flourished most in the Asuka period was Buddhistic architecture, and its accompaniment, Buddhistic sculpture. From about 587 A. D. one temple after another was erected, mostly under the supervision of Korean architects, in and about Nara. Of those edifices the Kondo Hall and some other parts of the Horyu-ji temple erected in 607 and the pagodas of the Horyu-ji and the Hoki-ji dedicated in about 622 still remain. They are of unique value in the art history of the world, being the only relics of such ancient wooden structures still preserved, for even in China and Korea similar architectural specimens of such hoary antiquity are absent. As works of art, too, they are priceless, for in general proportion, technical details, the dignified curve of the roof, and so on, the buildings are objects of admiration and despair to modern architects.

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The Buddhistic images and other religious relics of this period are sufficiently preserved, their number reaching about two hundreds. These images are in greater part bronze, and were brought from Korea or cast by Korean sculptors, and latterly by their Japanese pupils.

The 16 ft bronze image in Hoke-ji was cast in 605 by Kuratsuki Shiri, the oldest image preserved of the size in Japan. Kuratsukuri was the grandson of Shiba Tatto, a Court dignitary, whose son and daughter are said in ancient records to have been devout believers and to have cast Buddhist images themselves. Applied arts also made great progress and their remains are preserved in fairly large number, and among them the Tamamushi tabernacle kept in Horyu-ji is most famous, both its lacquer and metal work showing masterly execution. In painting, however, there are not many remains to illustrate this period, and whatever there are are not of great artistic merit.

### The Hakuho Period

The Hakuho period witnessed a matured growth of the transplanted art of Chinese origin, which now came direct from the source instead of through Korea. This direct introduction made the art of this period so much more vigorous and powerful, for China was then under the Tang dynasty, an Augustan age of her literature and art. In architecture the Hakuho period had nothing to rival the masterly constructions created in the preceding period judging from the existing relics, these being the East and West Stupas of Tomaji completed in 681 and the East Stupa of Yakushi-ji, 718. The latter is three storied in elevated section but looks six-storied in facade, and as such is considered the most beautiful specimen of this kind of construction in Japan. But it is in sculpture that this period shows advance over the last, the images produced now showing better proportion of the body than those of Asuka. The three bronze images of Yakushi in the Kondo of Yakushi-ji, are marvellous pieces of work. In painting the Hakuho period has left only a few specimens, of which the most notable are the frescoes preserved at the *Kondo* of Horyu-ji, which bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of the Ajunta caves. As religious pictures the Horyu-ji frescoes may well rank among the world's masterpieces. Wonderful workmanship in wood and metal work is shown in the Lady Tachibana Tabernacle also kept in the same Kondo, affording a highly interesting comparative study to the Tamamushi Tabernacle attributed to the previous period. Specimens of dried lacquer-work and textile fabrics attributed to the Hakuho time are also found at the Horyu-ji.

## THE TEMPYO PERIOD (724–794)

The exotic art of Chinese origin, i.e of the Tang dynasty, burst into full bloom during this short period, in some respects attaining the highest level ever reached by art in Japan. As in the preceding periods, architecture and sculpture, stimulated by the growing ex-

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pansion of Buddhism were carried to a state of wonderful development. Shinto architecture, while retaining the form of primitive art in the *Shimmei-tsukuri* type *Oyashiro* type and some others, created a new style in Kasuga shrine which was founded in 768, in which some modifications adapted from Buddhist architecture were introduced. In secular architecture considerable development was evidently made in the construction of Imperial palaces, for the annals record that in the reign of Temmu Tenno (673–686) they were built on a model of the Chinese Imperial Court. The permission given to use tiles for roofing people's houses in the reign of Shomu Tenno (724–748) may be noted here.

The Buddhist edifices now existing are six, of which the Toshodai-ji erected in 759 is most important. The Todaiji, of which only the Tengai is a relic of this period, was a far more magnificent pile, the Daibutsu-den (the Buddha's Hall) alone having covered 1,315 *tsubo* or over an acre, and though reconstructed on a more modest scale after repeated fires, it still measures 871 *tsubo* and is perhaps the largest wooden structure in the world.

In sculpture, clay (mixture of clay, mica and paper fibres) and dry lacquer began to be largely used in place of wood and bronze. It was probably owing to the use of more plastic materials that this particular art, though originally inspired by the Chinese works of the Tang dynasty, rose to a higher level of excellence, as may be seen from the comparative study of the remains kept in the Todai-ji, Hokke-ji and other temples and the famous collection stored at the Shoso-in and the Chinese relics of Tang art that have fortunately escaped the ravages of war and time. The Japanese artists of those remote times succeeded in rivalling their Chinese masters. The clay and dried lacquer statues had undoubtedly the advantage of easily admitting a larger size, several of them measuring over ten feet in height, and of being painted. The most imposing sculptured remains of this period is the well-known monster bronze Daibutsu in Nara completed in 752 by Kuninaka-no-muraji Kimimaro, Takaichi Makui, Takaichi Mamaro and Kakinomoto-no-Otama.

Of the pictorial art of this period only scanty specimens are preserved, and these stand in merit far below the masterly wall-pictures in the Horyu-ji temple. It is in applied arts that the period has left a very rich collection of relics as preserved in the vestries of the Shoso-in and Todai-ji. Those in the former count some three thousand and are the articles presented by the Emperor Shomu to the temple in 756. They are specimens of sculpture, inlay, casting, lacquering, embroidery, enamel, glass-ware, pearl-inlaying, some of them showing such skill in workmanship as can be hardly matched even today.

## THE KONIN PERIOD (794–894)

The period saw various political and social changes of importance, such as the removal of the Imperial seat to Kyoto and the rise of the two new Buddhist sects, Tendai and Shingon, both given to many mystic rites, but as regards art what has been left is comparatively poor in value.

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In architecture the discontinuance of the strange wasteful practice of changing the seat of the Court whenever a new sovereign ascended the throne and the permanent establishment of the Imperial residence at Kyoto, then called Hei-an, undoubtedly encouraged the progress of secular architecture. But it was in the style of religious buildings that a noteworthy change was effected, for the two new sects established themselves on mountains in marked contrast to the erection of temples in plains by the older sects. The Shingon monastery on Koya and the Tendai monastery on Hi-yei are reconstructed buildings after numerous fires and are not illustrative of the age. There only remains the little temple of Murofu-ji that stands in a mountain recess of Yamato and is believed to have been built in about 823. The original structures on Koya and Hiyei remain on record only.

In sculpture, clay and lacquer disappeared as materials for carving, wood mainly and bronze now and then being now used for the purpose; this fact and the elaboration of rules by Kobo-Daishi as regards the countenance, drapery, etc. of Buddhistic statues affected the sculpture of this period. Another special feature was the wide prevalence among distinguished priests and laymen of the custom of trying their hands in carving and drawing and there is no small number of carved or pictorial relics that are attributed to Kobo-Daishi and other famous personages of this period. Among the principal sculptured remains there are the wooden image, 8 ft. in height, of the Thousand-handed Goddess of Mercy preserved in the Todai-ji, the gigantic wooden Dainichi-Nyorai (Sanskrit Achala) at the To-ji, etc. The rise of the hybrid Shinto-Buddhist creed by a clever adaptation of the Incarnation theory of India resulted in the installation of images of Shinto deities on temple premises about this period, and several of such statues remain.

Of pictorial remains the number preserved is not many and they are mostly religious pictures associated with the two esoteric sects founded by Kobo and Saicho, both of whom, especially the former, are recorded to have also drawn not a few. The pictures attributed to Kobo are the two *Kakemono* at the Kongobu-ji. But the paiutings of more artistic merit are the large "Red Achala," attributed to Enchin, at the Kongobu-ji, and the "Yellow Achala," attributed to Kuko, at the Enjo-ji. What makes this period noteworthy is the appearance of secular painters, the most renowned being Kudara-no-Kawanari (d. 853), a descendant of a naturalized Korean, and Kose-no-Kanaoka (835–895), but their authentic works no longer remain, though the Achala at the Chion-in, Kyoto, is most probably by Kanaoka. The picture of Emma (*Sanskrit* Yama) owned by Mr. Tomitaro Hara of Yokohama is also judged to be a production of this period.

In applied arts the period is poorly represented, but judging from the scanty relics preserved it may be concluded that great progress must have been attained in metal and lacquer-work, to meet the demand of Buddhist temples for utensils and paraphernalia. In lacquered caskets for holding sacred books enough remains to show that the art was carried to high perfection.

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## THE FUJIWARA PERIOD (894-1192)

Imitation and emulation were guiding motives of Japanese artists during the preceding periods, but with the lapse of time the latter gradually gained predominance over the former. This produced a transition period when the art was left in an amorphous and unsettled state with apparent loss of vigor and life. With the advent of this period, when administrative power was held by the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara, art began to show larger traces of assimilation of the exotic canons and hence of development of native genius. The spirit of self-awakening was manifested in religion and literature, in both of which Japan was at first a slavish follower of China. In religion, for instance, Eshin conceived the idea of the doctrine of salvation through outside help as against the self-salvation tenets of the existing sects, and the new doctrine was afterward carried to perfection by Honen-Shonin towards the end of the Fujiwara ascendency. In literature the invention of the simple *Kana* syllabary was followed by the superseding of the cumbrous Chinese diction by the far easier vernacular style, this momentous reform leading to the creation of masterpieces in native literature. The discontinuation of the traditional practice of sending envoys to China in 894 may therefore be regarded as heralding the epoch of assimilation and originality in Japanese art.

### THE EARLY FUJIWARA PERIOD

#### ARCHITECTURE

In architecture marked development was made in the construction of palaces and nobles' residences, and also of a hybrid type of Buddhist-Shinto shrines. The Imperial palace at Kyoto having been destroyed by fire no less than fifteen times during the space of 190 years, the palace architecture was reduced in scope and general construction, and it was more faithfully represented in the palatial residences of the great courtiers of the Fujiwara family.

It was in this period that the secular dwelling-houses known as the Shinden style came into existence. Of the hybrid style of Shinto architecture the Hiyoshi type, from the Hiyoshi Shrine built in the ground of Enryaku-ji temple, and the Hachiman style from the Hachiman shrine at Usa, are important.

The architectural remains representing the period number about ten, viz., the five-storied stupa of the Daigo-ji temple erected in 951, the Ohara Sanzen-in, in 985, the Lecture Hall of the Horyu-ji temple 991, the Ho-o-do, Byodo-in, Uji, in 1053, etc. Of these the Ho-o-do or Phœnix Hall, so called from the phœnix perched on the roof is most famous; it was originally a villa of Minamoto Toru. Dr. C. Ito, Prof. of Architecture at the Tokyo Imp. University, writes of this structure in these glowing terms:—

..... in "refinement and perfection the Ho-o-do may be said to mark the culminating point of Japanese architecture. The interior decoration is quite in keeping with the magnificence of the exterior. The four walls are covered with pictures; the columns, compound

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brackets, the horizontal braces of the pillars, and the ceilings, all have colored floral designs; and the canopy and the altar are inlaid. No words can adequately describe the noble conception and masterly execution of all these pieces of work, and the elegant and dignified appearance which the whole mass presents elicits unstinted admiration from visitors, both Japanese and foreign."

### Sculpture

The influence of the newly founded Jodo sect with its doctrine of salvation through worshipping Amida (*Sanskrit* Amitabha), is shown in the predominance of this deity among the Buddhist statues produced during this period. The execution also changed and instead of the bold and often rough chiselling of the preceding period the figures now presented greater finish and elaborate chiselling. The effect produced is grace and elegance. Specially noteworthy was the appearance in this period of professional sculptors who gradually threw into shade priest-sculptors among whom the priests Kairi and Eshin have left their works. These lay specialists were appointed by the Court or great Fujiwara nobles to carve Buddhist images for their tabernacles or temples. The pioneer lay carver was Kosho who flourished in the beginning of the 11th century, who was succeeded in the craft by his son Jocho, the greater artist of the two, and indeed one of the greatest sculptors who adorn the pages of the history of Japanese art. His son Kakujo and disciple Chosei are also celebrated in the same line. Jocho taught pupils at his atelier. The works attributed to him are sufficiently preserved, and among them the Amida at the Ho-o-do, the 9-Amida images at the Joruri-ji, and the Amida at the Hokai-ji, are reputed as his three masterpieces.

### Painting

Painting demonstrates even more powerfully the Japanicising tendency of art. As in sculpture priests and laymen worked side by side, the latter gradually surpassing the former, both in number and draughtsmanship. The Jodo sect was an important source of inspiration, but at the same time profane pictures were not rare, landscapes especially. Among the religious pictures extant "Amitabha and his Attendants coming from Heaven", attributed to the priest Eshin and kept at Mt. Koya, is universally recognized as one of the best religious paintings in Japan in respect of its magnificent composition, graceful posture and the saintly expression of the figures and richness of coloring. The use of delicate gold threads in decorating the garments was an innovation skilfully adopted for the first time in this picture. Another religious picture of note by an unknown painter, but evidently of this period, is the Kujaku-Myo-o (*Sanskrit* Mayura) in the collection of Mr. Tomitaro Hara, of Yokohama. It is considered to rival Eshin's work in general effect and technical detail. The frescoes of the Ho-o-do, the Amida-do of the Hokai-ji, and the Stupa of the Daigo-ji also supply excellent pictorial specimens, some of them being landscape.

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Among the lay-painters there are the names of three sons of Kose Kanaoka, Aimi, Kimitada and Kimishige, and Kimishige's grandson Horotaka who were all painters-in-ordinary to the Court. Other names of equal repute are Takuma Tamenari and Fujiwara Motomitsu. Mention is made in ancient annals of their works, but unfortunately no authentic works remain.

### Applied Arts

The demand of temples for more elegant utensils and paraphernalia, the refined taste of the aristocracy in the internal decoration of their houses and in garments stimulated the production of highly finished articles in metal, wood and lacquer work, inlaying, and heavy fabrics. The bronze bell at the Byodo-in and the bronze phœnix on the roof of the Ho-o-do are representative of metal-work; the pierced carved work of the aureole and pedestals of Buddhist statues in the same temple of wood-work, and the pearl-inlaid *Makiye* casket at the Kongobu-ji of lacquer inlay work.

## LATER FUJIWARA PERIOD

The period was very eventful. First there were two expeditions sent against the rebellious Fujiwara clan which for seventy years fortified itself at Hiraizumi, in northeastern Japan, and held the surrounding districts in defiance of the order of the legitimate rulers at Kyoto; then there were the repeated petitions made to the Court on one pretext or another by the powerful Buddhist headquarters with free display of force, and lastly the war between the rival military clans of Taira (Heike) and Minamoto (Genji) with the final overthrow of the Taira after 20 years of ascendancy. All this could not fail to affect the art of the period.

### Architecture

In general, architectural forms were a continuation of the preceding period, and, as before, monastic structures were most important, the two older sects, Tendai and Shingon, and the newly established Jodo prevailing both at Court and among the masses. Ten Buddhist buildings of the period exist, of which the Konjiki-do and the Sutra House of Chuson-ji at Hiraizumi, the Main Hall of Ishiyama-dera near Kyoto, the Yakushi-do of Daigo-ji, Kyoto, may be mentioned. The Chuson-ji building is both interesting and valuable as a representative architectural work and also on account of its internal decoration, illustrating how in those ancient days art was carried to a high level in this remote spot so far away from the centre of civilization. The picturesque Miyajima Shrine is of special importance as a bold architectural example of the Fujiwara period when it was customary to rear buildings cleverly set in natural surrounding. In complicated plan and graceful, light elevation, the shrine is typical of the time of Fujiwara. The Southern Gate of the Kasuga Shrine, Nara, is another Shinto structure of note that belongs to the same period.

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### Sculpture

Specialists flourished in this period as in the earlier half and these being brought up in the studios kept by their respective masters too often slavishly followed the traditions that distinguished one studio from another. The force and dignity shown in the works of Jocho, for instance, were gradually replaced by the excessive elaboration and delicacy in execution of his direct descendants or those of his pupils. Jocho's art was kept up by his grandson Raijo, his son Kojo, Kojo's two sons Kocho and Kokei, and Kokei's sons Unkei, Teikei and Kaikei. The descendants of Jocho's best pupil Chosei were also reputed as master carvers. Unfortunately very few of their authentic works remain.

### Painting

Though in architecture and sculpture this period is only a prolongation of the last, with perhaps some tendency towards decadence, in painting the prolongation was one of growth and development of the native style which first made its appearance during the earlier half of the Fujiwara period. The productions, too, became more diversified in subject, instead of sticking to religious motives as before, and this feature was carried to greater perfection in the next epoch. The Kose and the Takuma school of painters that originated in the previous period were represented at the time under review, and to the two were added the Tosa school newly founded by Fujiwara Motomichi, a painter-in-ordinary to the Court whose career extended over the two Fujiwara periods, and lastly the Kasuga school established by Fujiwara Takachika who was in charge of paintings for the Kasuga shrine. The distinctive features of these schools, especially Tosa and Kasuga, are, however, not so pronounced at first. These two principally treated secular subjects in contrast to the religious painting of the Takuma school. Standing apart from all the rest are the animal caricatures of the priest Toba-Sojo (d. 1140), originally a courtier's son. The age is more fruitful of pictorial relics than the earlier periods, and these may be classified for convenience into frescoes, Buddhist paintings, frontispieces to sacred scrolls, pictures to the sacred text on fan-shaped papers, and picture scrolls. For the frescoes the main hall of Fukki-ji and Prince Shotoku's Hall, Keirin-ji, may be mentioned. The sacred frontispieces as preserved in the Chuzon-ji temple and the Miyajima shrine and the fan sacred pictures at the Shiten-no-ji and elsewhere are very interesting specimens, as they represent, besides religious subjects, landscapes, birds, flowers, human figures, etc. The "fan pictures" treat manners and customs, besides landscapes and natural objects, and are intended to illustrate the sacred quotations written on the surface. Of the picture-scrolls seven are extant, viz., Shigi-san Engi (History of Shigi-san Temple), Choju-gigwa (Caricatures of Birds and Beasts), Genji-mono-gatari Emaki (Picture-scroll illustrating Genji Mono-gatari), Gaki & Jigoku Soshi (Painting of Devils and Hell), Ban Dainagon Emaki (Picture-scroll about Ban Dainagon), and Nenju Gyoji Emaki (Pictorial Calendar). The Caricatures, attributed to Toba Sojo, and kept at the Kozan-ji temple near Kyoto, in 4 volumes are humor-

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ous personifications of frogs, hares, apes, etc. in mock procession and are masterpieces not only for this but for all ages, being full of life, novel and free in execution. The Genji Monogatari scrolls, 3 vols. in Marquis Tokugawa's collection, and one in Baron Takashi Masuda's, depict life at Court and of nobles and are the most celebrated of all the scrolls, the pictures being in vivid colors. The Ban Dainagon scroll represents a tragic incident in the life of the courtier Ban and is more realistic and free both in draughtmanship and coloring. The two scrolls are attributed to Fujiwara Mitsunaga who was a court painter at the beginning of the 12th century.

### Applied Arts

The internal decorations of the architectural remains of this period, especially of the Chuson-ji, and ornamental appendages of Buddhist statues supply specimens of applied arts in metal and wood work, lacquer, pearl-inlaying, rock crystal work, weaving etc. The Konjiki-do itself of Chuson-ji is an admirable embodiment of applied arts of the period.

## THE KAMAKURA PERIOD (1192–1336)

Japanese art now enters the 2nd imitative period in which our priests again visited China, then under the Sung dynasty, and her priests, artists and artisans came over here. The direct result of this intercourse was the introduction of the Zen sect that teaches salvation through self-discipline and will-power, and exerted a powerful influence on art and thought of the time and of subsequent periods. At the same time the rise of the native "outside salvation" sects of Jodo, Shin, Ji, and Nichiren also contributed a powerful factor in moulding the civilization of Japan.

Another thing to be taken into consideration is that the Genji clan that established the Regency at Kamakura after over-throwing the Heike, its rival, preserved from the first the simple and unsophisticated taste of warriors in contrast to the refined and effeminate manners of the Fujiwara and the Heike. The Genji were democratic while the others were aristocratic.

### Architecture

New features that mark this period are the Zen style of Buddhist architecture and the style of Daibutsu-den, Todaiji, Nara, as distinguished from the *Wayo* (native) type of the Fujiwara period, and the two hybrid types created by the blending of the imported and native styles. Of the *wayo* or Fujiwara style there remain not a few Buddhist edifices dating from this period, such as the Tahoto at Ishiyama-dera, the Hokuen-do of Kofuku-ji, the 5-storied Pagoda of Kaijuzan-ji, the Sanjusangen-do, Kyoto, etc. Monasteries of the Zen sect that were built at Kamakura were numerous, but the only remains are the Shari-

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do of Engaku-ji Temple, Kamakura, all the other buildings belonging to this sect now at Kamakura, Kyoto and other places having been reconstructed in later years.

On the other hand specimens of the Daibutsu-den style, otherwise called *Tenjiku-yo* (Hindu), are more numerous. It is recorded that when Chinwakyo, a Chinese sculptor, was engaged to recast, by order of Yoritomo, the Grand Buddha at Nara, he brought with him a number of carpenters, stone-masons, etc. When it is remembered that the repair of the Daibutsu-den completed as late as 1912 after 10 years required 245,000 days work and at the cost of over ¥700,000, the sum spent by Yoritomo for a similar purpose must have been enormous. The *Tenjiku-yo* structures standing today are five, including the Amida-do and Yakushi-do of Jodo-ji, all erected not long after the completion of the model at Nara. No *Tenjiku-yo* buildings were reared after that, probably because the style was not suited to the taste of Japanese people. Only technical details were adopted by Japanese architects. Of the 1st hybrid type, a combination between the *wayo* and the *Tenjiku-yo*, over 100 remains are preserved, those of importance being the Shorei-in and Kami-do, both of Horyu-ji, the belfry of the Toshodai-ji, the main Hall of Tomaji, etc. Of the 2nd hybrid type, formed by the combination of the three types mentioned before, named by Prof. Ito the *Kanshin-ji* style from the Shingon Temple of that name in Osaka prefecture which best retains the characteristic features, we have only eight specimens. Some thirty Shinto structures belonging to this period are preserved, of which the Kyaku-jinja at Miyajima and the towered gate of Yasaka-jinja, Kyoto, may be mentioned. The period is memorable for having initiated a new style of residential architecture befitting the stern tastes and simple needs of the warrior classes as distinguished from the refined manners and luxurious habits that prevailed in the preceding period.

The *shinden-tsukuri* was still an architectured feature for residential buildings in Kyoto, but in the feudal seat of Kamakura it was displaced by the *buke-tsukuri*, or feudal architecture, characterized by an outer enclosure formed of wooden planks, then a tower-gate behind which stood retainers' quarters, and further on, the front porch which led to the living rooms by verandahs.

### Sculpture

The stimulus afforded by the reconstruction of the Todai-ji and the Kofuku-ji and the arrival of Chinese craftsmen saved the art from lapsing into mannerism. It roused the spirit of emulation not only with the strangers' art but with the Japanese masterpieces produced in the golden days of the Tempyo era. Kokei, the 5th descendant of the great Jocho, started the renaissance movement which was carried to perfection by his two sons Unkei, Jokaku and his pupils Kaikei. These four succeeded in shedding the deteriorating influence of the Fujiwara period and originated the Kamakura style marked by realistic execution and bold chiselling, well suited to the taste of the time. Unkei had six sons of whom Tankei and Jokei are most celebrated. Of

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Kokei's work only the statues at Nan-en-do, Kofuku-ji, remain, while among Unkei's, also very few, is one of the Deva Kings at the Southern Gate, Todai-ji, and the images of Seishin-muchaku and of Sakyamuni at Kofuku-ji. Kaikei, who excelled in carving gentle featured figures while Unkei chiselled heroic images, is represented by a larger number of relics, i.e. one of the Deva Kings mentioned above, the Sakyamuni at Rakan-do, Todai-ji, and others. Which of the two Deva Kings was done by Unkei and which by Kaikei is not known, but their pose and sinewy muscles, & clear-cut lines true to nature, rank them among the master pieces of Japanese sculpture.

The image of Seishin-muchaku, 6 ft. high, highly realistic in expression and drapery, also entitles Unkei to occupy the first rank among Japanese sculptors. The remains of the Kamakura period are mostly in natural wood while those produced during the preceding time are very often gilded or painted. The Daibutsu at Kamakura, though smaller, is more valuable than that of Nara, being a complete piece of work of this period, while the other is practically a recasting completed in 1712 after its original form had been lost in repeated fires.

## Painting

The pictorial art existing at the time of the Kamakura regency was mainly a development and perfection of what had appeared before, it having advanced a step further in the preceding period beyond architecture and sculpture. The *Yamatoye* or native style, for instance, flourished in picture scrolls treating of miracles or legends of temples and high priests, and also battle scenes, all these exhibiting great power of draughtmanship, being realistic and delicate in execution and rich and vivid in coloring. This remark also applies to the Southern Sung style of China which, first introduced during the preceding period when intercourse with her was resumed, was carried to a higher level of perfection, as it suited the simple taste of the dominant class of warriors. However, it was in the next age that the Chinese style attained full maturity.

Of the three native schools, Kose, Takuma and Tosa, for Kasuga was finally merged in Tosa, the first two remain only on record, for there are no authentic relics, though the famous battle scroll depicting the war of Go-sannen owned by Marquis Ikeda is attributed to Kose Korehisa who was born in the early part of the 14th century. The two schools sank into comparative insignificance owing to the overshadowing activity of the Tosa school which produced such a master painter as Michinaga whose career extends over this and the preceding age. Its high repute was well maintained by the efforts of later masters as Nobuzane, Keion, Yoshihide and Mitsuhide. Keion is also known as founder of the Sumiyoshi school from his professional connection with the Sumiyoshi shrine of Settsu, but this distinction is merely nominal, for the two schools are technically undistinguishable from each other. The two celebrated existing scrolls illustrative of this period are the Heiji-monogatari battle scenes attributed to Keion

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and the Miracle Record Scrolls of Kasuga Shrine by Takahashi Takakane in 20 parts (Imperial Household collection). Part of the former is in the Boston museum and part in that of Baron Iwasaki and it is universally regarded as a wonderful work, realistic in treatment, vigorous in execution and pleasing in color scheme. The Miracle Scrolls by Takakane, who fourished about the beginning of the 14th century and was chief court painter of the time, are considered equal to Heiji Monogatari. Takakane's style is highly life-like and is marked by splendid coloring and elaborate design. The scrolls give faithful pictures of manner and customs of all sorts of people of the time and also of other phases of life. Other scrolls still preserved are the Mongol Invasion by Nagataka (Imperial Household collection), the History of Ishiyama-dera temple by Takakane, the Sumiyoshi Romance by Nagataka, Kako Genzai Inga-kyo (Buddhist Transmigration pictures) by Keion and his son Shojumaru as attested by the inscription on the scrolls giving the date of completion as 1254, the pictorial life of Saint Honen by Yoshimitsu, of Saint Ippen by En-i and Yukimitsu, and of Priest Saigyo by Tsunetaka. Of the *Sumiye* or black-and-white school of the Sung and Yuan style as practised by those Zen priests of this period who went over to China, Ka-o, identified with the Takuma school, is considered to have been chiefly instrumental in reviving the study of the exotic art, which, however, attained greater development in the next period. Another priest noted in this field is Mokuan.

## Applied Arts

The progress attained in metal and lacquer-work and pottery makes this period memorable in the history of applied arts of Japan. The demand of feudal barons and their retainers for armor, swords, etc. and of the Zen temples for pedestals of Buddhist images and tabernacles called for production of high grade metal-work. In sword-making Rai Kunimitsu and the three master hands, viz., Awadaguchi Yoshimitsu, Okazaki Masamune and Go-no-Yoshihiro adorn this period. They produced blades wonderfully well-tempered and sparsely decorated. But it was in armor-making that much greater development was effected by Masuda Izumono-kami who flourished towards the end of the 12th century and founded the celebrated line of master-armorers known as Myochin that lasted more than ten generations. As relics the red-threaded armor kept at Kasuga shrine may be mentioned. In carved Buddhist paraphernalia with fine chiselling and tasteful designs the tabernacle at Seirei-in of Horyu-ji, the pedestal in the Main hall of Toma-ji, and several other temples of the sect furnish typical specimens. Then there are the hanging bronze lantern at Futaara shrine, Nikko, and the standing iron lanterns at Kanshin-ji, Kawachi, Haruna shrine, and Shiogama shrine near Matsushima.

Fine specimens of *makiye* and pearl-inlaid lacquer pieces of exquisite workmanship that remain show that the art made creditable progress in the Kamakura period. Notable examples are the *makiye* ink-box at Hachiman, Kamakura; the *makiye* and pearl-inlaid box owned by Marquis Tokugawa; the *makiye* paper-box at Rinno-ji, Nikko.

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A new style of lacquering originated by a priest at Negoro temple known as *Negoro* lacquer, and another style combining wood carving and lacquering, named Kamakura carving, are creations of this period.

**Pottery.**—The development made in pottery is more noteworthy, for it was in this period that Japan first produced wares which are still highly prized by connoisseurs. For this achievement the honor is due to Kato Shirozaemon of Owari known under the more popular name of Toshiro. It is on record that Toshiro went over to China about the beginning of the 13th century and studied the ceramic art there for five years. The wares which were fired at his kiln in the village of Seto, Owari, chiefly consisted of tea-services and are enamelled light-brown, speckled with black. They are known as "quail" glaze by collectors who call them "Old Seto". His descendants succeeded to the family secret, and there are four Toshiro. The porcelain Guardian Dog, 17 inch high, at the Fukagawa Shrine, Seto, is a genuine specimen of the 1st Toshiro's work.

## THE MUROMACHI OR ASHIKAGA PERIOD (1336-1573)

To review the principal events of this period which had a special bearing on art, there is first a fierce armed conflict between the two rival courts, Northern and Southern, for about fifty years; next the restoration of peace and order resultant on their reconciliation, followed by the period of prosperity lasting about one century, gradually fostering the habits of extravagance and self-indulgence among higher circles; weakening of the central authority and the breaking out of civil strife between powerful barons. Those in remote provinces, in utter defiance of the impotent shogunate encouraged their traders to open intercourse with China and Korea. The shogunate itself did not disdain to follow the example to replenish its impoverished treasury and indirectly helped the introduction of foreign culture. Amidst these vicissitudes in political affairs Buddhism, especially the Zen sect, practically remained intact.

### Architecture

The most representative structures of the time are temples of the Zen sect. Both in Kyoto and Kamakura there are five Temples of the sect, but there is a considerable difference between the two groups in form and general construction, those in the latter place being smaller in size, ruder in appearance, and thatched with rushes.

In regard to secular architecture one interesting feature was evolved out of the *Shinden-tsukuri* style, and that is the complete development of the *Shoin-tsukuri* construction for residences of the gentry. The new style is characterized by the existence of a vestibule, alcove, shelves, *shoin*, an elevated floor, a complete scheme of sliding and other screens, and so forth. A court yard with a landscape garden generally occupies the centre, around which the rooms are ranged.

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This style is followed in the main for residential buildings of the present day.

As in the preceding epoch, Buddhist temples of this period may be classified into three types, and those structures that are of artistic value number as many as 150, and are under special protection of the Government. As remains of the *wayo* type there are the 5-storied pagoda, Myo-o-in, Hiroshima, built in 1348; the main hall of Joraku-ji, Shiga prefecture in 1360 and the 3-storied pagoda of the same temple in 1398; the 5-storied pagoda, Hokan-ji, Kyoto in 1440. As representative structures of the *Karayo* may be mentioned the Towered Gate of Tofuku-ji, Kyoto, in 1394; the Kaisan-do, Gyoku-no-in, Myoshin-ji near Kyoto, in 1434. For Shinto architecture over 100 shrines are also under Government protection. But the remains of greater interest are residential buildings of which a few specimens exist. These are the Kinkaku-ji built as a villa, though it is only a part of the original, by the Shogun Yoshimitsu, and its counterpart the Ginkaku-ji and the Tokyu-do, Jishoji, built by a later Shogun Yoshimasa, the two latter forming his villa at Higashiyama, Kyoto. The Kinkaku-ji is of *shinden-tsukuri* pattern while the other is *shoin-tsukuri* and the two form priceless specimens of garden architecture in Japan. The last style to be mentioned is the chaste and simple architecture of tea-pavilions, for it was in this age that the refined and ascetic etiquette known as tea-ceremonial was originated.

### Painting

Nowhere else was the influence of Chinese art more markedly shown in the art of this period than in painting, resulting in the creation in Japan of the *sumiye* or black-and-white school of the Sung and Yuan style in strong contrast to the elegant and richly colored painting of the native school that prevailed before. The taste of the upper classes, blasé with years of voluptuous life and gay pleasures, now demanded repose, and called for a subdued tone in their surroundings. The black-and-white pictures and tea-pavilions were welcome as a change to those classes. Nor must the influence of the abstruse teaching of the Zen sect be overlooked in this connection, for amidst all the shifting scenes, political and social, the sect retained its position.

Of the three schools existing, viz. the *Yamatoye* school represented by the Tosa and Kasuga, the Takuma, and the newly risen black-and-white style, the last was most popular. It should be noted in passing that Mincho or Chodensu (about end of 14th century) who sprang from the Takuma learned the art of Li-Lungmien and Yen Hui and developed great individuality in invention and high ideals. His pupils, Gukyoku, Isshi, and Kandensu were masters in figure painting of Buddhist and Taoist lore.

The native school had entirely gone out of favor and but for the appearance of Tosa Mitsunobu toward the end of this period and his heroic exertions and uncommon artistic power the school would have sunk into insignificance.

The black-and-white school was originally introduced by Isshan, a naturalized Chinese priest toward the end of the preceding period and

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by Kao, a priest of the Zen sect who stayed in China for about ten years, but it was through Josetsu, contemporary of Mincho, and his pupil Shubun, regarded as a greater painter than his master, that the new school took firm root. Kano Masanobu at first studied the new school, in which he rose into eminence, but he is more known as founder of a new style called after his family name, a happy union of the native and Chinese styles. This new feature was carried to perfection by his son Motonobu, one of the foremost master-painters ever produced in Japan. The full development of the Kano school more properly falls into a later period.

### *Noted Names of the Native Styles*

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394–1427, of Kose school.

Cho Densu, otherwise Mei-cho, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

Jakusai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto, produced religious scrolls and pictures.

Masters of the Tosa school who flourished during this period are:—

Yuki-hiko, his son Yuki-mitsu, about 1429–1440, and Mitsunobu, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school, who excelled both in colored and *sumiye* painting. His works are delicate and elaborate in treatment and supplied designs in later ages to *makiye* artists.

### *Names Noted in the Sumiye or Black-and-White Style and Their Works*

Josetsu about 1400, the earliest black-and-white painter, was patronized by the shogun Yoshimasa; works very rare, the only authentic piece being "Gourd and cuttlefish" preserved at Taijo-in, Myoshin-ji, Kyoto.

The masters of the Kano school identified with this period are:—

Masanobu, 1453–1499, founder of the school and a painter to the Shogun, studied under Shubun and Sotan.

Motonobu, 1476–1559, also called Ko Hogan, son of above and the greatest of the school, having perfected the Kano style. His wife Chiyo, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as a lady painter. Among his works may be mentioned 49 Landscape pictures at Myoshin-ji, colored Flowers and Birds at Daitoku-ji, Picture Scrolls treating Life of Shakamuni at Saga Seiryo-ji, and Tales of Oye-yama Expedition, collection of Marquis Ikeda.

Yukinobu, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu, whom he nearly approached in power. The pictures on the screens of Taisen-in are noted.

Oguri Sotan, 1398-1464 studied under Shubun and was one of the painters employed by the Shoguns; no authentic works remain.

Sesshu, priest, 1420–1506, the greatest landscape artist ever produced in Japan, studied in China, where he stayed from 1354 to '60, and won great renown there for his painting. He found none worthy to teach

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him, so he spent his time in visiting places noted for scenery and in drawing, and was asked to paint wall pictures for some Government office. His Landscape Scrolls, collection of Prince Mori, are reputed to mark the high water mark attained by Japanese landscapists. In figure painting and birds and flowers he shows equal greatness.

Sesson, of unknown career; studied Shubun and Sesshu, and assumed the name Sesson to show his admiration for Sesshu; but after mastering the Sung and Yuan styles developed a style even more forcible than the other; i.e. also marked by freedom of touch and versatility. A sufficient number of works remain to show his power.

Shubun, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed and is regarded as the father of the *sumie* school; was also great in carving. A screen with Four Seasons Landscapes, collection of Marquis Matsudaira; Kanzan-Jittoku (two vagabond Litterateurs of China), collection of Count Tsugaru.

Shinno, popularly known as No-ami, a page of the Shogun Yoshimasa, mastered the style initiated by Shubun; was a great connoisseur in the tea-cult, architectural gardening, and incense-burning, besides painting, in which he rose to eminence. His son Shingei, commonly known as Gei-ami, and Shingei's son Shinso, popular name So-ami, kept up the family tradition in the service of the Shogun's Court and in polite accomplishments. These three remarkable generations, known as "three Ami's" have left masterly paintings more or less resembling each other in execution. Shingei's "A Priest Looking at a Cascade," then in the collection of Baron Go, was bid up to over ¥300,000 at an auction held a few years ago. Shinso also first laid down in regular form the canons of art criticism and of laying out architectural gardens. Gardens laid out by him exist at Ryu-an-ji, Ginkaku-ji, and Daitoku-ji, all in Kyoto.

Saga Dasoku, about 1456, was a pupil of Shubun and developed a style marked by unconventionality and vigor. A colored Picture of Shakamuni and a figure-picture of a priest are kept at Daitoku-ji.

Shokei, a scribe of Kencho-ji temple, Kamakura, was noted from his boyhood for extraordinary talent for painting, especially Buddhist and Taoist figures; afterward studied under Gei-ami; his works are marked by mellow touches of the brush.

Among lesser stars in the painting world of this period may be mentioned Shugetsu and Shuko, pupils of Sesshu who visited China with their master; the priest Ikkyu, and lastly the Shoguns Yoshimitsu, and Yoshimasa, and Takeda Harunobu, a great tactician and the Lord of Kai.

### Sculpture

The slavish adherence to the convention established by the carvers of Buddhist images gradually resulted in the degeneration of the work, and it is chiefly in the carving of masks used for the "No" dance, one of the principal refined amusements of the aristocratic class of the period, that the art retained a respectable degree of workmanship. The masks that existed in earlier times, as preserved in the Shoso-in, Nara, were used in festivals or religious rites, and it was at this time that their use in dramatic performances first came in vogue.

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The mask-carvers of note of this period are Zo-ami Hisatsugu, Fukumi Masamoto, Shunwaka, Horai, etc. Three styles existed.

### Applied Arts

In metal work the period boasts Goto Yujo (d. 1512), whose genius marked a new era in the history of the chasing art of Japan, he being the founder of the Goto school which flourished for four centuries. Appointed a page to the Shogun Yoshimasa at the age of 18, he was cast into prison through the intrigues of his jealous comrades. When in prison he carved seven sacred tabernacles carried on so many double boats and sixty-three monkeys, all on a peach stone, he accidentally came by in captivity. The wonderful work was submitted by the gaoler to the Shogun, who at once released him and appointed him his sword-decorator.

Yujo grew up to be a master artist, if not the greatest, in this line, and his chiselling in high relief shows extraordinary power and movement. He chiefly worked on designs supplied by Kano Motonobu. His son Sojo, d. 1564, and Sojo's son Joshin, though occupying a lower plane than the founder, are also famous.

As armor-smiths the Myo-chin school was dominant, the representative who lived in the days of Yoshimasa being Muneyasu, the 10th of the line. The ten Myochins ending with Muneyasu are the most celebrated and are called the "Ten Myochin Masters." The 14th, 16th, and 17th descendants are also valued as the "Three Myochin Masters."

In Hilt-guards (*tsuba*) the names noted are Shigeyoshi, a descendant of the celebrated sword-smith Sanjo Munechika and employed by the Shogun Yoshimitsu; Umetada Shigemune, 19th descendant of Munechika, who was granted in 1416 the new family name of Umetada by Emperor Shoko; Nakai Mitsutsune, popular name Shinzaemon, who lived at Yamaguchi in the latter part of the 14th century; Kane-iye who lived at Fushimi in the earlier part of this period; Myochin Nobu-iye and Iranken Yamayoshi.

In casting, especially of iron kettles for use in the tea-ceremonial, the products of the Ashiya family of Chikuzen province are still held in great esteem. Some of the Ashiya casters worked on designs supplied by master painters of the day.

**Lacquer Work.**—The gold-lacquer work in the shape of *nashiji* (pearskin lacquer) and *Taka-makiye* (raised lacquer work) attained a high level of excellence, and it is worth noting that though at first Japanese artisans were pupils, indirectly, of their Chinese masters whose productions they imitated, the relation was now reversed, for about the beginning of the 15th century some Chinese artists came to Japan to learn the art of gold-lacquering. The raised gold-lacquering was inspired by the bold strokes of the *sumie* style of Chinese painting, for the *hira-makiye* (flat gold-lacquering) and the *togidashi-makiye* (gold-lacquer made lustrous by polishing), though good for representing pictures in the Japanese style, can not do full justice to the spirited lines of *sumie* pictures. However with the progress of the technique the artists could treat Japanese style designs just as easily as the others. The *nashiji*, it should be stated, first appeared in the latter

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part of the Fujiwara age, but it was imperfect in technique, owing to defect in the preparation of gold dust and foil. The genuine *nashiji*, as it is known at present, first attained its high level about the middle of this luxurious period. No-ami Michinaga, a personal attendant of the dilettante Shogun Yoshimasa, is famous in the raised and polished gold-lacquering, working on the designs supplied by such master-painters as Motonobu, No-ami and So-ami. Dosai, Sozen, Sosei, Sohaku and Ko-ami are illustrious among his descendants Igarashi Shinsai was another artist patronized by the Shogun.

**Pottery and Porcelain.**—The rise of the refined tea-cult and incense-burning game occasioned such a large demand for porcelain wares that the limited imports from China, Korea, Annam, etc. could hardly meet it, and Japanese ceramists were encouraged by the votaries of the cult to produce articles satisfying their fastidious taste. It was on this occasion that Gorodayu Shon-zui, a potter of Ise, crossed to China, and returning home after years of study there, established his kiln at Imari in 1513.

Kilns that produced decorative vessels in this period are as follows:—

a. Bizen kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. Karatsu kiln produced between 1334-1386 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. Mino kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by Kato Kagenobu, ceramist of Seto.

d. Raku kiln was noted for hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by Ameya, a naturalized Korean.

e. Shigaraki kiln produced a kind of sand-vessel similar to the wares of Korea, Annam and India.

f. Shino kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand-vessel cherished by votaries of the tea-ceremony cult.

## THE TOYOTOMI (OR MOMOYAMA) PERIOD (1574-1603)

For about a century in the latter half of the Ashikaga Shogunate the whole country was torn by incessant warfare between ambitious feudal barons. With the partial restoration of peace and order by Oda Nobunaga and the complete subjugation of the land by his general Hideyoshi, there was ushered in an age which presented aspects quite distinct from any other. For it was an age when the established order of society was completely disarranged, when merit and ability were everything and birth or rank counted little. People grew aggressive and enterprising, their taste took a democratic turn, and they gave preference to everything that was brilliant and imposing. Among the incidents that stood out prominent on this background the first to be mentioned is the expedition to Korea which at least had the benefit of stimulating the art of Japan, while the stranding of some Portuguese in 1541 and the calls afterwards of Portuguese ships at some ports in Kyushu, apparently trivial in itself, was really a matter of great importance. The Portuguese introduced fire-arms, among other things, which ultimately revolutionized our methods of warfare.

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### Architecture

The castle architecture rendered necessary by the introduction of fire-arms is a novel feature in this period, for the ramparts and stockades that existed before could no longer afford sufficient protection to the defenders.

In general a castle had two or three deep moats dug one within the other, while inside the moats high stone walls were erected provided with a *tamon* (gateway-building for the passage through the stone-wall) and towers built of masonry-work stood at the corners. Inside the castle proper, stately and magnificent palaces of *shoin-tsukuri* style were built, then a high citadel rose above all the building to add to the grandeur of the whole mass and also to serve as a watch-tower. Some 20 castles remain, mostly in ruins, though the original appearance is still preserved in greater or less degree, at Nagoya (1610), Himeji (1581), Hiroshima (1582), Osaka (1583), Kumamoto (1601), and Hikone (1603). In the palace architecture of *shinden-tsukuri* type the technique was carried to greater perfection, and for internal decoration, it called in aid carving, the direct contact of the two dating from this age. The Sambo-in of Daigo, Yamashiro, built by Hideyoshi, and the Zuigan-ji of Matsushima built by Date Masamune supply typical examples of this structure. Notable specimens of Shinto buildings are the Hokoku Shrine (1599) and the Kitano Shrine (1607), both at Kyoto. Of the celebrated Jurakutei built by Hideyoshi 1587 at Kyoto in *shoin-tsukuri* style with a mixture of castle construction, two relics remain, one being the Karamon Gate of the Daitoku-ji, Kyoto, and the other a building in Mr. Hara's villa at Hommoku, Yokohama. The scattered remains of Hideyoshi's castle at Fushimi are far more numerous, 12 in all, of which the drawing room of Nishi Hongan-ji, Kyoto, is most celebrated. The tea-pavilion architecture too made a marked development, the most interesting specimens preserved of this style of buildings being the Katsura palace, the Shugaku-in and the Hi-un-kaku of the Hongan-ji temple.

### Sculpture

The striking progress made in the decorative carving of the interior of castles and palatial residences is the special feature of this period. The scanty remains left of the castle of Momoyama and the Juraku palace conclusively show how the style of carving fashionable then was quite in keeping with the plan of architecture, being bold in designs and unconventional in execution. The structural carving, it should be noted, first appeared in the Kamakura period and was carried further during the Ashikaga shogunate, but it was in the halcyon days of Hideyoshi that the art reached its high water level. Open carving and high-relief carving gave place to block-carving, the figures represented being mostly animals and plants. As a specimen of boldly designed work the Karamon of Daitoku-ji may be mentioned, while a similar gate in front of the Hokoku shrine supplies work of strong chiselling. The style of castle-building affected both Buddhist and Shinto architecture, and temples and shrines began to be covered with decorative

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carving. It was from this period that a special school of decorative sculpture known as "temple carving" appeared in Japan. Carved masks for "No" actors were also very much in demand.

### Painting

The spirit of the age is well reflected on the painting which, like sculpture, was subordinated to architecture and made to concentrate its energy on decorating the interior of the princely halls of castles, mansions and temples. The painters had to use unwieldy improvised brushes, for they were required to paint a whole row of large sliding partition-doors. Four schools of painting existed, viz., Unkoku (or Sesshu), Kano, Hasegawa and Soga, all derived from the *sumie* style of China. The Kano school, however, stands apart, being a hybrid between it and the native school of Tosa, and it practically ruled the world of painting of this and the next period of Tokugawa. Prominent among painters of the Kano style that makes the time of Hideyoshi memorable in the history of Japanese painting are Yeitoku (1543-1590) a grandson of Motonobu, the founder of the school, his adopted son Sanraku (1559–1635), and his foremost pupil Kaihoku Yusho (1533-1615). Yeitoku was patronized both by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, and painted for the castle built by Nobunaga at Azuchi, and for Hideyoshi's castles at Osaka and Juraku. His work is on a big scale and his style full of life and animation, with dazzling brilliancy of colors. He had no time to produce small and elaborate work. His trees sometimes stand ten or even twenty feet in height and his human figures are lifesize or even larger. Sanraku's painting is on the whole similar in style to that of his father-in-law, but is more gorgeous and finished. The pictorial decoration of the castle of Fushimi was in his charge, and it was by him and his assistants that the celebrated One Hundred Folding Screens at Momoyama were painted. Some few of them are still preserved. Yusho evolved in his later years his own style in which greater simplicity is shown in draughtsmanship. The great swordsman Miyamoto Nitten was his pupil and he drew pictures marked with vigor and polish. Togan and Tohaku who were inspired by Sesshu's style show great force in their strokes. Another draughtsman of note is Hon-ami Ko-etsu (1563-1637) who studied under Yeitoku, but created his own style in which traces of the Tosa school are mixed. He was great in designs for *makiye* and pottery, but his pictorial remains are very few. He is interesting as a pioneer of the line of decorative painting carried to perfection by Sotatsu and Korin. One thing worth mentioning in connection with this period is the existence of three pictorial remains of the *ukiyoye* style, one being a folding screen, collection of Marquis Hachisuka, and the other on the sliding doors, etc. of a room in the castle of Nagoya, though the names of the painters are unknown in both cases.

### Applied Arts

**Metal work.**—The art of making sword and hilt ornaments in this period is also bold in design and execution. The Goto the 4th,

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5th and 6th and Odawara Masatsugu are celebrated as metal-carvers. The Umetada for sword-making and the Myochin for armor-work were represented at this time. In casting, encouraged by the wide popularity of the tea-cult, many masters flourished and produced kettles and other apparatus used in the refined pastime,

**Lacquer work.**—It is only in the gold-lacquer work created to meet the fastidious orders of tea-cult masters that this age maintains its credit in this particular line, for in other respects the art falls far below the preceding age. Hon-ami Koyetsu stands alone as *makiye* master, not, however, in the quality of material or technical skill but in design. It is unique, being based on the painting of the Tosa style. Some works of Koyetsu remain as valuable relics of the period.

**Ceramics.**—Ceramics as art was almost wholly governed by the demands of tea-cult virtuosi among whom the names of Sen-no-Rikyu and Hosokawa Yusai are still celebrated, and these issued orders to make tea-bowls and other articles to suit their taste. Of the new kilns that appeared now the names of Mino-yaki, Oribe-yaki and Kiyomizu-yaki are known. Mino-yaki was established in Mino by Kato Yosabei, a descendant of the founder of the Seto-yaki, and was afterward known as Tajima-yaki from Tajima where the kiln was removed. Oribe-yaki (in Owari) owes its inception to Furuta Oribe-nosho, a tea-cult master, who ordered articles with blackish brown ground under bluish enamel, somewhat softer than the Shiki-yaki.

The Korean expedition contributed much to the development of ceramic art of Japan, for several of the generals brought home with them a number of Korean potters and made them open kilns in their dominions. These are the Satsuma-yaki Arita-yaki, Hagi-yaki, Takatori-yaki, etc.

## THE TOKUGAWA (OR YEDO) PERIOD (1603–1868)

The fall of the Osaka castle in 1587 does not of course mean the end of the Momoyama epoch of art so rich in color, magnificent in scale and bold in execution, as suited the taste of Hideyoshi and the daimyos created by him. In striking contrast to this vainglorious personality the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate was a man of simple habits who disliked ostentation, but he and his immediate successors had to devote themselves to establish their prestige, and so for about sixty years from the advent of the age of Yedo the fashion started by Hideyoshi continued to rule the realm of art and to mould its productions. At that time Kyoto was still the centre of culture and Yedo had to content itself with being the military headquarters. The first stage of the Tokugawa period ending 1680 was one of preparation and transition, the middle stage ending 1760 saw refinement and art making steady development, finally bursting forth into the brilliancy and gayety that marked the Genroku era (1688–1704). In the last stage that was followed by the Imperial Restoration of 1868 the shogunate experienced two extremes of its fortune, the greatest prosperity at its beginning and its final dissolution. Externally and internally various factors were at work to fashion the art of this period. Ex-

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ternal influences were both positive and negative, the former consisting of the arrival of Chinese refugees of the fallen Ming dynasty, and the just open door allowed to the Dutch traders at Nagasaki. On the negative side must be counted the stern enforcement of the seclusion policy and the suppression of all beliefs and culture of Occidental origin.

As internal influences should be enumerated the patronage extended to Buddhism, encouragement of Chinese classics and rise of Shintoist and popular literature. What was equally important was the enforcement of a complicated system of feudal tenure which aimed at casting all institutions in a rigid mould of conventionalism and placed relation between samurai and common people, masters and pupils and so on in a cast-iron system. All posts were hereditary and any ambitious aspirants trying to develop individualism or originality were in danger of being denounced as something like traitors. Of course the social system enforced at Yedo was copied by all the feudal daimyos, over 260 in number, and those ruling over a large dominion had their hereditary artists or artisans just as in Yedo. In one respect this division of the country into so many independent principalities was beneficial, as it encouraged emulation and created rivalry in matters of culture and art.

Debarred from posts of honor and emolument, the ordinary people had to content themselves with their own way of activity as farmers, traders, and so on, and to enjoy their freedom within the narrow sphere allowed them. They patronized the *ukiyoye* pictures as against the formal and frigid paintings of the official school of Kano, the *netsuke* as against the ornamental hilt-guards of samurai, though even the plebeians were free to wear one sword on special occasions, theatrical performances as against the aristocratic "No" plays, and so on.

While the atmosphere of Yedo and of large feudal cities was so stifling to the free exercise of genius, the Imperial seat of Kyoto, kept apart from military despotism, afforded a healthier place for those artists and thinkers who disdained to follow the path marked out by the dependants of feudal lords.

### Architecture

The architecture of this period is essentially the continuation of the style prevailing in the time of Hideyoshi, the only difference consisting in greater technical detail and elaboration. The sepulchre architecture, which was exemplified only by the Hokoku Shrine before, attained a greater development, as may be inferred from the erection of magnificient mausolea at Kuno, Nikko, and Yedo. The residential building in *shoin-tsukuri* type also were much in evidence as the territorial lords were compelled to live a portion of the year in Yedo, and the tea-pavilion style, too, flourished not only to fill the demands of those feudal princes but also as adapted to ordinary domestic buildings of samurai and rich citizens. On the other hand the castle architecture lost its importance, chiefly because the Shogunate discountenanced the rearing of castles or other strongholds judged to support the ambitious designs of powerful princes.

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The sepulchral or ancestral mausolea are generally of the mixed Shinto and Buddhistic architecture, resembling a shrine in detail but appearing like a temple in mass. Glaring ornaments, both of color and carving, and abuse of curved lines characterize these hybrid buildings.

The Toshogu at Nikko (1636) dedicated to Iyeyasu, is the foremost edifice in Japan for lavish decoration and dazzling ornament. Prof. C. Ito, a leading authority in architecture, speaking of this sepulchre, writes as follows of the celebrated Yomei-mon gate. "It is a two-storied gateway with three column intervals, the roofs of the upper story having curved gables on four sides. Rich as it is in design, its outline is far from being perfect, and everywhere in technical details we meet with the most bewildering and over-elaborate carving as well as the prodigal use of polychromatic decoration. The whole surface of this small structure is covered with intricate carving and resplendent with colors; every inch of it presents what we may call the Rococo style of our country, and everywhere the practised eye detects traces of sham construction and unnatural ornament" The same authority cites as the most masterly specimen of palace architecture of the time the now existing Nijo castle of Kyoto, the principal parts of which were built in the Kwanyei era (1624–'44). To quote: "they are the most precious relics of the *shinden-tsukuri* type in Japan, unparalleled in the grandeur of their general features. Viewed from without, they are an irregular connection of large blocks, and monotonous in outline, but the interior decorations are stately and magnificent.

The columns of the saloons are from 8 inches to one foot square, the ceiling measures 20 feet in height, while the roof is about 60 feet high. The ceiling is of a panelled style, the ribs are lacquered black and the space within is ornamented with coloured patterns of exquisite design. The walls and sliding screens, too, are covered with masterly colored pictures on gold ground. There are an elevated seat, study, floor, alcove and shelves, as also a *chodai* on one side. Glittering pieces of metal-work decorate the whole place."

## Sculpture

The reinstatement into official favor of Buddhism did much to stimulate the progress of the art as applied to temple decoration and image carving. Conspicuous among workers in architectural ornamentation is Hidari Jingoro (left-handed Jingoro), but though works attributed to him are found in the carved friezes of the Ko-no-ma Hall, Nishi-Honganji temple, and on the Toshogu mausoleum, Nikko, very little is known of his life. As principal architect of the Nikko edifice and also sculptor should be mentioned the name of Kora Munehiro.

The three families of the Goto, Shimamura and Ishikawa, all in Yedo, flourished in the same line of architectural decoration, and there was also Okamoto Tomesuke in Kyoto.

But it is in the *netsuke* carving that this period will forever remain memorable. The origin of the art is obscure, though it is known that Hon-ami Koyetsu, the famous virtuoso and painter, and Nonoguchi Rippo (1595–1669) made a few *netsuke* as far back as the first decade

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of the 17th century. This small carved wooden personal ornament was first used chiefly as a toggle for suspending the *inro* (small ornamental cases for carrying seals and medicines) to the girdle, but it was subsequently used also for hanging purses and tobacco pouches and pipe cases. With the growing popularity of *netsuke* from the latter part of the 17th century this exquisite art made a marked development, for people, piqued at the sight of the elaborate sword ornaments of daimyo and samurai, wanted *netsuke* of delicate chiselling and worked on designs supplied by master-painters. In the choice of materials also people became fastidious, till about the beginning of the 19th century the *netsuke* worked in gems and precious metals were much in demand. Of the professional *netsuke* carvers Yoshimura Shuzan (last quarter of 18th century) Ogasawara Issai and Idzumiya stand foremost as pioneers in the field, while in the later period ending about the middle of the 19th century flourished Rakushiken Gyoku, Yamaguchi Tomochika, Meikeisai Hojitsu, Shunshisai Byukei, etc. With the decline of the use of cut-tobacco and pouches in modern times, the *netsuke* industry lost its patronage, but soon the workers turned to carve ivory pieces for mantels and other kinds of ornaments.

*Netsuke* Carvers of Note :—

Higuchi Shugetsu was originally a painter of the Kano school and his *netsuke* are distinguished by elegant finish and tasteful designs. He flourished in the last quarter of the 18th century, first in Osaka and afterwards in Yedo.

Ogasawara Issei, a contemporary of Shugetsu, carved mostly in ivory and whalebone, which he sometimes colored. His designs are elaborate and his chiselling strong.

Inumiya Tomotada, a Kyoto carver who was also a contemporary of Shugetsu, was a specialist in the carving of *netsuke* representing oxen.

Okano Hohaku was an artist of Nara who lived towards the end of the 18th century and carved *netsuke* representing characters of the No drama. He used moderate coloring and light chiselling touches.

Matsuda Ryocho originated the Hida style of carving marked by bold chiselling. He cleverly utilized the natural color of the wood to give the effect of coloring, and carved birds and other animals.

## Painting

As stated before, the history of art as properly belonging to the Yedo period may be said to begin from about the middle of the 17th century, for the earlier decades are practically the continuation of the Momoyama period, so that, in respect to art, the Yedo period extends about two centuries. Ten different native schools and three or four Chinese schools flourished during that long interval the former consisting of Kano, Korin, Hanabusa, Kishi, Maruyama, Sesshu, Shijo, Sumiyoshi, Tosa and Ukiyoye and the latter of Realistic, Southern and Tani. These acted and reacted upon one another and resulted in displaying before our eyes a vast exhibition representing the whole panorama of the growth and change of Japanese painting during the space of one thousand years.

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**Tosa and allied schools.**—The Tosa school that had almost been superseded by the Kano masters somewhat recovered its fame through the genius of Tosa Mitsuoki (1617-1691), a contemporary of the great Kano Tanyu, who was appointed a painter-in-ordinary to the Court, a post that had been left vacant for a long while. What is interesting is that he owed much of his great draughtsmanship to the Kano style which he secretly studied. All his works are in vivid colors and elegant style. Some of his sons and descendants are more or less noted, but gradually the fame of the legitimate line of Tosa declined. Mitsunaga, Mitsunobu and Mitsuoki are known as the "Three Tosa masters." Of Mitsuoki's works, which remain in sufficient numbers, may be mentioned The Genji-monogatari Albums (collection of Marquis Inouye), a Pair of Screens of Annual Functions in Kyoto (collection of Mr. C. Seino), Screens of Matsushima (collection of Marq. Y. Tokugawa).

The Renaissance school created by Tanaka Totsugen (d. 1823) more faithfully represented the spirit of the old Tosa, for his pictures are full of life and movement in the classical style of Nobuzane which he mastered. He was unparalleled for his antiquarian knowledge and especially in depicting scenes of court etiquette. The loss of his eyesight drove him to committing suicide.

Ukita Ikkei (1795-1859), a pupil of Totsugen, drew pictures in the style of his master, and was also a good hand at caricature. It may be noted here that during the troubled days of the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, Ikkei was a stout exclusionist.

Okada Tamechika (1822-62), also known as Reizei Saburo, though at first adopted by a Kano family, went over afterwards to the classic style of Mitsunaga and Nobuzane. By assiduous application he attained an extraordinary grace in strokes and very elaborate color scheme.

**Sumiyoshi School.**—This was revived by Tosa Hiromichi (1599-1670), better known as Sumiyoshi Jokei, who was in the service of the Shogunate, and was commanded to restore the Sumiyoshi family by the Emperor of the time. He excelled in delicate touches of his brush and moderate coloring. His son Gukei (1631-1705) was a painter to the Shogunate, but with him the Sumiyoshi style practically ended.

**Kano School.**—Though the school was spoiled by prosperity and its style degenerated from about the middle of this period, in the early days of the Tokugawa Shogunate its fame was well maintained by Morinobu, better known as Tanyu (1602-1674), a grandson of Eitoku. He first mastered the native and Chinese styles and finally succeeded in developing his own originality, showing how completely he Japonicized the Chinese styles. His remains are very numerous, among which the wall-pictures in Nishi Hongan-ji, Nanzen-ji, Daitoku-ji, Nijo castle, the illustrated Record of Toshogu Shrine, Nikko, etc. may be mentioned. From him sprang the four houses of Kano, all in Yedo, which had charge of painting for the Shogunate and to whose ateliers flocked all those young aspirants who sought positions of honor and lucre in a daimyo's service. Sanraku's adopted son Sansetsu remained in Kyoto and was the founder of the Kyoto Kano. The Kanos, therefore, were autocratic in the realm of painting, but with their ascendency in power their merit as painters was gradually lost.

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**Korin School.**—Of the two predecessors of this school, Hon-ami Koetsu was described before, and the other, Nomura (or Tawaraya) Sotatsu, carried the style still further. Sotatsu first took lessons under Eitoku and Sumiyoshi Hiromichi, but was afterwards attracted by Koetsu. He drew in bright colors but with the spirit of the Ashikaga style, and first introduced the art of handling colors as mass instead of as lines.

Ogata Korin (1653–1716) first studied the Kano and Sumiyoshi styles and then Koetsu and Sotatsu, finally developing his own originality, which was rich in colors, and bold in design and execution. He worked coloring in gold or silver foil, verdigris and some kinds of paint, which he piled up thickly on the silk until they produced the effect of bas-relief. The bold sweeps of his brush are wonderful and are equally shown in figures, landscapes, flowers, birds, etc. In lacquer work, too, his great power for designs is well illustrated and indeed in designs his fame is worldwide. He was connected by blood with Koyetsu.

Ogata Kenzan (1663–1743), brother of Korin, is famous for painting, lacquer and porcelain, especially the last. His wares are all original in design, both in body and decoration.

Sakai Hoitsu (1759–1828) was a son of a daimyo but owing to his frail health he turned a priest in Kyoto, afterwards removing to Yedo. He first studied the styles of Kano, Tosa and Maruyama schools, but afterward drew inspiration from Korin. Hoitsu's painting reveals traces of refinement and noble quality that must have come from his high personality.

**Schools of Maruyama, Shijo & Kishi.**—The Maruyama school which was established by Okyo (1733–1795), a farmer's son, is perhaps the most notable contribution which this period made to Japanese painting. His precocious ability was remarkable and fortunately it reached the ears of the Daimyo of the province, and he was sent to Kyoto for study. There he mastered the style of Chinese masters, and also got a hint from the Dutch painting that chance brought to him. He also depicted from life and at last developed a style that is realistic and full of life without the formalities of the old schools. Of his disciples, Rosetsu (1755–1799) and Matsumura Gekkei (or Goshun), 1752–1811, are famous, the latter starting his own style called Shijo. Goshun is also noted on account of his great pupils, Okamoto Toyohiko (1778–1843) and Matsumura Keibun (1779–1843).

Ganku (1749–1838) who divided the honors with Okyo and Goshun is known for his tigers and pheasants.

## Ukiyoye

Just as the demand of the plebeian class caused the rise of the *netsuke* carving in sculpture, this special style of realistic painting owes its development to the patronage of common people, in association with its sister art, wood printing. This particular style of pain-

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ting which was neglected by the gentry as being commonplace and vulgar has attained an international fame through the appreciation of foreign connoisseurs. Iwasa Matabei, generally regarded as a pioneer in this line, has left only scanty genuine works, which show that he was a painter of the Tosa style living about the middle of the 17th century and painting pictures of courtiers and other high people. The word *ukiyoye* means pictures representing gay circles, and in this respect the first painter that answers to this qualification is Hishikawa Moronobu, originally a designer to embroidery-workers, who afterward created a style modelled on Iwasa Matabei and the Tosa and Kano schools. He was clever in painting professional women and the manners and custom of the time and his work was produced in wood-cuts called *Yedoye* which country people took home as souvenirs from Yedo.

*Ukiyoye* painters of note :—

Yuzen was a Kyoto painter who assimilated the refined elements of the older styles and, employing Indian ink or colors, portrayed manners and customs on fans or even on dresses. He also painted patterns for dyers and originated a new style of print named after him, i.e. the *Yuzen* print.

Kwaigetsu-do, a Yedo painter in the first quarter of the 18th century. His lines are vigorous, and though simple in color scheme and design, his pictures, mostly of beautiful women, show considerable refinement.

Torii Kiyonobu, who flourished about the first quarter of the 18th century, first in Kyoto and afterwards in Yedo, developed a great individuality, and his humorous figures are marked by amiable features.

Oryu was a woman painter in Yedo whose works resemble Kiyonobu's, she being his contemporary.

Miyagawa Choshun studied the style of Kano and afterwards that of Motonobu and Matabei and is regarded as unrivalled in color arrangement. He was fond of depicting banqueting scenes. His son Shusui, who assumed the new family name of Katsukawa, was also a great artist in this line.

Nishikawa Sukenobu first studied under Kono Eino and subsequently started his own school of *ukiyoye* His women are printed in charming colors.

Torii Kiyonaga painted theatre posters and illustrations for books. He enjoyed the reputation of being the best *ukiyoye* painter in the last quarter of the 18th century.

Suzuki Harunobu originated about 1764 the *nishikiye*, "brocade prints," so called from their brilliant coloaring, which at once became popular and found their way even to remote places as souvenirs from Yedo. He drew beautiful women from life and also depicted manners and customs.

Tsukioka Settei (d. 1786) was a great colorist who drew beautiful women from life.

Isoda Koryusai, a contemporary of Harunobu, executed illustrations

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for books, but discontinued this work when he had obtained the honorable title of 'Hokyo.'

Utagawa Toyoharu was appointed to repair the pictorial decoration of Iyeyasu's mortuary temple at Nikko and worked towards the latter part of the 18th century.

Kitagawa Utamaro (d. circa 1810), studied the Kano school and Torii Kiyonaga's style and was admittedly the greatest Ukiyoye painter of his time. He painted beautiful women, manners and customs, and also landscapes, all in a delicate and fascinating style peculiarly his own.

Hosoda Eishi drew beautiful women after the style of Utamaro.

Ishida Gyokusen (1737-1812) lived at Osaka and learned the art from Tsukioka Settei. His pictures are in minute style.

Katsukawa Keisai, also known as Kitao Masaharu (d. 1824), made himself one of the greatest caricaturists of Japan. He studied the style of the Kano school and of the Korin and was considered the most inventive draughtsman after Korin and Itcho. He at first drew for blocks, but discontinued this work after he was engaged by the Daimyo of Echizen in 1794.

Utagawa Toyokuni (1768-1825) painted beauties and actors after the style of Hanabusa Itcho.

Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) first studied at Katsukawa Shunsho's atelier, but extended his researches into other fields, even getting a peep into the Western style. He ultimately succeeded in developing his own style, marked by virile strokes, realistic method, and elaborate composition. He also possessed a fertile brain for designs and attained a masterly draughtsmanship, whether as a painter of life or of nature, or as an illustrator of story books. It is said that the Dutch traders who came to Nagasaki used to take home hundreds of Hokusai's pictures.

Ando Hiroshige (1793-1858) stands apart as a painter of noted scenes, especially for his skill in perspectives. His pictures of the fifty-three post-stations on the Tokai-do and of other places have won wide admiration both at home and abroad.

### The Chinese Schools

The Japanese painting that was basking in the sunshine of official patronage was rescued from the fate of falling into a state of moribund formalism and hopeless decay through the introduction about the middle of the 17th century of new ideas and methods brought by Chinese refugees of the Ming dynasty that had been overthrown by the Manchus who founded the late Ching dynasty. Among those refugees who were naturalized there were several noted artists and scholars as Sairitsu, Ingen, Mokuan, Sokuhi and others. They furnished a new source of inspiration to our artists and men of thought who were hungering to give free play to their individualism. The revival movement was of course more marked in Kyoto than in Yedo, and it was in the Imperial city that such noted painters as Gi Nankai, Ike Taiga, Yosa (or Sha) Buson,

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and others showed activity either in the Litterateur style or in the Southern school, both of Chinese origin. The introduction of the realistic style of China of the Ching dynasty toward the latter half of the 18th century was another notable feature, and it may be stated that for this realistic treatment the original Chinese painters were indebted to the Dutch painting with which they came into contact. The Litterateur school was soon eclipsed in popularity by the Southern school in which appeared such geniuses as Chikuden and Kwazan whose paintings are held in highest esteem not only by native painters but by foreign students.

Painters of note in the Chinese schools of the Ming and Ching dynasties are :—

Gi Nankai (1677-1751) was a landscapist who with Ho Hyakusen introduced into Japan the style of the Southern school of China.

Kumalshiro Yuhi (1712-1772), a Nagasaki painter who studied realitic stye under the Chinese painter Chin Nampin (Chen-nan-ping).

Ito Jakuchu (d. 1800) first studied the Kano style, then the old masters of the Yuan and Ming schools of China, and finally the works of Korin. His birds are realistic and show masterly treatment.

Yanagisawa Kien or Ryurikyo (1706-1758) was the son of a daimyo and was fond of painting from his childhood. He ultimately originated a style of his own and was at the same time a great patron of his brother artists.

Mochizuki Gyokusen who started his own school of painting studied first the Tosa style and next under Sekkei.

Yosa Buson (1716-1783) was a landscapist whose works are full of lofty feeling. He studied Chinese masters of the Yusan and Ming schools.

Takahisa Aigai (1786-1833) was a landscapist of the Southern school and studied under Buncho.

Tani Buncho (1764-1841) studied various native and Chinese schools and ultimately originated his own style characterized by vigorous strokes. He was fond of drawing Mount Fuji and was appointed a painter of the Daimyo Tayasu.

Tanomura Chikuden (1777-1835) was a landscapist who studied under Buncho and others.

Watanabe Kwazan, a retainer of the small fief of Tawara, Mikawa (d. 1841), was a martyr of Western learning. Fond of painting from his childhood, he studied under Buncho and others and drew pictures as a means of livelihood. He was daring in design and exhibited boldness of execution. For having written a book that satirized the ignorance of the Tokugawa government in foreign affairs, he incurred its displeasure and was put in prison, where he took his own life in order not to involve his master in trouble.

Yamamoto Bai-itsu studied Ming and Ching masters and was clever in painting flowers.

Tsubaki Chinzan (d. 1854) studied under Kwazan and carried to greater perfection the portrait painting originated by his master. He showed an equal facility in birds and flowers.

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Nukina Kaihoku (d. 1863) was great as a scholar, calligrapher, and landscapist.

Onishi Chinnen (d. 1851) studied under Nangaku and Buncho and rose to distinction as a landscapist, a figure-painter, and also as a portrayer of birds, flowers and fishes.

## Applied Arts

Applied arts grew in complexity both in kind and workmanship, not only from change of manners and customs but also from the existence of a large number of principalities which generally pursued the policy of self-sufficiency as regards necessary articles of life. In general the art advanced in technical detail at the expense of force in execution.

**Metal Work.**—The noteworthy innovation of this period was the introduction of a realistic method known as "picture" style by Yokoya Somin (1670-1733) of the Yokoya school founded by Yokoya Soyo (d. 1690) who was pensioned by the Shogun of the time. It was also called "citizens' metal carving" to distinguish it from sword-decoration, and was marked by elaborate and delicate execution in contrast to the bold and rough chiselling of the Goto school. The latter was guided by the idea that sword ornaments being articles subject to rough handling must be bold in design and vigorous in chiselling. The innovation was in answer to the demand of the time, for it was the period of Genroku (1681-1741) when peace reigned throughout the land and both samurai and common people were given to luxury and gayety. The *menuki* (small metallic piece for pinning the blade to the hilt), *kozuka* (a knife attached to the sheath), *kogai* (a small ornamental metallic bar attached to the handle), rings and top and bottom metallic pieces of the sheath—these being ordinary sword ornaments, as produced by Goto Yujo, founder of the Goto line, and by Somin will furnish an interesting comparative study of the two styles, the contrast being like that between a *sumie* painting and an elegant *ukiyoye* picture.

Even the descendants of the Goto were obliged to follow the fashion of the time and to abandon the traditional method in favor of the new style, though Tsuno Jimpo (1721-'62) courageously stuck to it to the end. Somin, who was in the service of the Shogun, worked on designs supplied by master painters, and he also perfected the *katukiri-bori* method of chiselling. Other celebrities of the Yokoya school are Yanagawa Masatsugu (1655-1721), his son Naomasa (d. 1757), Naomasa's grandson Naoharu, whose work closely approaches Somin, and Kano Haruki, pupil of Naoharu, who created a new method midway between the Goto's and Somin's styles.

Another celebrated line of workers of *tsuba* and other minor sword decorations is that of Nara founded by Nara Toshiteru in the service of the Shogun about the 1st quarter of the 17th century, he with Toshiharu, Toshinaga (1663-1737), Munetoshi, Toshimitsu, Masanaga and Masanobu being called "seven Nara masters." Kyoto was represented by Ichinomiya Nagatsune (1720-'86) who was compared with the master

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painter Okyo, his contemporary, for greatness in his special line. His works are highly realistic. Goto Ichijo (1790–1876), of the Kyoto branch of the Goto family, revived the classic style modified by the pictorial method.

The art of armor making declining, such armorers as the Myochin and Saotome families were more employed in making domestic articles of iron and copper than in their special line. The making of *tsuba* was equally flourishing with metal engraving, and counted a large number of master craftsmen. Of these may be mentioned Umetada Shigeyoshi who was engaged by the Shogunate towards the close of the 16th century, and whose line produced several famous artisans.

In casting, Nagoshi Iyemasa and Onishi Jorin, celebrated casters after the preceding epoch, were employed by the Shogun, and the two families rivalled each other in their art, producing many excellent works. About the same period, Kanaya Gorosaburo made bronze articles colored by a new process which was transmitted as a secret to his descendants. In the beginning of the 19th century, Murata Seimin was a clever artist in wax modelling and about the same time there was in Kyoto, Ryubundo, who produced excellent works. In Sado, Homma Takusai made tea things of admirable workmanship.

An interesting innovation in stone-carving was the construction of stone cisterns and lanterns for use in a tea-pavilion garden, dating from the time of the voluptuous Shogun Yoshimasa of the Ashikaga epoch. A cistern 22½ ft. square and with decorative carving of lattice-work on the sides now stands in the garden of Jicho-ji temple, Kyoto, and is regarded by tea-cult votaries as a valuable specimen, it being one of the cisterns highly prized by Yoshimasa. In front of the main hall of Joraku-ji temple, also in Kyoto, is found a stone lantern attributed to the latter part of the Ashikaga Shogunate. The top-part, fire-place and supporting column are in very good proportion. A celebrated trio of stone-lanterns stand one each on the premises of Toshogu Shrine, Uyeno, Tokyo, Nanzen-ji temple, Kyoto, and Atsuta shrine, Nagoya. They were carved by Sakuma Saizen Katsuyuki between 1629 and 1631.

**Lacquer-work.**—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. It retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the provinces, especially in Kaga and Nagoya.

Hara Yoyusi, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftsman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Dosho, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, early 17th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended to 19 generations, d. 1651.

Koman Kansai, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist and painter who lived at the close of the 19th century.

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Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye*, hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations, early 17th century.

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, early 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists lasting ten generations, d. 1682.

**Pottery.**—The work of the naturalized ceramists of Korean origin began to bear mature fruits after the advent of the regime. Broadly speaking at first the attention of artists and artisans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was then highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles considerably affected the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of the same name enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of the 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

4. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seibei, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

*a.* *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned brocade designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin China style; his famous pupils were Mokubei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

*b.* *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title being derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

*c.* *Kiyomizu.* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain early 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style. Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

Aoki Mokubei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinkozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

Makiyomizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of great originality.

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Nonomura Seisuke. (Ninsei) First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada where he produced wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin China wares; Mokubei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils; d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dohachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

Shimizu Rokubei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dohachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811; afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma; d. 1855.

5. *Satsuma*. Originated by Hochu and Bokhei, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style. Dull red wares known as "Old Satsuma" were baked from about the end of 18th century to the beginning of 19th, and these are highly valued by foreign collectors. The Satsuma wares commonly known to foreigners are cream-colored articles, finely crackled and elaborately decorated with rich gold enamel.

6. *Seto*. Early 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita, and the Seto kilns which previously produced only earthenwares began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

## THE PERIOD OF MEIJI (1868–1912) & AFTER

### 1. TRANSITION PERIOD TILL 1882

In all other periods transition from one to the other proceeded by gradual steps with an intermediate stage spanning the two, but in the case of the Meiji period the change was so sudden and abrupt, especially as regards art, that it seemed as if there was no connecting link between it and its predecessor. Even in the troubled days of the tottering Tokugawa government the traditional canons of art at least commanded some measure of respect, but with the termination of the seclusion policy they were thrown into utter confusion in consequence of the introduction of the entirely different system of Occidental art. Their aristocratic patrons gone all at once and the people smitten with a craze for anything of Western origin, our artists and artisans were at a loss how to adjust themselves to the new surroundings.

The age of chaos followed and lasted till about 1882. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at a monthly allowance of yen 20, and that his equally famous brother painter, Hashimoto Gaho (d. 1908), had to eke out an existence as a petty draughts-

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man in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better off, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for printed cottons.

Master sculptors, chisellers and others were overtaken by a similar turn of fortune, for in the eyes of the people now dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent on introducing it, objects of art by native master craftsmen were no longer of value. And these objects were literally thrown on the market by ruined samurai who lost all the amortized bonds they had got in lieu of their hereditary feudal pensions in trade and other novel ventures for which they were entirely unqualified. No wonder that in those vandalistic days many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of kakemono was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of *koto* were cut up to use the well-polished paulownia for making braziers.

## 2. PERIOD OF REACTION—from c. 1882 to c. 1896.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from their pernicious delusion. So infatuated were they with things Occidental that, while leaving the native art in utter neglect, they hastened to establish in 1876 the Fine Art Department at the Gov. Engineering Coll., engaging three Italian artists for the three courses of painting, carving and mechanical and decorative drawing. For all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to enlist the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by the late Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that it was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out thorough change in the policy of art education, and it was time that they should. The upshot was that the Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on purely native line was established in 1889. The Imperial Court also took interest in the revival movement, appointed a national treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the

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honorable post of art commissioner, appointing to it a number of master painters, the post being subsequently thrown open to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, as it is believed, upon the benighted field of Japanese art.

The subsequent period down to the present day of the Taisho era beginning with 1912 may be subdivided into two stages. In the earlier one ending about the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5), though marked as before with imitation of Western art, our artists were more discriminative and better able to appreciate its spirit and to care less for its form. They had acquired sufficient attainment to undertake foreign-style works with their own hands. In the later stage their self-confidence further bid them to be more eclectic in adapting Western style to Japanese conditions, and at the same time they were eagerly on the lookout to introduce any novel movement in Europe and America.

### Architecture

A decline of religious architecture on one hand and the rise of public structures are a dominant feature in the new period. Till about 1883 most of the Government offices, schools, etc. built in Western style were undertaken by either foreign engineers or architects. These buildings, to mention some of them, were the former Shimbashi station (1871), British Embassy (1872), German Embassy (1877), General Staff (1879), Foreign Office (1879), Prince Arisugawa's mansion (1882). Most of them are in Renaissance or Gothic style.

From the 2nd period works undertaken by Japanese architects who studied either at home or abroad began to predominate over those by foreign experts. In Tokyo the former erected 16 as against five by the others. Of the 16 the main building of the College of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., by Dr. H. Yamaguchi (1885), the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Dr. Shinya (1889), the Bank of Japan by Dr. Tatsuno (1895) may be mentioned. Of the foreign architects, the late Dr. Conder is best known. The Nicolai Church (1891) was built by a Russian; the Admiralty (1894), by Dr. Conder. The erection of native-style buildings, viz., the Nara Prefectural Office (1895) by Dr. Nagano, the Daikyokuden Hall, Kyoto, by Messrs. Kiko and Ito (1895), and the Amida Hall, East Hongan-ji, Kyoto (1895) may be taken as a sign of the growing revival of native art, for it should be added, a chair for it was first created in the Imp. University in 1889. From about 1897 on, by which time graduates from the course of Architecture of the Imp. Engineering College had numbered over forty, almost all the important foreign style buildings were the work of our architects who had acquired sufficient self-confidence from experience and study. A list is given below;—Tokyo Chamber of Commerce by the late Dr. Tsumagi (in 1899); the Mitsui Bank, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1902); the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Tsumagi (1904); Akasaka Palace, the late Dr. Katayama (1907); Communication Department, Messrs. Yoshii and Uchida (1909); Imperial Theatre, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1911); Manseibashi Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1912); Tokyo Central Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1914); Kogyo Club, Dr. Yokogawa (1920); Meiji Shrine, Prof. Dr. C. Ito (1920); Mitsukoshi Department Store, Dr. Yokogawa (1921).

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The Meiji Shrine is an interesting structure for this later time, i being in a *nagare-tsukuri* style of the Heian period, or about one thous and years ago, and a strictly wooden Shinto construction as adapted t modern requirements. About ten Shinto or Buddhistic structures hav been designed by the same Professor and others in various parts of th Empire. The practice has lately appeared of engaging foreign, mostly American, experts of the so-called Fuller style, to erect big piles in a comparatively short time, but it may be said that on the whole Japan is steadily emerging from the imitation stage as regards the construc tion of European style buildings.

## Sculpture

This is relatively the most backward of the three forms of ar reviewed here. The course of sculpture established in 1876 in the Fine Art Department of the Gov. Engineering College by engaging an Italian sculptor, Sig. Ragusa, was shut in 1882 from lack of students, but in 1889, with the creation of the present Fine Art Academy, the course this time native carving, was revived, and to this the Western style was added not many years after. It was not from want of sculptors of merit that the art failed to make any mark, for in Profs. Kano Natsuo (1827-98) Kagawa Katsuhiro, Prof. Unno Shomin, all of the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan had glyptic artists of no mean power, but it was because public patronage, with the decline of Buddhism with no new demand appearing to take its place, was not yet sufficient to encourage its growth. Profs. K. Takeuchi and K. Takamura, originally Buddhist carvers, taught wood-carving in the Art Academy. Of Ragusa's pupils only two, B. Fujita and U. Okuma, have attained to some renown.

Metal-carving as an applied art soon recovered its activity in a new direction, for in the production of vases and other hall decorations the glyptic artists found wider field of employment than making sword decorations, as described below in some detail.

From the 3rd period dating from 1904 the development attained by our sculptors has been rather striking, especially since the opening of the Government art exhibition in 1907, and we have now a pretty large number of men who occupy front rank in this art. These are Yonehara Unkai, Asakura Fumio, Tatehata Taimu, Yamazaki Cho-un Kitamura Shikai, Ogihara Moriye, Fujii Koyu, Hiragushi Denchu. Profs Takamura and Shinkai who are their seniors were elected members of the Imperial Art Academy organized in 1919, and are therefore Nestors in this field. It may be remarked that the custom of erecting bronze statues of illustrious persons has made its appearance, but as works of art none of them have achieved any great success.

## Painting

So far as the schools of painting existing in the pre-Restoration period are concerned, there are not wanting more or less representative painters who survived the dark days following the great political and

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social upheaval occasioned by the abolition of feudalism. For the Tosa school we had Kawasaki Chitora and Kawanobe Mitate, and their pupils Kobori Tomone and Murata Tanryu. The latest addition is Matsuoka Eikyu who is trying to revive the Yamatoye-style.

The Kano school was well represented by Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho, pupils of the Kobikicho Branch of the Kano hierarchy mentioned before, and by such prominent pupils of Gaho as Terazaki Kogyo, Shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, etc. Kogyo and his brother-pupils, however have developed, under the influence of European painting, new features distinct from the traditional style.

The Maruyama school had Nakajima Raisho, pupil of Ozui, son of Okyo; Kawabata Gyokusho who studied under Raisho; Suzuki Hyakunen underOnishi Chinnen; Suzuki Shonen and Imao Keinen under Hyakunen.

The Shijo school was represented by Shiokawa Bunrin, pupil of Okamura Toyohiko; Shioba Bumpo, Kono Bairei and Nomura Bunkyo, pupils of Bunrin; Kikuchi Hobun, Takeuchi Seiho, Kamimura Shoen pupil of Bairei.

What distinguishes this school from others is that it counts among contemporary painters several followers who by adapting their style to the new times are displaying great activity.

The Ukiyoye school had Kuniyoshi, Yoshitoshi, Toshikata, and the contemporary painter Kaburaki Kiyokata (pupil of Toshikata), but the style that was in vogue in the pre-Restoration days has no longer any worthy representative.

Though the Korin school produced no artist worth mentioning after the death of Kiichi, its influence so far as regards decorative effect was plainly visible till only a short time ago.

The Chinese school was well represented, notable workers being Chokunyu, Hirano Gagaku, and Kodama Kwatei, pupils of Chikuden; Noguchi Yukoku, of Chinzan; Taniguchi Aizan, of Takaku Aigai; Noguchi Shokei and Inose Tonei, (whose "One Thousand Carps" has been reproduced in a later edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica), pupils of Hine Taizan; Taki Kwatei and Kawamura Ukoku, of Ishizaki Yushi.

Buncho school had Araki Kampo and his pupils Satake Eisai and Eiko.

### Influence of Western Painting

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment offered by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) and his contemporary Goshun are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art

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was centred on the same problem. The establishment of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy by the Government in 1889, itself a memorable incident in the history of Japanese art, simply served to foster the Europeanizing inclination, for the President, himself, the late Mr. Kakuzo Okakura (d. 1917) who was a great critic and a man of wide parts, and the two greatest professors in painting, Hogai and Gaho, were in favor of the new movement. The two masters themselves set the example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while Gaho carried the innovation a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried away by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The success of this movement has so far been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with Occidental, this has been a failure.

Meanwhile the policy of the Department of Education had swung round in favor of reaction, and Mr. Okakura and the progressive professors had to resign. This occurred in 1898. The secessionists, including the master-painter Gaho, for Hogai was no more, at once started the Nippon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute), boldly raising the banner of "New Japanese Painting." The audacious step they took hastened the evolution of a new style, though it took ten years or so before the secessionists succeeded in overcoming the public prejudice to their new method which was at first freely criticised as "nouveau". They included some of the foremost middle-aged master-painters of the time, as Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan and Hishida Shunso the last who was the most original of all, dying prematurely in 1912 at the age of 38. One thing that is prominent about the works of these "rebels" is that their idealism and romanticism have apparently lost much of their original crudity and the air of eclecticism is becoming more and more manifest, especially among the artists of Japanese painting, the main strength of Inten (for short) exhibition, by which name their annual display is known.

By the time the Government Art Exhibition Bunten (for short) conducted by the Department of Education was opened in 1907 the romantic movement had so far gained public appreciation that the Government was obliged to appoint several of the Bijutsu-in members to the hanging committee. The conflict of views between the progressive and conservative elements, however, continued for some while to annoy the authorities in the yearly appointment of the hanging committee, causing the resignation of the Bijutsu-in men from the committee and the discontinuation of their friends to send their works to the Exhibition.

To review the movement of Japanese pictorial art measured by the annual display of the Bunten in the 3rd exhibition (1909) the two works that attracted most attention were Hishida Shunsho's "Fallen

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Leaves" and Prof. Terasaki Kogyo's (of Gov. Academy) "Four Valley Scenes". The former was highly realistic and also decorative in composition, and the latter also realistic but in a style quite new in landscape painting. They did much to popularize the romantic movement. The continued trouble between the progressive and conservative schools obliged the authorities to display the two in separate quarters, and it is significant that while the exhibits in the conservative gallery had none deserving notice and official recognition, those in the other were uncommonly excellent, among them being Yasuda Yukihiko's (Bijutsu-in painter) "Meditation Hall", Imamura Shiko's (do., died 1920) "Eight Views of Omi," and Bakusen's (Kyoto painter) "Island Women".

Yukihiko's work was unique as he treated a historical subject realistically and used light shady coloring, while Shiko adopted a novel composition and technique, using strong colors. Bakusen also painted in a way quite distinct from the traditional Japanese style in composition, coloring and technique, his production approaching much to oil painting. As pioneer-works of new attempts that won public appreciation the six works mentioned above are memorable. Takeuchi Seiho (member Imperial Academy) showed his versatility in his "A New Model Girl about to Pose" exhibited in the 1913 gallery, such motif being unknown in pure Japanese painting. The expression of the eyes and the drapery were masterly in execution. The 8th exhibition (1914) will be associated with Hashimoto Kansetsu's "South Seas Island" Bakusen's "Sea Women," Mayeda Seison's "Tropics," and Hirafuku Hyakusui's "Turkey".

All these were marked by a striking departure from the usual style in coloring, technique, and other details. In the succeeding four exhibitions, for the Bunten was superseded by the Tei-ten (see p. 344) in 1918, the works that attracted the most public attention Were those exhibited by Kikuchi Keigetsu, Mrs. Kamimura Shoen, Matsuoka Eikyu, Kaburaki Kiyokata, to mention the names of those painters not mentioned before, for Kogyo, Kansetsu, Hyakusui continued to produce works showing greater endeavors to bring the native and European styles into some form of harmony.

Meanwhile the Bijutsu-in group had cut their connection with the Government exhibition and gave their own display, and though the number of exhibits was smaller and the field limited they counted relatively a larger number of painters of recognized talent. Taikan and Kanzan were at first the guiding spirits of the group but later this position seems to have passed to younger painters such as Kimura Buzan, Yasuda Yukihiko, Kobayashi Kokei, Kosugi Misei, etc., while Mayeda Seison, Kawabata Ryushi, and a few others have suddenly sprung into fame.

Western Painting Section was once led by Kosugi Misei, but he has since changed his role and is steadily rising in popularity as a painter of native style pictures, so that this honor is now shared in common by Kurata Hakuyo, Hasegawa Noboru, and Morita Tsunetomo. In the Sculpture Section Hirakushi Denchu, Fujii Yuko and Naito Shin stand in the forefront.

**Kyoto painters.**—Kyoto painters, generally more conservative

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than their brother draughtsmen in Tokyo, have by no means been insensible to the new spirit of the times. When in 1907 the Municipal Painting Institute was started, its Professors, Takeuchi Seiho, Kikuchi Hobun, and Yamamoto Bunkyo freely introduced European methods in teaching the students. By 1918 the movement had firmly taken root; in that year such rising painters of fame as Bakusen (mentioned before), Sakakibara Shiho, Ono Chikkyo and a few others deserted the Government exhibition and created their own little society known as Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai. Their exhibitions show that they are prepared to go even further in the new movement than the crafstmen in Tokyo. Most of the painters in this group visited Europe in 1922.

**Conservative school.**—The conservative or classical school, though now relegated to a position of secondary importance both in number and merit of production, still presents a respectable front, for the list is pretty well filled by veteran draughtsmen of recognized power. These are Tomioka Tessai, Kobori Tomone, Kawai Gyokudo, Takeuchi Seiho, Yamamoto Shunkyo, Imao Keinen, Matsumoto Fuko, i.e. all members of the Imperial Academy.

In lineage Tomioka is of the Southern Chinese school, Kobori of Tosa, Kawai of Shijo-Kano, Takeuchi of Shijo, Yamamoto and Imao of Okyo, and Matsumoto of Yosai. Of these Kawai, Yamamoto and Takeuchi are still busy, and they do not disdain to adapt themselves to the times, especially the last whose versatility is wonderful. Of classic painters occupying perhaps a little lower level are Komuro Suiun (Southern), Ikeda Keisen (Southern), Matsubayashi Keigetsu (Southern), Tanaka Raisho ((Southern), Yamada Kaido (Southern). Kamimura Shoen as a lady painter of beautiful women stands alone, and comes of Shijo school. But the great question is will these find successors who are willing to keep up the tradition of the classic style.

## Western Painting

**Pioneers.**—Though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Japanese painters who lived in the middle of the Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Togai (d. 1881) who was a professor of the Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1891), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. He took many Japanese students of Western painting and initiated them into the technique of the art. Among his pupils may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui, and the former had the honor of sketching from life a portrait of Emperor Meiji in 1873, a rare distinction in those days.

The short-lived Art Department (1876-1882) affiliated to the Gov. Engineering College in Tokyo with Italian instructors in charge did not contribute much in promoting the diffusion of this art, for it was

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tended by only a small number of students who moreover rebelled against eir teachers. The only graduate who afterward won fame as a paint- and more especially as a teacher was the late Prof. Koyama Shotaro, ho kept his atelier after the close of the Department. Fortunately there ere about that time three or four Japanese painters of Western style ho came back from their study abroad, these being Kunisawa Shin- ro (d. 1877) who returned in 1873 from England where he studied der John Wilcomb, Kawamura Kiyo-o who learned at the Academy Venice from 1871 to '86, Harada Naojiro (d. 1899) who was in Gabriel ack's atelier from 1834 to '83, and Yamamoto Hosui who was under rome in the Academy of Paris from 1878 to 1887. All these young estern painters of Japan took under them a number of students.

Wada Sanzo, Miyake Katsumi, Oshita Tojiro, all well-known mes at present studied at Harada's atelier, while among Kunisawa's pils there was the late Prof. C. Asai (d. 1907) who was ordered to int on the walls of the Akasaka palace. Another pioneer painter ho came home from study abroad was H. Matsuoka who graduated om the Academy of Rome in 1887.

**Romanticism.**—The restoration of the Western painting course with he creation of the Tokyo Art Academy in 1889 of course considerably ncouraged the study of this exotic art, while the return of Mr. (now ad Vis.) Kuroda Kiyoteru in 1893 after studying under Collin at Paris, nd of Messrs. Kume Sei-ichiro and Iwamura Toru about the same ime also from Paris, also gave great animation to the progress of this tyle of painting. They with the support of graduates from the Gov. rt Academy organized in 1896 the Hakuba-kai, a society comparable o the Bijutsu-in for Japanese painting in its romantic ideal, for the ihiji Bijutsu Kai organized by Prof. Koyama Shotaro of the Gov. Art cademy and his friends in 1888 was conservative in principle and ractice. This latter disappeared not long after and as if to take its lace Messrs. Nakamura Fusetsu, Yoshida Hiroshi, Mitsuya Kunishiro, akagawa Hachiro (all these studied in America) and others formed ne Taiheiyo Gakai, and these two, before the advent of the Gov. Art xhibition, opened their own gallery.

**Western Painting at the Bunten.**—The history of western ainting at the Bunten (see p. 545 the J. Y. B. 1921-22 Edition) is, enerally speaking, singularly uneventful, due perhaps to the fact that ost of the artistic members of the hanging committee as well as other ainters of this line share in common the Impressionist features.

**Position of Western Style Painters.**—Opinions may differ as o whether Western painting has been really acclimatized in Japan, ut nobody will gainsay that for bread-earning purpose the exotic art s still a poor staff to rely on. Until the mode of living in Japan be- omes more cosmopolitan, a contingency which foreigners strongly eprecate, a European style painter of Japan must be contented with r smaller compensation for his elaborate work than his brother raftsman of the native style gets for a picture dashed off in less han a tenth of the time. The employment open to those of the former lass in schools as drawing-masters, in portrait-painting, illustrations, c. of magazines offers even a harder lot. And yet the ranks of tudents of Western painting, whether at the Art Academies in Tokyo

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and Kyoto or at private ateliers, are increasing in much larger numbers than is the old school, partly because these new applicants are repelled by the necessarily unsystematic method of teaching of painting masters of the native style, and also because the charm of novelty is irresistible to their unsophisticated minds. A course in Western style is also considered to afford an excellent training to young students. What is significant in this connection is that though European style painters very often pass over to the indigenous school of painting, as witness Kosugi Misei and Kawabate Ryushi who have blossomed forth as popular painters of native style after deserting the European, the reverse is seldom heard of.

Those painters who have been appointed members of the Government Hanging Committee since 1907 are 22 and these may practically be considered as contemporary painters of Western school who occupy the first rank. Out of 22 four, i.e. Kuroda, Nakamura, Okada and E. Wada have been elected members of the Imperial Academy, the highest honor open to Japanese artists.

## DESIGNS

### *From the Early Days of Meiji to the Russo-Japanese War*

The tide of Western civilization which flooded over our shores after the Restoration of Meiji attained its high water mark about 1887. But this did not much affect patterns for women's dresses. Most of the designs were symbolical and represented felicitous objects, as pine-trees, plum-trees and bamboos, or cranes. All were done in a sombre, realistic manner, and seldom exceeded the height of about 1.5 feet at the skirt.

### *The Genroku (1688–1704) Designs in 1905–06*

With the elevation of our national prestige after the war with Russia, our people naturally took a fancy to things symbolic of grandeur and gorgeousness in composing their designs. What was called the *Genroku* design came into vogue, and *Genroku* sleeves and *Genroku* style of doing women's hair were the rage. Even the so-called *Genroku* dance very much enlivened the gay society at one time. People were then in such a mood that the sumptuous fashion, that marked the administration of the 5th Shogun Tsunayoshi strongly appealed to their fancy and they eagerly copied the ostentatious manners and customs seen in the streets of Yedo more than two centuries before.

### *Momoyama Style and Korin Designs*

Next the *Momoyama* style came into fashion but was soon superseded by the Korin designs named after the great decorative painter Ogata Korin.

Though much different from the *Genroku* designs in motif, the effect aimed at was none the less gorgeous. It was about 1908 that the revival of this style of designs took place.

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### *Yushoku Designs*

Both the *Genroku* and *Korin* designs have much in common as regards general appearance and in origin and were principally intended to cater to popular taste. In 1910 and 1911 a reaction came and they were followed by the classic style known as *Yushoku* designs based on the patterns and marks shown on the official costumes of courtiers and others in the Fujiwara era. Aristocratic in origin and use they look elegant and dignified.

It was as if the *Yushoku* were intended to prepare the people for the stern repression of what is gay and ostentatious in designs, called for by the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. Out of deference to the Imperial mourning and to show their heartfelt sorrow for the passing of the great sovereign whom they profoundly revered, they chose designs that were subdued and plain in colors and composition.

### *Exotic and Coronation Designs*

The expiry of the period of national mourning was signalized by the return of *Genroku* and *Korin* styles, but only for a short while. The turn that came next is interesting, as it signifies the enlargement of the mental horizon of our designers. They attempted for the first time to enrich their repertories with the help of exotic patterns, that is to say, by the introduction of seccession style that had first appeared in Austria and also flourished in Germany, and these were much in evidence in the year of the coronation of the reigning sovereign. Gorgeous colors and patterns symbolizing felicity were principal features.

### *Subsequent Changes*

The Coronation designs were, however, a passing phenomenon, and as the popular sentiment of joy over the auspicious occurrence subsided, the elegant and delicate style of the Tosa school in painting was given preference, to be followed next by more delicate patterns resembling *makiye* figures.

From about 1918 taste demanded a change of an opposite character. Grandeur was now the predominating mark in popular designs in which both European and Oriental styles were used side by side. Patterns after Western flowers were now most in demand in the former, and this novelty still holds the field. One thing that is noticeable about the later changes is that the shading off of hues is conspicuous in designs for ladies' garments, they being shown higher up on the skirt, even up to the shoulder, in utter disregard of the rules of symmetry and convention. It must be remembered that for Japanese designers the only determining factor for devising new designs is the dictates of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest play, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists.

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## Applied Arts

There were not wanting in the later days of the previous era craftsmen of no common talent, but most of these master artisans ended their careers in obscurity before order had been restored and a new era of sanity and discriminative appreciation in objects of taste and decoration began to dawn. Among the artisans who lived in the unfortunate period of transition were Goto Ichijo (1790-1876) for metal-work, Nakayama Komin (d. 1870) for lacquer-work, Miura Kenya for pottery, to mention only a representative worker in each line. The first as mentioned before, succeeded in reviving the classic style of the Goto family with some modification; Komin was noted for elaborate finish and nice workmanship, being celebrated for imitating antique wares, while Kenya, who learned the art from the celebrated Ogata Kenzan, was considered in the middle of the 19th century as the greatest potter of the time. It was after his death that his merit was appreciated. However better days were in store for workers in applied arts, and in changed circumstances they were more than compensated for what they had lost, in patronage and in educational facilities.

**Metal Work.**—In place of making *tsuba* and other sword-decorations, our metal artists and craftsmen carve now on vases, censers, statuettes and diverse sorts of hall decorations intended for larger consumers, both native and foreign, than the *daimyo* and *samurai*. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education, too, constitutes a powerful factor in promoting a greater improvement of the art. This improvement will be apparent when works produced before the Meiji are placed side by side with those of later production. The wares coming under the former present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness. Of the four divisions of metal-work, i.e. casting, chiselling, hammering and inlaying, the first has the largest guild of all metal-workers, among whom the names of the late Prof. Okazaki Sessei (d. 1921) of the Gov. Art Academy, Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1919) both casters to the Imp. Court, Prof. Katori Shujitsu of the Art Academy from which he graduated in 1897, and Oshima Jo-un, the last reputed as the greatest living master of wax-modelling. He produces hall-decorations. Okazaki cast a number of bronze statues, Suzuki produced eagles, dragons, etc. in silver, while Prof. Katori is at home in classical designs.

Interesting to state, the public recognition of the modeller's position as being at least equal to that of the caster dates from the time of the Paris Exposition held in 1900 when a highly finished statuette sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei was refused admission to the art gallery on the ground that it was an applied art object. For the first time the demarkation separating pure from applied art as regards casting was brought home to the minds of our artists, and the modeller was allowed to emerge from obscurity. It should be remembered that in the eyes of Japanese a rough work taken out of the mould was, as still largely so even today, an incomplete piece requiring finishing touches of a caster, who claimed all the honor for any merit possessed by the article. An ambitious modeller was driven, in these circumstances, to turn a caster at the earliest opportunity.

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For chiselling the list includes Kano Natsuo, mentioned before, his pupil Kagawa Katsuhiro and Unno Shomin (d. 1915) and his son Unno Risei (d. 1919), all of them Profs. at the Govt. Art Academy, and Tsukada Hideaki. The elder Unno, formerly a sword-decorator to the Lord of Mito, was noted for his human figures; the younger, besides working on medals and decorations, produced decorative objects; Kagawa chiselled flowers, birds and landscapes, while Tsukada loved to work on a larger field, i.e. iron or copper plaques.

**Hammer-Work.**—The Profs. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko, cousins and Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy, stand high as figure-hammerers. Kurokawa Eisho was prominent in hollow articles, while Yamada beat animals out of iron, a feat unparalleled not only in modern time but even in the old. Inlaying has several different styles and about the time of the Restoration Takaoka city, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this kind of work. Kajima Ippu (d. 1900), Kurokawa Eisho (mentioned before) and Suzuki Gensuke who died about ten years age produced flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and similar articles worked out in exquisite style.

## Ceramics

First the imitation of old Chinese and Japanese masterpieces and next the production of wares for foreign patrons are the outstanding features in Japanese ceramic art during the period of about half a century extending to the present dar. The imitation was extensively practised from about the latter part of the Tokugawa period to supply the demand of votaries of the tea-cult and connoisseurs in general, and most of the master-potters of the time had to stoop to play this humiliating part. Such were Seifu Yohei the First and the Second, Miyagawa Kozan (d. 1920) Suwa Sozan (d. 1922), all potters to the Court, and some others. The opening of kilns at Nagoya, Kyoto, Mino and Kaga for producing export wares between 20 and 40 years ago is a new innovation, chiefly as an industry.

With Satsuma, Arita and Kutani degenerating in the art of producing high class objects, Kyoto has practically monopolized the field during the fifty years under review, and it was in Kyoto that Yohei, Miura Chikusen (d. 1918), Takahashi Dohachi (d. 1915) Shimizu Rokubei, Ito Tozan (potter to the court), have flourished or still do. Kozan, who had his kiln at Yokohama, now kept up by his son Hanzan, originally came from the same place, and Sozan of course stood high among Kyoto potters. The present Seifu Yohei has succeeded his father (d. 1860) both in name and profession, but is reputed to excel his predecessor in technical and artistic skill. His celadon and monochromes of reddish hue are delightful specimens of art, as also his reproductions of old Chinese masterpieces. Dohachi and Rokubei are said to fall below their predecessors in ability. Chikusen produced soft wares of the Cochin-China style.

Tozan, who has his kiln at Awadaguchi, is admitted to be an artist of great calibre with high creative power. His faience in seven colors has won universal admiration. Sozan produced such exquisite reproductions of old China that very often they were sent to Peking

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by unscrupulous merchants to be sold there as genuine, and it is said that he was now and then amused and annoyed to have his reproduced celadons submitted to his critical examination by ingenuous Japanese who had paid high prices for their "finds" in the Chinese capital. It was not long before he began producing his celadons in his own name and they were highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

Kozan, whose wares were known under the name of Makuzu-yaki, was at first a great imitator of old Chinese masterpieces but his "imitations" were more in name than in reality, for they invariably bore marks of his own originality stamped upon them. A ceramist of wonderful versatility, he was equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes.

Awada-yaki has practically superseded Satuma-yaki which it closely resembles in quality and design, being, however, cheaper. The predecessor of the living potter Kinkozan Sobei who was for somewhile engaged by the Prince of Satsuma started this imitation Satsuma.

**"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).**—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto Namikawa Yukiye, both first class artists in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several, of whom Ando Jubei, Hattori Tadasaburo, and Ota Jinnemon are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed between Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonnéless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*), in which the wires were eradicated by the action of sulphuric acid. The next new departure was translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of a silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made is the production of reddish monochrome in 1904 by Ota by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to this discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size that may be desired. The *moriage* ("piled") style originated by Hattori is also a new process.

## Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1891) and his pupils Uematsu Hobi and Ikeda Taishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it a point to slavishly to follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904–5 war. Since then they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. Among prominent artists are Kawanobu Itcho (d. 1910), once a Prof. at

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the Govt. Art Academy and Akazuka Jitoku who is well grounded in painting

### Textile Fabrics

It was in the time of Hideyoshi that the art of weaving and dyeing made notable progress, under the tutelage of some Chinese artisans who came to Sakai near Osaka, a regular port of call for Chinese junks in those days. Figured silk fabrics, light and heavy, were thus introduced, the initiated being mostly weavers and dyers of Kyoto. Hideyoshi caused these men to live at Nishijin, Kyoto, so that its fame for costly textiles dates from this period. From that time till the beginning of the Meiji era weaving and dyeing and embroidery made a marked development in response to the more refined taste resulting from the growing prosperity and the higher standard of living. The gorgeous manners of the Momoyama period and the indulgent habits of the Genroku era called into existence stuffs of diverse quality and designs. It was then that *yuzen* (printed-decorations) and *some-ye* (pictorial printing) and various styles of embroidered stuffs were originated. For the development of the heavy embroidered stuff the custom of Japanese ladies of wearing the *obi* was mainly responsible, as it is still today, though since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, tapestry, table-cloths or bed spreads for foreign or home consumption represent no small quantity of the total output of heavy stuffs turned out by our weavers. The art of embroidery especially has seen a radical change since the Restoration, for besides small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental woven wrapper) used from former times, embroidered *byobu* (folding screens), fire-screens, wall-decorations, all for foreign patrons, are now produced, embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto being really things of delight. These experts are specialists, some being strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and so on. In some cases, owing to the lustre of the silk yarns used, the reproduced figures look more faithful to life than the original designs furnished by the painters. The notable names in the special line of textile fabrics are Kawashima Jimbei. Date Yasuke (both weavers to the Court), Sugawara Naonosuke, Tatsumura Heizo, and Nishimura Sobei (for dyeing). Kawashima (d. 1910), Nishijin weaver, chiefly produced brocade and the *tsuzure-nishiki*, the latter to rival Gobelins. Date (d. 1892), also Nishijin, studied old fabrics of China, India and Italy and revived the fame of Nishijin for heavy stuffs; Sugawara, a self-made man, embroidered a reproduction of the celebrated masterpiece of Kano Hogai, the "Goddess of Mercy"; Tatsumura attempted with success to produce the effect of wood-carving, pearl-inlaying, etc. with embroidery, and is also a deep student of old fabrics. Nishimura is unrivalled for printed-decorations.

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## COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely superseded by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate by the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the *Kokka* in 1899 and then by the *Shimbi Taikan* which was created in 1899.

**"Nishikiye."**—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance in which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left their fascinating productions, has been driven from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; the great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japanese war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its business, for actor's pictures one of the most important *nishikiye* subjects formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed into the hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

**Revival.**—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due to the Kokka-sha and Shimbi-shoin, which are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors.

Engraving and printing as applied for producing such high grade works as the albums in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the engraver but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction.

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The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is, color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishikiye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikan* and *Kokka* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing.

**Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.**—The great popularity of old *ukiyoye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country. The price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should be on their guard.

**Kinds of Prints.**—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black-and-white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban-nishikiye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *koso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series, and also three sheet series and only one sheet), old illustrated books, etc.

## Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found its way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is in the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Baron T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, etc., stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with proceeds totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only those with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919 sales in Tokyo alone, totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Konoye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,010,000. Among the notable sales were Gei-ami's paysage at ¥310,000 *Kotaka-guruma-no-tebako* (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shubun's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial master-pieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and

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Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic *kakemono* by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Ryogoku, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

**Museums.**—The three important museums that exist in Japan are all under the control of the Household Department, they being at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. In respect of objects of art, the Hyokei-kan in the compound of the Tokyo Museum is most important, it being specially intended as a gallery for displaying old masterpieces belonging to the Court and collectors of note. The Hyokei-kan was built by Tokyo citizens in commemoration of the wedding of the reigning Emperor and Empress.

**"Teikoku Bijutsu-in" or the Imperial Academy.**—Created in Sept. 1919 it corresponds to the British Royal Academy of Art. This highest seat of art in Japan consists of one president and not more than fifteen members, all nominated by the Government. The present incumbents are:—

President, Kuroda Kiyoteru; Members: Kawai Gyokudo, Kobori Tomone, Matsumoto Fuko, Imao Keinen, Takeuchi Seiho, Tomioka Tessai, Yamamoto Shunkyo, Nakamura Fusetsu, Okada Saburosuke, Wada Eisaku, Shinkai Taketaro, Takamura Koun.

**"Teiten" or the "National Art Exhibition."**—Apart from the exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists in Tokyo and Kyoto, a national art exhibition, or **Bunten** as it was popularly called (vid. p. 193 the J. Y. B. 1919 edition), was held under the auspices of the Dept. of Education every Autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of this kind in Japan. With the creation of the **Teikoku Bijutsuin** (Imperial Academy) in Sept 1919 the exhibition popularly renamed Teiten has come under the wing of the new institution. The exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee whose members are recommended in equal part by the institution and the Education Minister. There are no prizes and those works judged to possess merit are singled out as "Special Choices," while others of greatest distinction are given a higher honor known as "Recommended" a recipient of which is privileged to display his works unexamined by the Hanging Committee. The exhibits submitted to the 4th (1922) exhibition were as follows:—

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| No. of works submitted | | | No. of exhibits selected | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J.P. | W.P. | S. | J.P. | W.P. | S. |
| 3,139 | 1,825 | 235 | 146 | 98 | 71 |

Besides there were some exhibits without examination, including those of present and former members of the hanging committee.

*N.B.*—J.P. Japanese painting; W.P. Western painting; S. Sculpture.

The "Recommended" at the 4th Exhibition were as follows;

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Ishii Rinkyo, Domoto Insho, Yazawa Gengetsu, Fukuda Heihachiro.
2. **Western Painting,**—Fujita Tsugiji.
3. **Sculpture,**—Okuni Teizo.

Recipients of the "Special Choice" honors:—

1. **Japanese Painting,**—Yoshida Shuko, Yoshimura Tadao, Negami Tomiji, Nakamura Daizaburo, Mizuta Kenzan.
2. **Western Painting,**—Kawai Seiichi, Ataka Yasugoro, Takama Soshichi, Yuzuki Kyuta, Koshiba Kinji, Toyama Goro, Yoshida Ho. Arai Kan, Moriwaki Chu, Shimizu Yoshio.
3. **Sculpture,**—Sasaki Taiju, Yoshida Hisatsugu, Ando Teru, Minami Kanji, Kawasaki Shigeo.

**Private Galleries.**—Among these that of the "Inten" (Japan Art Institute) started by Yokoyama Taikan and other progressives stands foremost. The 'Nika-kai" is an annual function staged by a section of the Western style painters.

## NATIONAL TREASURE COMMISSION

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Office. The treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,102 in March 1920, consisting of pictures (685), sculptures (1,571), applied art objects (296), swords (153), books, Buddhist texts, etc. (398).

There were besides, 983 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural structures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose. It should be added that the sum granted for preserving an edifice or art object is generally one half the cost required for upkeep or repair.

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### Artists to the Court

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The living artists who enjoy this honor are :—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Tomioka Tessai (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting), Imao Keinen (Painting) Kuroda Kiyoteru (Oil Painting), Shinkai Taketaro (Casting) Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Ito Tozan (Porcelain), Hirata Muneyuki (Hammering), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye), Ogawa Isshin (Photography).

## PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA

(1868-1912)

**Araki,** *Kwampo*, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
**Hashimoto,** *Gaho*, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
**Hirano,** *Gogaku*, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School.
**Hishida,** *Shunso*, 1871-1911, master of a new school.
**Kano,** *Hogai*, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
**Kawabata,** *Gyokusho*, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
**Kawabe,** *Mitate* d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
**Kawamura,** *Oshin*. (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.
**Kawanabe,** *Gyosai*, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.
**Kikuchi,** *Yosai*, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.
**Kishi,** *Chikudo*, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.
**Kodama,** *Kwatei*, d. 1913, a master painter of the Southern school.
**Kono,** *Bairei*, d. 1905, Kyoto painter.
**Kumagae,** *Naohiko*, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.
**Musugi,** *Seikin*, d. 1910, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.
**Mochizuki,** *Gyokusen*, d. 1911, Tosa and Chinese school.
**Mori,** *Kwansai*, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.
**Morikawa,** *Sobun*, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.
**Nakajima,** *Raisho*, d. 1871, Okyo school.
**Nakanishi,** *Shoseki*, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.
**Noguchi,** *Shohin*, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.
**Noguchi,** *Yukoku*, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
**Nomura,** *Bunkyo*, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
**Okuhara,** *Seiko*, d. 1903, lady painter of Southern school.
**Saigo,** *Kogetsu*, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.

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**Shibata, *Zeshin*, d.** 1891, and Makiye artist.
**Shiwokawa, *Bunrin*.** d. 1877, landscapist of Shijo school.
**Suzuki, *Hyakunen*,** d. 1891, master of Okyo style.
**Suzuki, *Shonen*, d.**—Japanese painting.
**Takahashi, *Koko*,** d. 1912, at the age of 36.
**Taki, *Kwatei*,** d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.
**Taniguchi, *Aizan*,** d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.
**Tanomura, *Chokunyu*,** d. 1906, Southern Chinese style.
**Tazaki, *So-un*,** d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.
**Terasaki, *Koqyo*,** d. 1919.
**Watanabe, *Shokwa*,** d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
**Yamamoto, *Baiso*,** d. 1920.
**Yasuda, *Rozan*,** d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

## LIST OF LIVING ARTISTS OF NOTE

The list is exclusive and gives the names of those artists who are members of the Imp. Academy, artists to the Imp. Court, members of the Hanging Committee of the Govt. National Art Exhibition (past or present), or who have been awarded higher recognition at such exhibitions or are otherwise distinguished.

### Japanese Painting

**Arai, *Kwampo*,** b. in '78, Tokyo.
**Araki, *Jippo*,** b. in '72, Tokyo.
**Hashidate, *Shisen*,** b. in 1853, Tokyo.
**Hashimoto, *Kwanseisu*,** b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Hashimoto, *Shuho*,** b. in 1881, Tokyo.
**Hida, *Shuzan*,** b. 1878, Tokyo.
**Hikida, *Hōshō*,** Kyoto.
**Hirafuku, *Hyakusui*,** b. in '77, Tokyo.
**Hirai, *Baisen*,** b. in 1889, Kyoto.
**Hirata, *Shodo*,** b. in 1882, Tokyo.
**Hirezaki, *Eiho*,** Ukiyoye painter, Tokyo.
**Ikeda, *Keisen*,** b. in 1864, Kyoto.
**Ikegami, *Shuho*,** b. in 1979, Nagano.
**Ishizaki, *Koyo*,** Kyoto.
**Kaburaki, *Kiyokata*,** b. in 1876, Tokyo.
**Kamimura, *Shoen*,** lady painter, b. '79, Kyoto.
**Katayama, *Nampu*,** Tokyo.
**Kawabata, *Ryushi*,** b. '86, Tokyo.
**Kawai, *Gyokudo*,** b. in 1872, Aichi.
**Kawakita, *Kaho*,** b. in 1875, Kyoto.

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**Kawamura,** *Manshu*, b. in 1880, Kyoto.
**Kijima,** *Okoku*, b. in 1877, Kyoto.
**Kiikkawa,** *Reika*, b. 1883, Tokyo.
**Kikuchi,** *Keigetsu*, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
**Kimura,** *Buzan*, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Kitano,** *Tsunetomi*, b. in 1880, Osaka.
**Kobayashi,** *Kokei*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Kobori,** *Tomone*, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
**Komura,** *Daiun*, b. in 1883, Kyoto.
**Komuro,** *Suiun*, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
**Kose,** *Shoseki*, b. in 1841, Kyoto.
**Machida,** *Kyokuko*, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
**Matsubayashi,** *Keigetsu*, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
**Matsumoto,** *Fuko*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Matsumura,** *Baiso*, b. in 1884, Kyoto.
**Matsuoka,** *Eikyu*, b. '78, Tokyo.
**Mayeda,** *Seison*, b. 1893, Tokyo.
**Murata,** *Tanryo*, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
**Nagano,** *Sofu*, Tokyo.
**Nishimura,** *Go-un*, Kyoto.
**Nishiyama,** *Suisho*, Kyoto.
**Noda,** *Kyuho*, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
**Ohashi,** *Suiseki*, b. in 1865, Gifu.
**Okakura,** *Shusui*, b. in 1868, Fukui.
**Ono,** *Chikkyo*, b. '89, Kyoto.
**Otake,** *Chikuha*, b. 1877, Tokyo.
**Otake,** *Kokkwan*, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
**Sakakibara,** *Shiho*, b. in 1887, Kyoto.
**Shimomura,** *Kanzan*, b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Shoda,** *Kakuyu*, b. in 1879, Kyoto.
**Takeuchi,** *Seiho*, b. in 1864, Kyoto.
**Tanaka,** *Raisho*, b 1863, Tokyo.
**Tomioka,** *Tessai*, painter to Court, b. 1830, Kyoto.
**Tomita,** *Keisen*, Kyoto.
**Tsubata,** *Michihiko*, 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
**Tsuchida,** *Bakusen*, 3rd prizes, b. 1885, Kyoto.
**Tsuji,** *Kwako*, 2nd (1) & 3rd (3) prizes, b. in 1870, Kyoto.
**Tsutaya,** *Ryuko*, Sp. Choice, b. 1885, Tokyo.
**Watanabe,** *Shotei*, b. in 1849, Tokyo.
**Yamada,** *Kaido*, in 1860, Kyoto.
**Yamada,** *Keichu*, b. in 1863, Tokyo.
**Yamamoto,** *Shunkyo*, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
**Yamamura,** *Kokwa*, in 1878, Tokyo.
**Yamashita,** *Chikusai*, 3rd prize ('13), b. in 1885, Tokyo.

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**Yasuda,** *Yukihiko* 2nd and 3rd prizes, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Yokoyama,** *Taikan*, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Yuki,** *Somei*, b. in 1875, Tokyo.

### Western Painting

**Aoyama,** *Kumaji*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
**Ataka,** *Yasugoro*, b. in '83, Tokyo.
**Fujishima,** *Takeji*, b. in '67, Tokyo.
**Fujita,** *Tsugiji*, Paris.
**Hiraoka,** *Gompachiro*, Tokyo.
**Ishibashi,** *Wakun*, b. in 1868, London.
**Ishii,** *Hakutei*, b. 1882, Tokyo.
**Ishikawa,** *Toraji*, b. 1875, Tokyo.
**Kanayama,** *Heizo*, b. 1888, Tokyo.
**Kanokogi,** *Takeshiro*, Prof., b. in 1874, Kyoto.
**Katada,** *Tokuro*, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
**Kawamura,** *Kiyo-o*, b. in 1850, Tokyo.
**Kitazawa,** *Rakuten*, b. in 1876, caricaturist, Tokyo.
**Kobayashi,** *Mango*, b. in 1870, Tokyo.
**Kondo,** *Koichiro*, b. 1884, Tykyo.
**Kosugi,** *Misei*, b. 1881, Tokyo.
**Kurata,** *Hakuyo*, b. in 1881, Saitama.
**Kuroda,** *Kiyoteru*, Prof., in '66, Tokyo.
**Makino,** *Torao*, b. 1890, Tokyo.
**Masamune,** *Tokusaburo*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Matsui,** *Noboru*, b. in 1852, Tokyo.
**Matsumura,** *Tatsumi*, b. in 1893, Tokyo.
**Matsuoka,** *Hisashi*, b. in 1862, Tokyo.
**Mikami,** *Tomoharu*, Tokyo.
**Minami,** *Kunzo*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Mitsuya,** *Kunishiro*, b. in 1874, Tokyo.
**Miyake,** *Katsumi*, b. in '74, Tokyo.
**Nakahara,** *Kotaro*, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
**Nakamura,** *Fusetsu*, b. in 1867, Tokyo.
**Nakamura,** *Tsune*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Nakazawa,** *Hiromitsu*, b. '74, Tokyo.
**Odera,** *Kenkichi*, b. 1887, Tokyo.
**Okada,** *Saburosuke*, Prof., b. '69, Tokyo.
**Ono,** *Ryutoku*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.
**Sakamoto,** *Shigejiro*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
**Shirataki,** *Ikunosuke*, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
**Takama,** *Soshichi*, b. in 1889, Tokyo.
**Tanabe,** *Itaru*, b. in 1886, Tokyo.

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**Tsuda,** *Seifu*, b. 1880, Tykyo.
**Tsuji,** *Hisashi*, b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Wada,** *Eisaku*, Prof., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Wada,** *Sanzo*, b. 1882, Tokyo.
**Yamamoto,** *Morinosuke*, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
**Yamashita,** *Shintaro*, b. in 1881, Tokyo.
**Yamawaki,** *Nobunari*, b. 1885, Tokyo.
**Yoshida,** *Hiroshi*, b. in 1876, Tokyo.
**Yoshida,** *Saburo*, b. 1889, Tokyo.
**Yuzuki,** *Kyuta*, b. 1885, Tokyo.
**Yuasa,** *Ichiro*, b. in 1868, Gumma.

### Sculpture

**Asakura,** *Fumio*, Prof., b. 1883, Tokyo.
**Fujita,** *Bunzo*, b. in 1861, Tokyo.
**Fujii,** *Koyu*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
**Hata,** *Shokichi*, b. 1882, Toyama.
**Hirakushi,** *Denchu*, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
**Hori,** *Shinji*, b. in 1890, Tokyo.
**Ikeda,** *Yuhachi*, b. 1886, Tokyo.
**Kitamura,** *Seibo*, Rec., b. in 1884, Tokyo.
**Kieamura,** *Shikai*, 3rd prize, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
**Kunikata,** *Tenkai*, b. in 1883, Tokyo.
**Motoyama,** *Hakuun*, b. in 1871, Tokyo.
**Naganuma,** *Shukei*, Prof., b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Naito,** *Shin*, b. in 1882, Shimane.
**Numada,** *Ichiga*, Prof., b. in 1873, Tokyo.
**Okuma,** *Ujihiro*, b. in 1854, Tokyo.
**Okura,** *Uichiro*, b. '81, Tokyo.
**Shinkai,** *Taketaro*, Prof., b. in 1863, Tokyo.
**Shirai,** *Uzan*, b. in 1864, Ehime.
**Takamura,** *Ko-un*, Prof., b. in 1850, Tokyo.
**Takeishi,** *Kozaburo*, b. in 1877, Niigata.
**Takenouchi,** *Kyu-en*, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Tatebata,** *Daimu*, b. in 1882, Tokyo.
**Yonebara,** *Unkai*, Prof., b. in 1869, Tokyo.
**Yoshida,** *Homei*, b. in 1877, Tokyo.
**Yoshida,** *Saburo*, b. 1867, Tokyo.

### Ceramics, Metal-carving, etc.

**Ando,** *Jubei*, shippo-ware, b. in '54, Tokyo.
**Hattori,** *Korin*, b. in 1863, Aichi.
**Hirata,** *Juko*, metal chiselling, b. in 1854, Tokyo.

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**Harikawa,** *Kozan*, ceramist, Kyoto.
**Isoya,** *Kwanzan*, b. in 1878, Osaka.
**Ito,** *Chuta*, Prof., architect, b. in 1867. Tokyo.
**Ito,** *Masami*, metal carver, b. in 1879, Tokyo.
**Ito,** *Tamekichi*, architect, b. in 1864, Tokyo.
**Kameoka,** *Kikusen*, architect, b. in 1864, Tochigi.
**Kawanobe,** *Ippo*, lacquerware, b. in 1880, Tokyo.
**Kato,** *Tomotaro*, ceramist, Tokyo.
**Kinkozan,** *Sobei*, pottery, b. in 1868, Kyoto.
**Kouda,** *Minoru*, Prof., architect., b. in 1879, Tokyo.
**Miyagawa,** *Hanzan*, porcelain, b. in 1859, Yokohama.
**Nakamura,** *Eiyu*, metal carving, b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Nakamura,** *Kitaro*, & lacquer art, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
**Nakamura,** *Shuto*, pottery, b. in 1866, Ishikawa.
**Namikawa,** *Yasuyuki*, cloisonné, b. in 1865, Kyoto.
**Ogawa,** *Kazumasa*, photography, b. in 1860, Tokyo.
**Shiroyama,** *Shosai*, Prof. b. in 1885, Tokyo.
**Sugawara,** *Issai*, embroidery, b. in 1871, Kyoto.
**Tsujimura,** *Shokwa*, b. 1871, Kanagawa.
**Uematsu,** *Hobi*, lacquer art, b. in 1872, Tokyo.
**Unno,** *Shoshu*, metal carving b. 1865, Tokyo.
**Yamasaki,** *Cho-un*, caring b. in 1868, Tokyo.
**Yasui,** *Hochu*, lacquer art, b. in 1857, Tokyo.
**Yokogawa,** *Tamisuke*, architect, Tokyo.

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### Japanese Picture Displays Abroad

At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists of the Bijutsu-in School, including Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan, Kawabata Ryushi, Yamamura Koka, etc, was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Between April 2 and June 30, 1922, about 150 Japanese paintings both of native and Western schools, some pottery, lacquer ware, castings and textile fabrics besides 100 old masterpieces were exhibited at the Salon of the French Academy, as the first attempt of exchange exhibition between Japanese and French objects of arts. Takeuchi Seiho, Yokoyama Taikan (both Japanese painting), Okada Saburo and Wada Eisaku (Western painting) were recommended as members of the *Salon*. In Aug. of the year a number of pictures and carved objects by French artists were exhibited in Tokyo.

### A Picture Gallery in Sight

In April 1921, Mr. Sato, Mayor of Wakamatsu, Fukuoka-ken offered ¥1,000,000 for the construction of a permanent picture gallery so that

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it will not be long before Tokyo will be provided with a modern art gallery of some pretensions, the absence of which has been keenly felt.

## MUSIC

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared side by side on the program of the same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the *gagaku*, or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichheim of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial Household Department, and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called *utai* as an accompaniment to the *no* dance. Originated in the time of the Ashikaga Shogunate more than 500 years ago and a favorite pastime of the *samurai* class in the feudal period, it has lately become less exclusive and is now very popular among all classes of gentlefolks. Many of the lovers of *utai* are so prejudiced in its favor that they disdain to lend a kindly ear to any other form of music. It is a cult for them.

The third is comprehensively called the *zokugaku*, or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic *gagaku* or *utai* and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called *samisen*, which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The *nagauta* is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of *samisen* songs are practically professional and among their performers are *geisha* girls. The *koto*, or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The *shakuhachi*, or bamboo oboe, and *biwa*, or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. Since 1920 foremost violinists of the world such as, Piastro,

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Elman, Zimbalist and Parlow and other great virtuosi, such as Sykora (cello) and Schumann-Heinck (soprano), came over to this country and their exquisite performances were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The impressions made on the minds of young Japanese were especially profound and have aroused a great enthusiasm for Western music among them. There are many enthusiastic young students and critics of music who attempt through newspapers and magazines to enlighten both in theory and history the lovers of Western music. It is significant to record that in 1922 alone 7 or 8 new magazines devoted exclusively to Western music have been started, while on the other hand lectures on the subject are given very frequently at several important centres.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, there being an enormous demand for Victor, Columbia, Cheney and Brunswick records, mostly of highly artistic nature.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement for forming a new national music has been started and is gaining ground. It aims at the reconstruction of old Japanese music on the basis of the Western so as to satisfy the craving of the rising generation in this particular direction. Such talented composers as N. Moto-ori and M. Miyagi are taking a leading part in this movement.

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# CHAPTER XX

## SPORTS

### INTRODCTORY REMARKS

Till only a few years ago sports were generally considered in Japan as a students' pastime for giving relief to their redundant energy, but this fallacious notion no longer holds. Sports are now a part and parcel of the daily life for young people of all classes. However, the public do not yet possess a clear conception as to the distinction between amateur and professional sports, and it is imperative that they should be properly educated to get rid of their ignorance. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the central organ of sports in Japan, has taken upon itself this important task, believing that for the healthy development of sports in Japan the rising generation should be strongly inculcated in the spirit of amateurism and people at large should be taught to treat it with sympathy, if not with enthusiasm.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training school styles are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent.

### 1. NATIONAL SPORTS

For *judo* and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

#### WRESTLING

The *sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the

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great daimyo kept their professional champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or Three services which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called *Makuuo-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually the Wrestlers Association, realize. The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three services* receive from the Association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for the semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so each. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former times as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., *nage* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

| Name | Born in | Weight *kwan* | Height *shaku* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Eastern camp** | | | |
| Tochigiyama (Yokozuna) ... ... ... | 1892 | 33.0 | 5.70 |
| Onishiki (Yokozuna) ... ... ... ... | 1890 | 38.7 | 5.85 |
| Tsunenohana (Ozeki) ... ... ... ... | 1896 | 30.0 | 5.90 |
| Onosato (Sekiwake) .. ... ... ... ... | 1896 | 26.0 | 5.40 |
| Shinonome (Komusubi) .. ... ... ... | 1886 | 28.0 | 5.75 |
| **Western camp** | | | |
| Genjiyama (Ozeki) ... ... ... ... ... | 1890 | 31.0 | 6.10 |

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| Name<br>Western camp | Born in | Weight<br>*kwan* | Height<br>*shaku* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chibagasaki (Ozeki) ... ... ... ... | 1892 | 32.5 | 5.85 |
| Tachihikari (Sekiwake) ... ... ... ... | 1896 | 30.0 | 5.60 |
| Kiyosegawa (Komusubi) ... ... ... | 1892 | 24.0 | 5.75 |
| Akutsugawa (Maegashira) ... ... ... | 1896 | 25.0 | 5.60 |

Professional wrestling has lost much of its popularity of late years owing too often to doubtful practices. On the other hand, amateur wrestling is steadily gaining favour among boys of collegiate or even secondary schools and their champions meet several times a year at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship. Champions of the Osaka Medical College, Waseda University, Meiji University, and Kansai Gakuin have so far distinguished themselves in the ring.

## Horse Riding and Races

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing was popular all over the country, but with the prohibition of *pari mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. The regular race clubs are *Hanshin* at Naruo, *Miyazaki*, *Fujiyedo*, *Matsudo*, *Tokyo* at Meguro and *Nippon* at Yokohama. The last two Clubs are always honoured with presence of the Imperial Princes at their regular meets, and large silver cups from the Imperial Household are given to the winners.

The fastest records at the Negishi Race Course of the Nippon Race Club from 1900 to the spring of 1922 are:—

*All Subscription Australian Races*

| | | | Lbs. | Min. | Sec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aut. '00. | ¾ | M. *Silvertail* ... ... ... ... | 137 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 20 1/10 |
| Spr. '15. | 1 | M. *Virginia* ... ... ... ... | 134 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 43 1/5 |
| Aut. '15. | 1⅛ | M. *Virginia* ... ... ... ... | 118 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 57 4/5 |
| Aut. '15. | 1¼ | M. *Virginia* ... ... ... ... | 147 ... ... ... ... | 2 | 13 |

*N.R.C Subscription Country Bred Griffin Races*

| | | | Lbs. | Min. | Sec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spr. '21. | ¾ | M. *Fuyo* ... ... ... ... | 125 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 19 1/2 |
| Aut. '21. | 1 | M. *Bright Eyes* ... ... ... | 118 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 46 1/5 |

*All Subscription Country-Bred Races*

| | | | Lbs. | Min. | Sec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spr. '17. | 1 | M. *Smart* ... ... ... ... | 120 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 43 2/5 |
| Aut. '21. | 1⅛ | M. *Woodcock* ... ... ... | 111 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 58 |
| Aut. '21. | 1¼ | M. *Woodcock* ... ... ... | 136 ... ... ... ... | 2 | 11 1/5 |
| Spr. '17. | 1½ | M. *Thunder* ... ... ... ... | 107 ... ... ... | 2 | 40 |

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*All Country-Bred Races*

| | | | | Lbs. | | Min. | Sec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spr. '17. 1 | M. *St. Augustine* | ... ... ... | 117 | ... ... ... ... | 1 | 42⅕ |
| Spr. '19. 1⅛ | M. *Latonia* | ... ... ... ... | 119 | ... ... ... ... | 1 | 56 |
| Aut. '25. 1¼ | M. *Petrel* | ... ... ... ... | 140 | ... ... ... ... | 2 | 08⅖ |
| Aut. '18. 1½ | M. *Red Wing* | ... ... ... | 116 | ... ... ... ... | 2 | 38⅕ |

### Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. In the summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

**Speed swimming.**—The only institutions that are provided with an artificial pool are the Y. M. C. A. at Kanda, Tokyo (indoor) and the Ibaraki Middle School in Osaka (outdoor). The defeat of Japanese champions at the 5th Far Eastern Olympic Games by the Filippinos by 21 points to 20, the difference of 2 inches in the final 200 yd. relay, roused the spirit of emulation in lovers of this sport throughout the country, giving rise to active swimming contests at various centres and the establishment of new records. Chief events during 1922 are given below.

**The Seventh National Swimming Championship Contests.**—In the fancy diving and plunge for distance contest held in Sept. at the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. pool, and the final speed contest on the 17th at the Tama River pool near Tokyo, the following results were obtained.

Fancy diving.....1st place, T. Nagamoto (8 points); 2nd place, S. Okabe (9 points); 3rd place, T. Matsuo (9 points).

Plunge for distance.....1st winner, M. Matsuo 15.1 metres, new record); 2nd winner, N. Takizawa.

### Speed Swimming

| Distance | 1st | Time m. s. |
|---|---|---|
| 50 m. free style ... ... ... ... | G. Kodaka | 30.4 |
| 100 m. „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Tanaka | 1.9.4 |
| 200 m. „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | K. Isobe | 2-46.6 |
| 400 m. „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | Y. Hasashi | 67.2 |

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| Distance | 1st | Time m. s. |
|---|---|---|
| 800 m. free style ... ... ... ... | Y. Hayashi | 1-35.8 |
| 1,500 m. „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | „ „ | 25-34.2 |
| 100 m. back stroke ... ... ... ... | O. Uyeda | 1-25.4 |
| 200 m. breast „ ... ... ... ... | I. Sakakura | 3-23.6 |
| 200 m. relay „ ... ... ... ... | Ibaraki Mid. Sch. | 23.0 |
| 800 m. „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ „ „ | 11-34.4 |

**2nd Inter-collegiate Swimming Contest.**—Held at the Tama River pool in Sept. and 1. participated in by 10 schools and universities. Waseda Univ. swimmers secured Dr. S. Kishi's Championship Banner. The following are the points obtained by the participants :—

| | 50m. | 100m. | 200m. | 400m. | 800m. | 100m. back | 200m. breast | 400m. relay | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waseda Univ. ... | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | 6 | 32 |
| Meiji „ ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 8 | 23 |

Scores of Rikkyo and other six school champions were far poorer.

**Tokyo Y. M. C. A. Indoor Pool Championship Contest.**—Newly started in 1922 and held Nov. 21-23. the new records by senior swimmers were :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 220 yds. breast stroke ... | H. Fujimoto | 3-15.6 | New record |
| 160 „ relay ... ... ... | Saito, Hori, Miyahata, Komiya | 1-24.4 | „ „ |
| Plunge for dist. ... ... | N. Matsuo | 48 ft. | |
| Fancy diving ... ... ... | T. Nagamatsu | | |
| 40 yds. underwater swim | K. Gomi | 26.0 | New record |

In the following are given the records that have been made at the Y. M. C. A. pool as compared with those at the Far Eastern Olympic Games :—

| | Records at Y.M.C.A. | Records at F.E.O.G. |
|---|---|---|
| 50 yds. free style | 27.0 (H. Asada) ... ... | ... 26.4 (K. Saito) |
| 100 „ „ „ | 59.8 (G. Ono) ... ... | ...1-2.6 (K. Onoda) |
| 220 „ „ „ | 2-39.8 (K. Onoda) .. .. | ...2-6.2 (M. Uchida) |
| 440 „ „ „ | 5-36.8 ( „ ) .. ... | ...6-16.0 (I. Matsuzawa) |
| 1 mile „ „ | 25-32.8 (I. Matsuzawa) ... | 27-26.8 (M. Haneda) |
| 100 yds. back stroke | 1-15.2 (G. Saito) ... ... | ...1-19.4 (T. Iriya) |
| 220 „ breast „ | 3-28.8 (H. Fujimoto) ... | ...3-16.4 (Fernandes) |

Plunge for dis. 56 ft. (M. Iida)
40 yds. under wat. swim. 28.8 (I. Matsuzawa)

The Y. M. C. A. pool is the only one of the kind in Japan and measures 25 yds. by 4-8 ft. deep.

**Other Events.**—Among other contests held at various places during 1922 may be mentioned the Contest held by the Hamana Bay Swimming Association in the Bay, the First Girl's Championship Contests in Tokyo under the auspices of the Yorozu Choho, another girl's contest held by the Osaka Education Association, National Middle School Swimming Championship Contest at Osaka, etc.

### Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that

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the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

**Fuji** (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

**Japanese Alps.**—Though, according to authentic information, the name was first proposed by Prof. W. Gowland when Sir Ernest Satow compiled in 1872 Murray's Hand Book on Japan, this distinction is popularly attributed to the Rev. Walter Weston, an English mountaineer, member of the Alpine Club, London and first Honorary Member of Japanese Alpine Club, in christening the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz, Northern Alps, Central Alps, Southern Alps, as follows:—

| Name of Mt. | Feet | Railway Station |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Alps: | | |
| Shiro-uma (Orenge) ... | 9,620 | Akashina via Omachi |
| Yarigatake ... ... ... ... | 10,430 | Matsumoto; Akashina |
| Hodaka ... ... ... ... | 10,178 | Matsumoto |
| Jonendake ... ... ... ... | 9,358 | Akashina |
| Otenjodake ... ... ... | 9,585 | " |
| Tsubakurodake ... ... ... | 9,063 | " |
| Ariake ... ... ... ... | 7,440 | " |
| Yakedake ... ... ... ... | 8,052 | Matsumoto |
| Kasagadake ... ... ... | 9,502 | Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama) |
| Tateyama ... ... ... ... | 9,840 | Ashikura (via Toyama) |
| Norikuradake ... ... ... | 9,927 | Matsumoto |
| Ontake ... ... ... ... | 10,047 | Kisofukushima |
| Central Alps: | | |
| Kisokomagadake ... ... | 9,696 | Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno |
| Ena ... ... ... ... ... | 7,224 | Nakatsu |
| Southern Alps: | | |
| Kai-Komagadake ... ... | 9,730 | Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi |
| Ho-o ... ... ... ... ... | 9,086 | Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu |
| Jizo ... ... ... ... ... | 9,000 | " ; " |
| Nokogiridake ... ... ... | 8,856 | " ; " |
| Senjogadake ... ... ... | 9,950 | Chino, or Tatsuno |
| Akaishiyama ... ... ... | 10,234 | " " |

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| Name of Mt. | Feet | Railway Station |
|---|---|---|
| Shirane-Kitadake ... ... | 10,470 | Kofu |
| Shirane-Ainotake ... ... | 10,460 | ,, |
| Uwonashi-Kochidake ... | 10,112 | ,, |

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Orenge) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contain two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

### *Mountaineering and Exploration*

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan; it is now chiefly directed to the more serious aim of exploring little known valleys and river sources as also of scenes of rare physical beauty. At first this exploration was confined to summer time, but since 1921, by calling in the help of skii, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

### *Organization and Publications*

Beginning with a modest start in 1905 of a small group of enthusiastic mountain-climbers, such as Messrs. N. Takasu, K. Kojima R. Takano and K. Takeda, the Japanese Alpine Club, the only authoritative organization devoted to mountain exploration in Japan, now consists of some 800 members, publishing its quarterly organ the "Sangaku" (Mountains). Office at 36 Sendagi Komagome, Tokyo; 7 secretaries and 14 advisers. Indeed so universally has this daring pastime spread during the last ten years that there is now practically no high mountain or no hidden valley that has not been explored. For foreigners desirous of having general information about Japanese mountaineering the following publications are recommended:—

"Murray's Handbook of Japan, 9th edition"; Official Guide-book of Japan, vols. 2 & 3; Japanese Alpine Club Journal "Sangaku," English Supplement; Mr. H. E. Daunt's Journal "Inaka"; Mr. W. Weston's "Exploration of the Japanese Alps" and "Playgrounds of the Far East."

## 2. WESTERN SPORTS INTRODUCED

Apart from fencing, judo, wrestling, swimming, archery, and other indigenous forms of physical culture, there are other sports which were introduced from Europe and America some half a century ago and which are now even more popular than those of native origin among our young people. Of these Baseball, Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics, Speed Swimming, Rowing, Mountaineering, and Winter sports have particularly acquired a wide vogue.

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### Baseball

Among the Western sports introduced stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about 40 years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station, though to be more accurate the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural Coll. (now Hokkaido Univ.) first introduced the game into Japan. The victory won by the First High School team against an American nine in 1898 led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. This was, however, a local affair. The visit which Waseda Univ. team made to America in 1905, was far more important. The expedition could not score any great success but was fraught with very great consequence. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. Since then the Waseda and Keio teams and those of Washington, Chicago and Indiana Universities have frequently exchanged visits, the arrivals now and then of American professional teams further adding to the zest of the game. One thing that still remains as a blot on the record of Japanese sportsmanship is the continued irreconcilable attitude between the Waseda and Keio teams which had to leave, owing to unusual excitement of the rival fans, the issue in 1906 undecided. With the creation of the Hosei Team, a University league was formed in 1918 among the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) and matches are now played between them every year, with the significant exclusion of matches between the first two. It may be noted that the game has become popular lately among young clerks of banks and other business establishments.

To review the most noteworthy events in our baseball world in 1922 the first to be mentioned was the creation of the first professional team in Japan by the Japan Athletic Club that owns a sporting arena at Shibaura, Tokyo, though its financial prospect is still far from being assured.

**Intercollegiate League Matches.**—Though the league matches are still robbed much of their interest owing to the long-continued suspension of play between the Waseda and Keio teams, the existence of the Tomon and the Mita Baseball Clubs, the former supported by old boys and under-graduates of Waseda and the latter of Keio, somewhat serves to satisfy the yearning desire of the lovers of this favorite game. The Spring 3-game matches were carried off by the Mita Club, and in the autumn the victory also went to it. Anyway their well-matched contests are regarded as the most thrilling of all in Tokyo.

Another league has been formed in Tokyo, i.e. the Eight Club League consisting of Johoku (Waseda origin), Koryo (1st High School), Jonan (Keio), Joto (Meiji), Fuji (Hosei), Shinryo (3rd High School), Shoyu (Yokohama Com'cial), and B (Waseda Business), the

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contests held in August. The championship for the year was won by Koryo as against Shinryo by 9 to 0.

**Middle School League.**—18 champion teams of so many middle schools throughout the country held their 8th yearly contest in Aug. at Naruo, near Osaka, when the Wakayama nine defeated the Kobe Commercial boys by 8 to 4, and won the championship as in the previous year.

The arrival of an American professional team towards the latter part of Oct. demonstrated once more how all Japanese champion teams need further tutoring in the tricks of the game. Only the Mita club got a score just by chance, and all the other teams were beaten as a matter of course.

Besides, there are other teams, which though secondary in their performances, are of great historical interest, these being the Tokyo Imp. Univ. *v.* the Kyoto Imp. Univ., the 1st (Tokyo) *v.* the 3rd (Kyoto) High School, and the Star *v.* the Diamond team.

Baseball is now at the apex of its prosperity as may be seen from the birth of professional and semi-professional teams.

*Autumn Inter-collegiate Record (Keio V. Waseda, no match) 1923*

| | Waseda | Keio | Meiji | Hosei | Rikkyo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At bat ... ... | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| No. hits ... ... | 281 | 185 | 23 | 200 | 297 |
| scores ... ... | 71 | 42 | 47 | 41 | 37 |
| s.h. ... ... ... | 87 | 56 | 64 | 43 | 67 |
| 2B ... ... ... | 16 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| 3B ... ... ... | 12 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| H.R. ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| AB ... ... ... | 135 | 83 | 92 | 60 | 83 |
| SO ... ... ... | 14 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 15 |
| BB ... ... ... | 19 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| SH ... ... ... | 33 | 23 | 29 | 36 | 53 |
| SB ... ... ... | 53 | 13 | 26 | 29 | 42 |
| BA ... ... ... | 310 | .302 | .234 | .215 | .226 |
| PO ... ... ... | 216 | 135 | 211 | 159 | 229 |
| A ... ... ... | 100 | 54 | 113 | 69 | 120 |
| E ... ... ... | 24 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 31 |
| FA ... ... ... | .929 | .896 | .936 | .901 | 918 |

**A new athletic ground.**—With the opening of a new athletic ground on 22 Nov. at Ogu, near Tokyo, capable of accommodating some 6,500 people, Tokyo now possesses two regular sporting stadia, the new one better equipped than the one at Shibaura. The Ogu ground is a non-business enterprise of the Tokyo Baseball Club run by its members.

## Football

Though it is already more than twenty years since Rugby and Association foot-ball was introduced into Japan, the game is not yet so

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popular among the public as baseball. This may chiefly be due to the fact that their interest is too much centred on baseball and that there has been no central organ for its diffusion and development.

**Association Football.**—In February 1918 the first Association football matches were played both in Kanto and Kansai districts. Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents (office, Sajiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo). With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started. It is played in Oct.-Nov. every year and the English silver cup is competed for. At present there are 70 clubs and teams, half of which are members of the Association. The first winner of the silver cup was the Nagoya Club eleven who won the final match in Nov. 1922. Among the competitors there were many middle school teams which proved themselves strong rivals of those of higher schools and universities. Besides the above local championship games are played every year in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka. For the purpose of spreading the game among school boys matches between primary schools in Tokyo were arranged and played at Hibiya Park in Nov. 1922.

Association football constitutes one of the chief events at the Far Eastern Olympic Games which take place every other year between Japanese, Chinese and Filippinos. A Japanese team participated in the 3rd (held at Tokyo in 1917) and 5th (held at Shanghai in 1921) Games but were not victorious. At the 6th Games to be held at Osaka in 1923 the Nagoya Club eleven, the holder of all-Japan championship, will represent Japan.

**Rugby Football.**—This old English game was first taught to Keio students by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge. The first match was played between Keio students and British residents in Yokohama and Tokyo about twenty years ago with Mr. Tanaka as referee. About 1907 a Rugby football team was formed in the 3rd High School and the Doshisha, both at Kyoto. Since then inter-school matches have been played every year between these two and Keio. At present Waseda Univ., Tokyo and Kyoto Imp. Univ., Osaka Higher Com. Sch. and many middle and higher schools have a Rugby team. Every year the Championship Game is played between All-Kanto and All-Kansai teams, both consisting of graduates of these schools and universities. One of the interesting events in 1922 was the match that took place between the Keio and Waseda fifteens and was won by the former. The Rugby game will also be one of the open international events at the Far Eastern Championship Game to be held in Japan in 1923.

### Lawn Tennis

The soft ball practice that had long been in use in Japan

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has of late begun to be displaced by the hard, or regulation, ball system now widely adopted in Western countries. It is expected that with a national institution for governing lawn tennis in the country coming into existence in March 1922, in the shape of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association with Mr. T. Asabuki as president, all matters relative to this sport will be standardized before long. Under the auspices of this organization the First National Championship Tournament was held with success at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. courts Sept. 9-15 the same year, participated in by as many as 63 players in singles and 26 teams in doubles. The winner of the final game in singles was Fukuda of Tokyo while in the double games Abe and Kawazuma of Waseda Univ. won.

So far as regards international fame, lawn tennis may be called one of the most advanced of the Western games popular in this country, for Japan can boast three players of world wide fame, Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who participated in the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921, the former two challenging the holders of the Cup, the U. S. team. Though they did not come out first in the final their excellent skill and sportsmanlike spirit won admiration in America, while their activity in the international matches gave stimulus to players at home. One of the noteworthy events in May 1922 was the coming over in May of American teams consisting of 4 students of San Francisco Univ., Messrs. Bates (captain), Wilson, Conrad and Jenson, at the invitation of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association. They played matches with Japanese teams at Tokyo and other large cities till August.

Annual games held are the league games in Kanto and Kansai played between Universities and higher school champions, Spring and Autumn Collegiate Open Tournament, all-Japan Middle School Championship Game, etc.

At the instance of the Jiji Shimpo, annual games (soft ball, doubles) of girl students in Tokyo and vicinity are held every year. In Oct. 1922 the 3rd game took place at the court of the Girls' Dep't of the Peers' School. The victor for the year was the team of the Girls' High School attached to the Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School. Another feature of the year was the first Girls' Championship Games of Kanto (regulation, hard ball, singles) held in Nov. under the auspices of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

It is expected that best players of the country will be selected and sent to the 6th Far Eastern Championship Olympics to be held in 1923 at Osaka.

## Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 but has attained such a wide vogue that there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf & Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen.

Every spring contests for either Club or inter-club championship or for special prizes are held by those clubs. In the open national

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amateur championship match for 1922 between Mr. Osborne and Mr. K. Otani held in Oct. at the Kobe Club's links on Mount Rokko the game went to the latter. The most notable happening during the year under review was the visit on 19th April of the Prince of Wales, then on a short sojourn in Tokyo as guest of our Imperial Court, and of our Prince Regent to the Tokyo Golf Club's Links at Komazawa, near Tokyo, where they diverted themselves with a foursome. The Royal visitor then presented a prize to the Club. The arrival of Mr. Hood from Manila to coach the Tokyo Clubmen between Sept. and Nov. may also be mentioned. The Hanshin Golf News, a quarterly publication issued in Kobe, is the only organ of Golf now existing in Japan.

### Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.s. of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka. In the spring of 1922, under the auspices of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, a two-day tournament was held in Tokyo when 12 teams entered, two of them being composed of foreigners. The tournament was run off in two classes. The three most experienced YMCA teams and the foreign teams were put in Class A, and the other seven, mostly college and school teams of but a year's experience, made up Class B.

The Class B finals found the Osaka YMCA and the Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul's Univ., Tokyo) opposed, the latter winning a well fought contest. The losers in the semi-final round played off, Waseda High School taking third place from Seijo Middle School.

In the final game of Class A the Japanese finally won over the American opponents by a score of 26 to 19, though the game was closer than even that margin would indicate. Up to the last minute the ball showed great impartiality in the goal it selected and three points still separated the teams. With less than two minutes to go the Americans lost two regulars through an injury and personal fouls. The Japanese seized this opportunity to put the game safely away and caged two goals in quick succession just before the timekeeper's signal. Experienced Americans estimate the teams in the final of Class A to rank with the better high school teams of North America.

The YMCA physical directors have done all they could to spread the popularity of basketball but recent progress is largely due to the keen interest exhibited by Dr. S. Kishi, President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and Mr. S. Kondo, Chairman of the Basketball Committee of the J.A.A.A. and of the Physical Department Committee of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. Many of the Japanese school physical directors are learning the game and there is now no doubt about its rapid spread in this country.

### Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan hand in hand with Basket ball, and is

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now quite popular among school girls. At the National Championship games in 1921 the Kobe High Comm. School Team won the honor, and at the 1922 meet the Yokohama Y. M. C. A. team. These two teams will have to settle the claim to represent Japan at the next Far Eastern Olympic Games in Osaka 1923.

## Rowing

The purchase of some boats by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty about the year 1880, marks the beginning of the sport. At present it is almost universally practised by students of all schools of middle grade and above that are favorably situated for the purpose. In this connection the services rendered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange, who at that time taught English in the Preparatory course of the University, in nursing the infantile rowing and other athletic sports are gratefully remembered by those of his old boys who are still alive. The Sumida river in Tokyo, the Seta and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto are regular scenes where students of the higher institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto contest the championship in spring or fall every year.

The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi, (of Tokyo Bar), an influential member of the Tokyo University regatta department, revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. To place rowing matches throughout the country under a uniform system, the leaders of all the higher institutions interested in the sport organized in that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman.

The 3rd Inter-collegiate race participated in by 10 crews was held on the river Sumida on 21-22 Oct., 1922, course 2|m. In the final race between the two champion crews of Tokyo Foreign Language School and Waseda Univ. the latter won by 2½ length, time 10'34 2/5" *v.* 10'42". The winning crew for 1920 was the Tokyo Imp. Univ., for 1921 the Tokyo Univ. of Com. The other regattas given the same year were the Tokyo Imp. U.-Kyoto Imp. Univ. contest in Aug. on the Seta, in which the Tokyo crew again won by one length, time 10'11"; the Keio *v.* Doshisha at the same place, former winning by 12 lengths, time 10'20". Of the rowing clubs the International R. C., Kyoto; Kansai R. C., Osaka; and Tokyo R. C., Tokyo stand foremost.

## Winter Sports; Skating and Skiing

As manly outdoor sports in winter appealing to those who are lovers of nature, skating and skiing has recently become very popular at all places affording good slopes.

### *Skating*

Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden time the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for

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the boys skating grounds over which they sped to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured underneath.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for the general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5 m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo. The Japan Skating Association was formed in 1922 and it has joined the International Skating Union with the view to represent Japan in the annual International Skating meet held in Switzerland. It intended to hold the national championship contest on Lake Suwa in Feb. 1923.

### Skiing

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Niigata, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are Mt. Myoko (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Niigata and Nagano prefectures and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Akakura and Seki hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name. Goshiki (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Here also the sport was introduced by an Austrian who has constructed a good skiing course. Kosaka, famous for Kosaka copper mine, takes about 22 hrs. from Tokyo being situated some 25 m. away from Odate on the O-u Main Line. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Yubashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Iiyama, Nakano-sawa, Fukushima-ken and Nikko. For skiiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa offers a good course.

Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Niigata have each a ski club, and there are also the Tokyo Ski Club, the Ski Dep't of the Japan Amateur Athletic Ass., the Kansai Ski Club at Osaka, etc. Most of the higher institutions have their own ski departments whose members practise every winter in the northeastern and the Shin-yetsu districts, though they have not yet advanced to the stage of dual meet.

Among remarkable ski achievements in 1922 Mr. K. Rai's 36 days' journey in Jan.-Feb. from Aomori to Takata, 570 miles, was a new record, as also Mr. T. Oba's similar exploit from Otaru, Hokkaido, with three dogs to Nagano. In the same winter several parties of

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"Alpine skiers," mostly students, ascended high peak in the Japanese Alpine region. In Jan. 1923 three young skiiers ascended for the first time Tateyama, but in the blizzard that rose one of them, Mr. Itakura, was killed. A survivor who had skiing experience in Europe says that the Amidagahara slope of Tateyama even surpasses the Engadine, Switzerland, as skiing ground.

One thing that deserves special mention is the keen interest which our Prince Regent takes in this sport, as indeed his Highness does in all forms of physical culture, and it is reported he has recently ordered from Switzerland all the proper apparatus. Prince Asaka's fame as a skiier is already well known, and he has given a cup to the Japan A.A.A. to be awarded to the winner in the championship meet to be held at Otaru in Feb. '23 under the auspices of the association. The six districts of Karafuto, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Shinyetsu, Kanto and Kansai will send their champions to compete for the honor. It will not be long before Japan will be in a position to send her representatives to international ski matches.

### Track & Field Athletics

In the history of Japanese athletic sports the year 1922 will stand out prominent for the honor extended by our Prince Regent and also by the Prince of Wales, then on a tour to this country, to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that was organized in 1911 with the object of encouraging amateur athletic sports in order to ensure the proper development of national health. The two distinguished patrons each presented a cup to the Association, and the precious trophies were duly awarded as specified by the illustrious donors to the fortunate champion-winners at the grand annual meet of national champions held at the Komaba grounds in Nov. of 1922 when our Prince Regent honored the matches with his presence, the British Prince having left our shores months before.

### *The J. A. A. A.*

The Association protects and exercises controlling power over the following amateur sports of Japan, i.e. track and field sports, contest swimming, basket and volley balls, walking and skiing; represents Japan in the world's Olympics, the Far Eastern Physical Association, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and other similar organizations. To fulfill with satisfaction this important mission the Association regulates and awards the amateur athletic championships of Japan every year, keeps records covering all branches of amateur sports of Japan and also attends to various other functions judged necessary for the purpose. The Association's officers are:—

Hon. Pres. J. Kano (Mem. of House of Peers); Pres. S. Kishi, D. C. L., Mng.-Dirs., T. Asabuki, J. Imamura, S. Kondo, Z. Morikubo, Prof. G. Suehiro; Sec., G. Noguchi; Hon. Adviser, I. H. Brown.

### *J. A. A. A's Grand Championship Contests at Komaba.*

On 4th and 5th Nov, the grounds of the Agr. coll., Tokyo Imp.

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Univ., at Komaba presented scenes of unusual animation and tension, for the 350 picked champions coming from all parts of the country had to put to test their feats after long preparatory training in the exciting contests carried out for securing the honor of national championship in the games and for the still more coveted distinction of winning the magnificent trophies of the Prince Regent's cup to be awarded to the new record-maker of the decathlon, and of the Prince of Wales' cup to that of the 400 m. race. The presence of the Prince Regent on the occasion imparted an air of greater tension to the function. In eight events the record was broken, these being as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26 miles 385 yd. Marathon ... | C. Nishida | 2°48'10" |
| 300 metre walking ... ... ... | S. Gyoda | 18'1" |
| 800 metres relay ... ... | Tokyo Imp, Univ. team | 1'38".6 |
| Running broad jump ... ... | S. Shimoda | 6.54m. |
| Pole vault ... ... .. ... ... | Y. Nakazawa | 3.33m. |
| 16th hammer throw ... ... ... | N. Asaoka | 31.62m. |
| Discus throw ... ... ... ... | K. Ito | 32.37m. |
| Decathlon ... ... ... ... ... | H. Masuda | 5682.72 points |

**The Prince Regent's cup went to H. Masuda of Keio and the Prince of Wales' cup to T. Noto of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.**

*J. A. A. A. Official Records for 1923*

| Event | Winner | Time or dis. | Field | When |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 metres ... ... ... | M. Takagi | 11.2 | Komaba | 1921 |
| 200 „ ... ... ... | S. Tani | 23.2 | „ | 1923 |
| 400 „ ... ... ... | N. Nando | 51.2 | „ | „ |
| 800 „ ... ... ... | N. Nando | 2'3.2 | „ | „ |
| 1,500 „ ... ... ... | S. Hasumi | 4'25.0 | „ | 1920 |
| 5,000 „ ... ... ... | T. Okura | 16'31.8 | „ | „ |
| 10,000 „ ... ... ... | K. Sano | 33'58.0 | Komaba | „ |
| 110 metres high hurdles | K. Okura | 17.2 | „ | „ |
| 200 „ low hurdles | S. Uchida | 27 | „ | 1923 |
| 200 „ „ „ | K. Beppu | 27.2 | Osaka | „ |
| 220 Yards ... ... ... | T. Omura | 23 8 | „ | „ |
| 440 „ ... ... ... | N. Nando | 52 | „ | „ |
| 400 metres relay ... ... | Tokyo Imp. Univ. Team | 45.6 | Komaba | 1921 |
| 800 „ „ ... ... | „ „ „ | 138.6 | „ | 1922 |
| 1,600 „ „ ... ... | Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch. | 3'37.2 | „ | 1923 |
| Marathon (26½ m.) ... ... | Muraoka | 2°43,47.0 | „ | „ |
| 3,000 metres walking ... | S. Gyoda | 181.0 | „ | 1922 |
| 10,000 „ „ ... | H. Akiyama | 1°2,47 | „ | 1923 |
| Running broad jump ... | S. Omote | 6.73 metres | „ | 1923 |
| Running high jump... ... | M. Oda | 1 71 | „ Osaka | 1923 |
| Standing broad jump ... | S. Omoto | 3 06 | „ Komaba | 1922 |
| Standing high jump... ... | S. Omote | 1.40 | „ „ | 1922 |
| Hop, step & jump ... ... | S. Sato | 13.31 | „ „ | 1922 |
| Pole vault ... ... ... ... | Y. Nakazawa | 3.35 | „ „ | 1923 |
| 12 lbs. shot put .. ... ... | Y. Sarumaru | 13.06 | „ Osaka | 1923 |

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| Event | Winner | Time or dis. | Field | When |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 lbs hammer throw ... | N. Asaoka | 31.62 metres | Komaba | 1922 |
| Discus throw ... ... ... | Y. Okita | 33.98 | „ | 1923 |
| Javelin throw ... ... ... | K. Iwai | 51.89 „ | „ | 1923 |
| Decathlon ... ... ... ... | H. Masuda | 5682.72 points | „ | 1922 |
| Pentathlon ... ... ... ... | S. Ueda | Winner at the last meet | | 192. |

*Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Union*

In cooperation with the J. A. A. A. this organization of students is rendering valuable service for promoting the cause of physical education, though it is not yet national in its jurisdiction, there being one for the Kanto districts and another for the Kansai. The championship record of the Kanto Union participated in by 11 schools is shown below:—

1919 ..... Waseda Univ. team 1920 .....Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch. team
1921 .. —do— 1922 ..... —do—

The Kansai Union that is two years younger than the other and is joined by seven to nine higher schools in this district, with the following record:—

1921 ... Kobe Higher Com. School 1922 ..6th (Nagoya) High School

*Inter-scholastic Championship Games*

Boys of secondary grade schools meet every year in spring and autumn at the Komaba field under the supervision of the Kanto Union. In the 7th (spring) matches in 1922 the first honor went to the Gakushu-in middle school by 41 points in the 1st department (middle or com. schools) and to the Saitama Normal School by 66½ in the 2nd department (Normal Schools). In the 8th (autumn) competition the Otaru Commercial School, Hokkaido, secured the first honor by 61 points and the team of Niigata Normal School by 33. The records of 7th tournament are as under:—

| Event | Mid. Sch. | Time or dis. | Nor. Sch. | Time or dis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 metres ... ... ... | Gyosei | $11''\frac{2}{5}$ | Niigata | $12''\frac{1}{5}$ |
| 1500 „ ... ... ... | Niigata | $4'-41\frac{2}{5}$ | Kumamoto | $4'-43\frac{2}{5}''$ |
| 800 metres relay .. | Gyosei | $1'-38\frac{4}{5}$ | Saitama | $1'-43\frac{2}{5}''$ |
| 10 miles ... ... .. | Ebara | 1°-2'-39" | Toshima | 59'-37" |
| Running broad jump .. | Kaijyo | 5m.95 | Aoyama | 5m.70 |
| Shot put .. ... ... | 3rd | 10 „ 66 | Toshima | 10 „ 46 |
| Discus throw ... .. | Aoyama | 25 „ 54 | Saitama | 23 „ 78 |
| Hop, step, etc. ... ... | Nippon | 12 „ 24 | Aoyama | 12 „ 88 |

*Marathon Running*

This is one of the prime events that figure on the program of track and field athletics in Japan, and indeed its popularity is thrust on the notice of public all the year round, as they will not fail to

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come across very frequently lightly-clad figures of sturdy boys speeding through the streets of Tokyo in all seasons to train and harden themselves for the coming contest. Notable marathon race records during 1922 are shown below:—

| Given by | When | Distance | Winner | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. A. A. ... | Feb. | 10 miles | K. Tsuji | 58'07" |
| Hochi ... ... | Jan. | 150 „ | 10 men relay-Waseda Univ. | 14°12'11" |
| J. A. A. A. ... | Nov. | 26¼ „ | C. Nishida | 2°48'10" |

The Tokyo Students Marathon Union organized in June in the interest of this special race held its first meeting in Nov. at Komaba, when the following records were made.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,500 metre run ... ... ... | Gyoda (Waseda) | 4'35.4" |
| 5,000 „ „ ... ... ... | Kanaguri (J. A. A. A.) | 17'5.8" |
| 10,000 „ „ ... ... ... | Gyoda (Waseda) | 36'17" |
| 10 miles ... ... ... ... ... | Kawano (Waseda) | 56'54.8" |
| 3,000 metre walk ... ... ... | Hayashi (Agr. C.) | 18'11" |

N. Yoshioka's extraordinary marathon from Nagasaki to Tokyo, 1,000 miles, 29 Apl.-28 May, and S. Kanaguri and Y. Akiba's 850 from Karafuto to Tokyo, 5-26 Aug., were wonderful performances.

### *Dual Meets*

The most exciting event of all these meets was the group contest between Kanto school champions and those of Kansai schools held in May at Neyagawa Ground (near Osaka) under management of the Osaka Asahi, the Kanto boys having lost on the last occasion. This time they retrieved their honor by 92.5 v. 33.5 points.

### *Girls' Athletic Contests*

It is indeed a gratifying sign of the times that love of sports has steadily spread to our school girls who were expected till less than a generation ago to be shy, retired and inactive, as a matter of course. At the instance of Tokyo Y. W. C. A. the first Interscholastic girls' athletic contest was given in May, '22 in the grounds of the Tokyo Higher Women's Normal School at Ochanomizu, and the function was joined by 8 schools with some 200 entries. The 2nd was held at the Toyama School ground in Oct, while in Nov. backed by the Tokyo Asahi, the Society for Physical Culture in Japan gave the 1st Girls' Championship athletic matches at the same place, when over 290 girls competed. Its record, the best of all the three functions, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 metres ... ... ... ... ... | Miss. F. Tamura | 7.6" |
| 100 „ ... ... ... ... | do. | 14.6" |
| 50 metre low hurdles ... ... | „ F. Yano | 8.6" |
| 300 metre medley relay ... ... | Ochanomizu team | 45.4" |
| 400 „ relay ... ... ... ... | „ „ | 59.6" |
| 200 „ „ ... ... ... ... | 2nd C. S. team | 29.8" |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Running broad jump ... ... ... | Miss F. Yano | 4.08m. |
| „ high „ ... ... ... | do. | 1.22m. |
| Hop, step & „ ... ... ... | Miss K. Hirahara | 8.25m. |
| Basket ball throw ... ... ... | Miss M. Hatano | 22.87m. |

*Primary School Meets*

Of the other kinds of athletic meets undertaken lately the Hochi's Primary school pupils' competition at Komaba in May deserves a short notice, the record for the major events being as follows :—

| | *Higher course pupils* | | *Elementary course pupils* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Events** | **Time** | | Time | **Year** |
| 400 metres ... ... ... | 1'2.4" | 1922 | 1'9.2" ... ... ... ... | 1921 |
| 800 „ ... ... ... ... | 2'33.4" | „ | 2'39" ... ... ... ... | 1920 |
| 800 „ relay ... | 1'57.4" | „ | 2'8" ... ... ... ... | 1922 |
| Running broad jump ... | 4.64 metres | „ | 4.17 met... ... ... | „ |
| „ high „ ... | 1.32 | „ „ | 1.17 „ ... ... ... | „ |
| Hop, step & jump .. | 9.85 | „ „ | 9.19 „ ... ... ... | „ |
| 8th shot put ... ... ... | 9.23 | „ „ | 9.61 „ ... ... ... | „ |
| Girls 100 metres ... ... | 1'5.4" | „ „ | 1'52" „ ... ... ... | 1920 |

## 3. THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES

This international contest among athletic champions in the Far Eastern countries, Japan, China and Philippines, first started as an insignificant affair at Manila in 1913 has become an established function to be held every other year. It owes its inception to Mr. E. S. Brown, National Y. M. C. A. Dir., Manila. The second (1915) gathering was held at Shanghai, the third in May 1917 at Tokyo, the 4th at Manila in 1919, and the 5th meeting at Shanghai in May 1921. The executive board is composed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Honorary President : ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. C. T. Wong (China) |
| President : ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Dr. S. Kishi (Japan) |
| 1st Vice President : ... ... ... ... ... | Mr. C. Oseas (Philippine) |
| 2nd „ „ ... ... ... ... ... | Prof. C. Takeda (Japan) |
| Treasurer-Secretary ... ... ... ... ... | Mr. H. I. Brown (Japan) |

Chairman of the Contest

Committee : Mr. H. Kasuga with Mr. I. H. Brown as Honorary Secretary to the Contest Committee.

Scores of track and field and swimming games are computed on this basis :—1st, 5 points ; 2nd, 3 ; 3rd, 2 ; 4th, 1. For relay, pentathlon and decathlon 1st counts 10 points ; 2nd, 6 ; 3rd, 4 ; 4th, 2. The championship goes to the national group that scores the most points. For the team-games the prizes are 1st, 2nd & 3rd. The issue of track and field events is therefore a determining factor for championship.

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### *The 6th Far Eastern Olympics*

This meeting was held 21–26 May 1923 at the new Osaka municipal ground at Yawatsya-cho constructed at the cost of roughly ¥300,000. It is the finest and largest sporting arena in the Far East, for its grand stand can accommodate some 7,500 and the ordinary stands no less than 25,000. A swimming pool, baseball grounds, tennis courts, and so on are well complete.

### *Championship Records*

The record for the 6th meeting at Osaka was as follows:—

| | Japan | Philippines | China |
|---|---|---|---|
| Track & field ... ... ... ... | 138.1 points | 95.7 | 7.2 |
| Swimming ... ... ... ... | 74.0 „ | 8.0 | 0 |
| Basket ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| Volley ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| Foot-ball ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Lawn tennis ... ... ... ... | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Baseball ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 10 | 0 |

### *Far Eastern Athletic Records*

| Events | Holders | Records | When Made |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 yard run ... ... | Catalon (P) | 10s | 1917 |
| 220 „ „ ... ... | —, — | 22-2 | 1923 |
| 440 „ „ ... ... | Danao (P) | 51-2 | 1919 |
| 880 „ „ ... ... | K. Okazaki (J | 2-02-2 | 1923 |
| 1 mile „ ... ... | „ „ | 4-39-2 | 1923 |
| 5 „ „ ... ... | N. Yoshioka (J) | 26-44 | 1921 |
| 880 yard relay ... ... | Philippine Team | 1-32-2 | 1919 |
| | Japanese „ | „ „ | 1923 |
| 1 mile „ ... ... | Philippine „ | 3-32-8 | 1923 |
| 120 „ h. h. ... ... | Rabaya (P) | 16.2 | 1919 |
| 220 „ l. h. ... ... | Abiera (P) | 26.0 | 1923 |
| Running broad jump... | M. Oda (J) | 22 ft. 7.75 inch. | 1923 |
| „ high „ ... | Ico (P) | 5 „ 79 „ | 1923 |
| Hop, step & jump ... | M. Oda (J) | 46 „ 10⅛ „ | 1923 |
| Pole vault ... ... ... | Alo (P) | 11 „ 6¾ „ | 1921 |
| 12 lbs. shot put... ... | T. Futamura (J) | 45 „ 0 „ | 1923 |
| Discus throw ... ... | Koscolluela (P) | 119 „ 7.50 „ | 1923 |
| Javelin throw ... ... | K. Iwai (J) | 16[illegible] | 1923 |
| Pentathlon ... ... ... | S. Ueda (J) | 15 points | 1923 |
| Decathlon ... ... ... | Taduran (P) | 5.22 „ | 1923 |
| 50 yard swim ... ... | K. Onoda (J) | 25.4 „ | 1923 |
| 100 „ „ ... ... | „ „ P) | 58.4 „ | 1923 |
| 440 „ „ ... ... | K. Takaishi (J) | 5-39-6 „ | 1923 |
| 1 mile „ ... ... | „ (J) | 24-50-2 „ | 1923 |
| 200 yard relay ... ... | Japanese Team | 1-41.6 „ | 1923 |
| 100 „ back ... ... | G. Sato (J) | 1-11.6 „ | 1923 |
| 220 „ breast ... ... | H. Fujimoto (J) | 3-12.6 „ | 1923 |

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## Japanese Team to 1924 Olmpiad

After the final qualifying contests held at Komaba, Tokyo on April 13th, the Japanese Olmpic committee selected 14 athletes to be sent to the 1924 International Olmpiad at Paris, 8 to represent Japan in the track and field sports and 6 in aquatic events. Their names are given below.—

*Track & field*

Short dist. sprints ..... S. Tani
Middle dist. running .... N. Nando
10,000 m. running..... K. Tashiro
Full Marathon ..... S. Kanakuri,
Y. Miura (in Germany)
Middle dist. running ..K. Okazaki
Running broad & high jump ....
..... M. Oda
Pentathlon, decathlon & javelin throw .....S. Uyeda

*Swimming*

800 m. relay ..... K. Takaishi, K. Onoda, T. Miyabata, K. Noda.
Breast stroke .....T. Ishida.
Back stroke .....G. Saito

The team started from Kobe towards the end of April, accompanied by Dr. I. Kishi, Pres. of the J. A. A. A., Messrs. G. Noguchi and D. Sugimoto, as coaches respectively for track and field and swimming, and Mr. I. Sawada, as business manager.

In addition to the above K. Naito in U.S.A. will also participate in the wrestling contest, while a tennis team is also to be selected by the Japan Lawn Tennis Association.

## Boxing Among Military Officers

On March 17th, 1924, at the invitation of Lieut.-General Ugaki, the Minister of War, and Major-General Shiraishi, the Commandant of the Toyama Gakko, Captain Warren J. Clear, of the American Embassy, began instruction of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. This was the first occasion the sport received regular training in Japan. Captain Clear's offer to train our officers was voluntary and gratuitous, and for two months this young officer exerted all his energies to develop some capable boxers in our Army and give this new sport an impetus in Japan. Under his instruction the class made remarkable progress, and on May 17th, 1924, the Japanese Army staged its first boxing-bouts at the Toyama Gakko with marked success for so brief a period of training. Capt. Clear deserves mention, in the sporting history of Japan together with that Austrian Officer who first taught us the use of skiis.

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# CHAPTER XXI

## AMUSEMENTS

### 1. THE STAGE ART, DANCE AND MUSIC

The year 1922 marks an epoch in the history of the stage art of Japan, for in the spring when the Mayor of Tokyo invited the then visiting Prince of Wales to a special programme in his honour at the Imperial Theatre, a number of Princes and Princesses of the blood crossed the portals of a public theatre for the first time in this country. The four one-act plays chosen for the occasion fitly illustrated the immediate precursors of the *Kabuki* school of acting, which combines the techniques of the posture dance play, the puppet rendition of drama, and a peculiar stage art called *No* cultivated by the gentry of the feudal regime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' hospitality to the Royal Visitor included the performance of a well-known musical play by the leading actresses of the Imperial Theatre troupe, for which a temporary stage and auditorium was built as an extension of the Minister's official residence and the architectural and other designs of the new structure included elements from the Kamakura (seven centuries ago) and Momoyama (three centuries ago) periods. Three leading groups of actors and actresses in Tokyo took part in these entertainments. Their stars and managers have agreed to keep "April 17" for an annual commemoration of the great event. Ever since 1885 when the three famous actors of the time, Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji, performed before the Emperor and Empress Meiji and the Empress Dowager on the temporary stage erected in the private residence of the then Foreign Minister, father of the present Marquis Inouye, class barriers between the court music and dance, the *No* drama and the popular stage art and their patrons or audiences have been in course of gradual removal. The Bureau of Music of the Imperial Household now invites the music-loving public to the semi-annual programme of its classical court music and dances as well as of its modern band music.

#### Sacred Dance, Court Music And *No* Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales, handed down from generation to generation by a class of oral traditionists until they were reduced to writing when the ideographic system was introduced from China and Korea. It is still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. A sacred song in archaic Japanese is chanted by a Shinto or court-robed musician to the clapping of two

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flat pieces of wood and to a string instrument called *wagon* or Japanese lyre. This oldest form of our music is familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist centre to Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court, while the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called *gigaku*, continues to be performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanaka, of the Imperial Household Department recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the *No* drama and the *Kabuki* stage art of much later origins. Those who profess or patronize the latter three, therefore, will benefit much through acquainting themselves with the court-music and dance rendered in their classical purity.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time of the establishment of the first feudal government at Kamakura, however, a class of professional fighters called *Samurai* came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These men of the sword began to cultivate the *Zen* sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book-learning. Their priest-masters being in many cases men of refined taste and profound scholarship wrote short dramas to be sung or staged by the *samurai* class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or *daimyo*. These priests also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. An esthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto, the builder of the Kinkakuji pavilions and gardens, was the first to encourage the *samurai* class in general to practice the *No* singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the *Zen* form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. An Osaka dyer has made an interesting contribution to the history of our fine and applied arts by pointing out, a few months ago, that heavy lines and straight angles common in *no* costume designs were indicative of the spirit of

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*samurai*—simplicity, directness, power—and had never existed in the aristocratic arts and designs. In contrast to the gorgeous colors, silken fabrics, gold-mounted swords, crowns and caps, lacquered shoes and long trailing skirts, all adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, which can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical *Aoi-Matsuri* (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto on April 15, the *no* dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in one piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage, with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called *bridge*. Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished *no* actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of *no* masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of *no* masters, the Hosho's and the Kwauze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short *kyogen* or farce was introduced between two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale. The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, is contemplating occasional presentation of *no* dramas on its boards for the ordinary theatre-going public. Should no Tokyo group of *no* masters consent to appear on the "Imperial" stage, because it would take away many of the regular audience of their private theatres, a troupe of Osaka *no* masters might agree to perform in the Tokyo play-house.

### The *Kabuki* and Modern Stage Art

While culture and education in general were thus gradually permeating the middle class between the Imperial court and nobility and the common masses, the latter had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, until they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called *samisen*, some three hundred years ago. Our popular music and stage art owe their origin and development very much to this apparently simple instrument. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed *koto* or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by *samisen* musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying *samisen*, while the words of each character were said for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of *no* dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Yuen or Mongol

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dynasty Chinese model, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the *no* drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this *Kabuki* stage art almost synchronized with the birth of *ukiyoye* or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the last or Tokugawa Shogunate which founded the city of Yedo (Tokyo) about three centuries ago. The *kabuki* plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces (we do not classify them into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage. The main difference between the *Kabuki* and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the *samisen* music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the *Kabuki* stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (*spectators* in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance.

An element of historical realism was grafted on the *Kabuki* stock some forty years ago in Tokyo, Dramatist Fukuchi writing a number of new plays for the leading actors of his time. Kawakami and his wife Sada Yacco who made some sensation in their tour through Europe and America started a new grossly realistic school of acting in Kyoto about thirty years ago. They and their troupe took up current events for their staging at first, but on their return from abroad they made another new departure by their successful production of some Shakespearean dramas. For the last ten years or so, both writers and actors have been steadily cultivating the modern European varieties of plays and playing as translations, as adaptations or in original compositions. The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old *Kabuki* pieces. There are several groups of exclusively modern players, and many young actors of the old school have already attained considerable skill as *modern* actors. The monthly bills of the leading theatres, therefore now contain at least one modern play. The latest move in our theatre circles is to reduce the length of entertainment to five hours

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the usual limit has been between six and ten hours. At Takarazuka near Osaka a company of girls have been entertaining the music-loving public for some years with operatic rendering of fairy tales. The young Chinese actor-singer Me Lanfang made a great hit in Tokyo and Osaka a few years ago. Some playwrights, critics, scene designers and painters have been in the habit of giving amateur theatricals once or twice a year, while university students and school boys and girls occasionally entertain their friends with plays in Japanese, English or other foreign languages. While the posture-dance masters and mistresses still keep to their traditional canons, some younger actors have started a new movement in 1922 and are staging modernized dances on new themes, with new motions and poses, sometimes applying European instruments to Japanese music.

The number of theatres in the six premier cities as existing in 1922 was: Tokyo, 23; Osaka, 26; Kyoto, 8; Nagoya, 21; Yokohama, 5; Kobe, 6. The latest figures for the Tokyo theatres are as follows:—

| No. of days open | No. of tickets sold |
|---|---|
| 5,796 | 4,273,934 |

## 2. MOTION PICTURES

The Cinematograph was first exhibited some 20 years ago at variety halls or theatres of Tokyo, and at once its novel representation, mostly of scenic or educational films of current events or some special arts, caught the fancy of pleasure-seekers. The display of modern and classical dramas on the screen followed not long after. The immense popularity of this exotic and advanced amusement piqued the enterprising spirit of some clever people interested in such lines and they attempted for the first time to manufacture films in Japan. The Yoshizawa Firm and a few others are among the pioneer film-makers of this country.

The first regular cinema-hall established in Japan was Denki-kan, at Asakusa, Tokyo, in Oct. 1902, and the example set was soon followed by many others. A new era in our cinema history was opened. Then about 1907, there came a craving for feature films, and mystery and adventure films of the Pathe, Eclair, etc., were eagerly sought for. At the same time home-made films representing the "new" and realistic plays were supplied by the Fukuho-do and Yokota Firm, later amalgamated into the existing Japan Cinematograph Co. (or Nikkatsu for short). The next development was the appearance of Italian and German films which gradually superseded the French pictures that had held the field between 1912 and 1917. One feature of this period was the creation throughout the country of cinema-halls specially devoted to these Western pictures.

The European war and non-arrival of European films were fully taken advantage of by American film-makers whose productions have begun to flood the Japanese cinema-halls since 1916. Films of the Universal were the first that were projected on the Japanese screen. Adventures in serials of this American Co., together with its features and comedies and other American pictures still maintain their fame.

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To be more exact, the serials of the Universal seem to be receding before the gradual encroachment of comedy dramas, farce comedies and also novel and exotic films of some Oriental scenes or conceptions. The Universal is doing its best to retain its position and has established a branch office in Tokyo to push its business with more vigor.

**Films on Censors' Returns.**—During the year ended March 1922, films inspected by the censors measured 10,630,738 feet (of which 9,909,659 ft. were passed at the first examination) including 7,273,999 ft. foreign and 3,635,660 ft. Japanese, besides 721,079 ft. recensored. The figures show 40-50% increase over the previous year, both in Japanese and imported films. It is officially estimated that about 50% more increase will be returned for the succeeding year.

Of the imported films the American occupied as many as 7,100 reels in 1921-22, the Italian, German and French over 200 reels each, the share of the home manufacture being 3,200,

**Business Cos. and Cinema-halls.**—There exist about 30 private concerns and corporations running performances, manufacturing films or merely engaged in broking business on a small scale. Among the leading establishments are the Nikkatsu, Shochiku, Kokkatsu, Tei-kine, etc., while the Taisho Film Co., Universal, Paramount, United Artists, etc. are principal importers. The picture-halls number about 850 of which over 120 exist in Tokyo and vicinity. The photo-players and expositors or interpreters of screen plays are yearly increasing. The latest available figures are as follows:—

| Days open | Tickets sold (1000) | Revenue (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| 204,739 | 72,083 | 20,961 |

## 3. INTELLECTUAL GAMES, INDOOR

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Both gobang and chess were honored during the Tokugawa Shogunate with special patronage by the Government, and the recognized masters were granted a small fief. The coveted position as in the case of *no* dancing, tea-ceremony, artisans and others of non-warrior professions, was hereditary. Professionals of the two games are graded into nine according to their relative attainments, the 1st grade representing the initiated and the 9th the highest, one only among the living and called "master." The 8th is known as "deputy master," this honor being allowable to any number of contemporary players of proved ability. The gobang community has only one

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"deputy-master," but those of the corresponding rank in chess number five.

### Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the piece or "stones," as they are called, used by players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusc while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17″ × 15″¾ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercifera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the odds conceded to a weaker player consist of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

### Chess

This is far more popular and democratic than the other, perhaps because the apparatus used is simpler and hence more accessible to ordinary folk. Indeed the very fact that it is as equally enjoyed by laborers as by the wealthy seems, in the eyes of some snobbish persons, to make it less dignified than the other. What is interesting at the same time is that the game more strongly appeals to military and naval officers than gobang, probably because its moves and operations have much in common with the principles underlying manœuvres and actual warfare. Report says that the late Meiji Tenno was partial to it and that this partiality is shared by the

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reigning Emperor and Prince Regent. It is generally admitted to be more complicated than gobang, as may be seen from the fact that while the latter counts no small number of lady experts such is very rarely the case with the other. In Japanese chess captives are freely employed and in consequence some pieces change hands any number of times according to the development of the play, this complicating the process and hence adding to the enjoyment of the game.

**Japanese & European Chess.**—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese *Kaku* that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese game is in this order; first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i. e. *Kin* (gold), *Gin* (silver), *Keima* (horse), *Kyosha* (spear). In front of *Keima* from the right is placed *Hisha* (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by *Kaku*. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with *Fu* (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guard the Diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two Advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of the King, in addition to their original privilege of moving.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of recognized strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 3 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

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# CHAPTER XXII

## PUBLIC WORKS

### INTRODUCTORY

Under the heading fall all works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbors, Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Sand Arrestation, and Coast Protection carried out in Japan Proper. Those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are to be found under the respective headings.

The administration of public works is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance.

The expenditure for public works is borne variously by the State, Prefectures, Districts, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1884 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,000 a year on an average) of which about 12% was borne by the State. Of late years the expenditure has risen considerably above the average owing to various causes, as may be seen in the following tabulation covering 2 fiscal years:—

| | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|
| For Roads | ¥21,868,372 | ¥19,832,542 |
| „ Rivers | 18,421,242 | 11,977,767 |
| „ „ (C. G.) | 6,053,909 | 6,381,830 |
| „ Harbors | 4,128,389 | 2,916,532 |
| „ „ (C. G.) | 500,542 | 574,380 |
| „ Water Supply and Sewerage | 6,871,984 | 7,608,534 |
| „ Irrigation and Drainage | 4,318,962 | 4,159,672 |
| „ Coast Protection | 1,124,265 | 578,295 |
| „ Misc. Exp. | 3,588,166 | 3,342,839 |
| Total | 66,875,831 | 57,372,241 |

The figures marked (C. G.) are those disbursed by the Central Government for the works carried out under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Works. The rest of the expenditures was divided as follows:

| | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|
| Prefectures | ¥30,276,915 | ¥23,073,578 |
| Districts | 2,854,416 | 2,766,859 |
| Cities | 11,740,340 | 10,454,678 |
| Towns & Villages | 12,152,115 | 11,184,973 |
| Local Unions | 3,297,094 | 2,935,993 |
| Tota | 60,321,380 | 50,416,081 |

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The state aids for the various works amounted to 12% in 1915 and 8% in 1916 of the total expenditures.

## ROADS

The Road Law promulgated in 1919 divides the roads into 5 classes, viz. Koku-dō, (National roads), Fuken-dō (Prefectural roads), Gun-dō (District roads), Shi-dō (City roads), and Chōson-dō (Town and Village roads).

The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, and chief open ports, and all the important military roads. The Prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National & Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft., and 18 ft. permissible of reduction to 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively when located in mountainous regions.

Important District and City roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads are to be proportioned to carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of 1919 the total mileages of roads in the country were National 5,440, Prefectural 23,690 and others 271,560 miles. There were on these roads 350,439 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft., totalling 880 miles in length, of which 188 miles were of metallic construction and the rest of wood and stone.

The expenditure for the roads and bridges during 10 years from 1907 to '17 was on an average ¥25,264,195 a year, defrayed as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| State Aid | ¥1,219,282 |
| Prefectures | 11,057,397 |
| Districts | 1,740,636 |
| Cities | 5,615,632 |
| Towns & Villages | 3,800,187 |
| Misc. Funds | 1,831,061 |

Roads are being constantly reconstructed and extended throughout the country. The programme for such work, which became a law in 1919, contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of over 5,000 miles of National roads, 1,000 miles of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, at an expenditure of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. In construction approved modern methods and materials are being used, especially in the cities.

## TRAMWAYS

Tramways are permitted to be laid on roads under conditions defined by the law, and in manners subject in every detail to the approval of the Bureau of Public Works. At the end of 1921 there were 178 lines of tramways, of which 86 were electric, 29 steam and the rest of miscellaneous kinds, and the total mileage in operation was 1,323 miles and in construction, 430 miles. The gauges of the tracks

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vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The profit arising from the working of the tramway averages about 6% on the invested capitals.

## RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

| | Amount of Damage | Cost of Repairs |
|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥7,460,000 | ¥4,249,000 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,366,000 | 12,124,000 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 72,793,000 | 38,068,000 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,541,000 | 21,136,000 |

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more then 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 has made Prefectural Governments generally responsible for the maintenance of rivers within their territory, and only in cases where several prefectures are concerned does the Central Government take the work in hand. Up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in fiscal years 1913-'16:—

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State ... ... ... ... | ¥1,531,129 | ¥2,595,308 | ¥3,576,983 | ¥927,929 |
| Prefectures ... ... | 10,162,986 | 12,973,097 | 12,266,530 | 8,893,691 |
| Districts ... ... ... | 82,898 | 90,586 | 115,470 | 78,182 |
| Cities ... ... ... ... | 843,808 | 980,697 | 646,338 | 449,837 |
| Towns and Villages... | 870,127 | 1,052,157 | 885,738 | 1,016,852 |
| Local Unions ... ... | 496,379 | 544,775 | 515,159 | 345,128 |
| Contributions ... ... | 529,369 | 459,046 | 415,024 | 266,148 |
| Total Cost ... ... | 14,516,696 | 18,695,666 | 18,421,242 | 11,977,767 |

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, caused by the increase of land brought under cultivation, and by extension of drainage and deforestation, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first Period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. The progress of the work has been interrupted more or less by the high cost of labor and material since the close of the European War, necessitating on the one hand the extension of time and on the other increase of appropriation.

Great as is the draft on the purse of the nation which the work of river improvements calls for, it is an investment for perpetual interest to the country. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the increase in the rice crop will amount to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river works and for that

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reason, included in the latter is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure for this, which amounted to ¥935,400 in 1915 & ¥917,900 in 1916 was largely borne by the prefectures.

*New River Work Program*

The 1st term program of the river work plan which had been adopted by the Government in 1911 and was in progress under the direct management of Home Office, was revised in 1922 both from necessity of administrative retrenchment in the 1923 fiscal year and also in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-5 year, the work of 6 new rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over twelve years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (in ¥1,000):—

| | Total | Of which State disbursement | | Total | Of which State disbursement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923-24 ... ... | 30,150 | 18,000 | 1930-31 ... ... | 19,066 | 18,000 |
| 1924-25 ... ... | 27,025 | 16,000 | 1931-32 ... ... | 18,606 | 18,000 |
| 1925-26 ... ... | 26,799 | 16,000 | 1932-33 ... ... | 11,628 | 11,386 |
| 1926-27 ... ... | 25,765 | 16,000 | 1933-34 ... ... | 4,519 | 4,177 |
| 1927-28 ... .. | 23,892 | 16,000 | 1934-35 ... ... | 1,479 | 1,137 |
| 1928-29 ... ... | 23,638 | 18,000 | Grand total | 232,871 | 170,700 |
| 1929-30 ... ... | 20,199 | 18,000 | | | |

N.B. The balance is to be met by the local Government.

As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J. Y. B., 1921-22 Edition, P. P. 212 and 214.

## HARBOR WORKS

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then, more than 40 harbors have been constructed or improved. The following list comprises all the harbor works (some of which are still in progress) whose total cost or estimate thereof exceeded ¥1,000,000. They are arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the work were divided.

Abb.; B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.

| Harbors | Works | Time | Cost (¥) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagasaki (I) | D. g. ... ... .. | 1882-1890 | 292,879 |
| Yokohama (I) | B. W., J., D. ... ... | 1889-1896 | 2,346,187 |
| Wakamatsu | B. W., D. R. ... ... | 1890-1915 | 4,918,231 |
| Hakodate (I) | B. W., R., D.... ... | 1895-1899 | 661,656 |
| Niigata (1) | B. W., D. ... ... | 1896-1904 | 1,196,256 |

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| Harbors | Works | Time | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nagoya (I) | J., L. P., D. ... ... | 1896-1907 | 2,383,049 |
| Otaru (I) | B. W. ... ... ... | 1897-1908 | 2,188,066 |
| Nagasaki (II) | D., R. ... ... ... | 1897-1904 | 4,599,798 |
| Osaka (I) | B. W., D., R. ... ... | 1897-1917 | 22,918,000 |
| Yokohama (II) | R., Q., D., E. ... ... | 1899-1918 | 10,476,656 |
| Miike | B. W., D., W. D. ... | 1902-1907 | 3,000,000 |
| Kobe | B. W., R., Q., E. ... | 1903- — | 53,000,000 |
| Niigata (II) | B. W., D.... ... ... | 1907-1921 | 3,000,000 |
| Otaru (II) | B. W. ... ... ... | 1908-1921 | 5,080,396 |
| Kushiro | B. W., D., J. ... ... | 1909- — | 5,000,000 |
| Shimizu (I) | B. W., D., R. ... ... | 1909-1914 | 465,241 |
| Tsuruga (I) | D., R., Q., E. ... ... | 1909-1914 | 734,243 |
| Oita | B. W., L. P., D., R. ... | 1910-1916 | 1,411,574 |
| Hakodate (II) | B. W. ... ... ... | 1910-1920 | 1,571,970 |
| Rumoi | B. W., D., G.... ... | 1910- — | 4,500,000 |
| Yokkaichi | B. W., D. ... ... | 1910- — | 3,600,000 |
| Shimonoseki Strait | D. ... ... ... ... | 1910- — | 8,100,000 |
| Funakawa | B. W., R., Q. ... .. | 1911- — | 3,200,000 |
| Tsurumi | B. W., D., R. ... ... | 1913- — | 10,000,000 |
| Aomori (I) | B. W., D., R. .. ... | 1914-1918 | 1,500,000 |
| Shiogama | B. W., D., R. ... ... | 1914- — | 3,450,000 |
| Niigata (III) | D., R., Q. ... | 1915- — | 1,210,000 |
| Moji | B. W., D., R., Q., E. ... | 1916- — | 6,600,000 |
| Hakata | B. W., D., R. .. ... | 1917- — | 3,700,000 |
| Osaka (II) | D., R., Q. ... ... | 1918- — | 9,700,000 |
| Muroran | B. W., D. ... ... | 1918- — | 2,500,000 |
| Samè | B. W., R. ... ... | 1919- — | 1,200,000 |
| Shimizu (II) | D., R., Q. .. ... ... | 1921- — | 5,500,000 |
| Yokohama (III) | D., Q., E.... ... ... | 1921- — | 13,450,000 |

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbors during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥250,000,000. The greatest amounts of money have been expended for Yokohama and Kobe harbors, where quays and piers have been constructed for receiving at their sides the largest ships afloat on the Pacific, and equipped with the most improved appliances, transit-sheds and warehouses and for the loading, discharging and storing of cargoes.

The harbor works, with only a few exceptions, have been carried out by the State. Private ownership or lease of shore land and of water area in a harbor has been avoided as far as possible.

Of recent years, the impetus given to pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of oil boats has made the construction of *fishery harbors* necessary at numerous places along the coasts. No less than a dozen such harbors are now in course of construction.

## SANITARY WORKS

**Water supply.**—Wells have been the most common sources of water supply throughout the country. In places where potable water was not thus obtainable water works of simple construction were laid out and have been in use from olden times. Thus in Tokyo, the

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drinking water was until recently taken from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago. The first modern water works constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of 1921 there were 84 civic cooperations provided with modern waterworks, and 42 more were in course of having them constructed, for supplying 5,878,000 souls with wholesome water. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aid amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

| | Cost of Construction (¥1,000) | Length of Pipes (1,000 ft.) | No. of Private Cocks (1,000) | No. of Posts (1,000) | Yearly Receipt (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... | 29,662 | 2,482 | 186 | 161 | 2 355 |
| Kyoto ... ... | 3,494 | 1,212 | 29 | 25 | 314 |
| Osaka ... ... | 21,295 | 2,270 | 74 | 136 | 2,090 |
| Yokohama .. | 10,407 | 1,180 | 28 | 40 | 1,662 |
| Kobe ... | 13,016 | 1,361 | 25 | 45 | 1,018 |
| Nagasaki ... | 4,514 | 303 | 7 | 15 | 258 |
| Nagoya ... | 5,715 | 954 | 13 | 14 | 200 |
| Hiroshima .. | 1,076 | 393 | 16 | 20 | 193 |
| Okayama ... | 823 | 207 | 7 | 10 | 133 |

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head and day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus in a house with not more than 5 inmates the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year, and ¥0.70 at Nagasaki and ¥0.55 at Kobe per month. Extra charges are made for extra inmates, horses, bath etc. In Tokyo where meters are used in larger houses, the charge is ¥0.03-0.05 per cu. m. above fixed charges, the latter varying with the size of meters used.

The construction of waterworks is being extended to all the cities and larger towns. The State gives every facility and encouragement to such works; an aid to the extent of one half the cost of construction is given in certain circumstances. Waterworks Regulations do not allow the construction with private funds, except where the bodies cooperating are so poor as to be unable to raise the capitals necessary for the purpose.

**Sewerage.**—Complete sewerage systems are still lacking in most of the cities; open gutters and drain canals carry the rain and waste waters in most places. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the large use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning. The larger cities are naturally the first to feel the need of change. In 1920 there were 10 cities partially provided with more or less complete systems of sewerage. The construction of

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sewerage works of Tokyo was commenced in 1911 and is to be completed in 1927. The cost is estimated at ¥33,660,000, one half of which is to be defrayed by the State. The work in Osaka was started in 1894 at an estimated cost of ¥7,300,000. That at Nagoya is to cost ¥4,400,000.

## IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

The cultivation of rice in Japan, wherever water for the purpose is available, makes irrigation a work of paramount importance throughout the country. Where the streams are not large, all surplus waters are carefully stored up in reservoirs built in their courses, to be let out in time of need into the net-work of canals with which the greater part of the farm lands of the country is literally covered. Drainage is secondary in extent as well as importance to irrigation. These works when completed as they mostly are, require comparatively little outlay to be maintained in good order. In four fiscal years 1913–16, the total expenditure for irrigation and drainage amounted to ¥7,600,000 making an average outgo ¥1,915,000 a year, which is largely borne by local unions.

## COAST PROTECTION

Wherever the coastal properties are valuable or the safety of travel is to be ensured the shores are rivetted. The expenditure for coast protection arises from the extension of such work, as well as from the necessity of repairing damage. The extent of the latter may be inferred from the following statistics of damage caused by tidal waves.

| | Amount of Damage (in ¥1,000) | Cost of Repair (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 928 | 1,149 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,963 | 1,337 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,913 | 1,687 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,238 | 875 |

The kind of work carried out differs according to localities and circumstances. Most repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads which can be rapidly built or replaced, while all permanent works are either of concrete or stone.

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# CHAPTER XXIII

## POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

### 1. POST

**History**:—With the advent of the Meiji Era, the Government, taking into consideration the defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama were connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the *ci-devant* Board of Communications). Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were made uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the International Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to a state of high efficiency, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country maintained its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China till 1922. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

**Organization**:—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communication Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces, are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege to men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

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Japan kept a number of post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow, all of which were withdrawn in 1922 as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

**Special Business Attended to by Post Offices:**—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Résumé of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 20th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New-Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business to which the Post Offices are attending for convenience of all people concerned.

**Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:**—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4–5 times. The corresponding figures are 3–4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

**Parcel Post:**—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost of all treaty countries.

## 2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

### Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

| End of March | Telegraph (*ri*) | | | Telephone (*ri*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aerial line | Underground | Submarine | Aerial line | Underground | Submarine |
| 1917 ... | 44,230 | 1,036 | 5,886 | 109,101 | 133,533 | 452 |
| 1918 ... | 44,917 | 1,121 | 5,899 | 117,764 | 150,106 | 472 |
| 1919 ... | 46,701 | 1,192 | 6,870 | 125,077 | 161,836 | 504 |
| 1920 ... | 48,573 | 1,277 | 7,119 | 136,192 | 182,641 | 504 |
| 1921 | 50,673 | 1,418 | 7,365 | 150,033 | 205,390 | 576 |

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion

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between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for *yen* 160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule being put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

### International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N.T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefu. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

### Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International

Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In Nov. 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America. Tariff per word is ¥1.60 and 1.20 to San Francisco and Hawaii respectively.

With the completion of the Iwaki Wireless Station in Haranomachi, Fukushima-ken, in March 1921, the direct communication with the American Continent was established. The Station is equipped with an antenna pole 660 feet high and with a capacity of 400 k.w. and a transmission power of over 4,000 miles. Another station was constructed in 1923 at Osaka with a view to opening direct service with European countries. At present there are in operation 12 Government and 6 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa Saghalien, and Korea, and 7 in South Sea Islands. Those at sea number 37 Gov't and 550 private.

#### *Radio Telegrams*

On March 1924 regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued by the Minister of Communications. It is provided that radio messages may be broadcast to navigating ships every day all the year round, and that those who wish to be senders

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of these messages must apply for permission to the Minister stating the nature of messages the language used, the number of words, the offices and time of despatching and broadcasting, the addressees and receiving ships, the length of waves, etc. Fees are as follows.

| Monthly fees | Japanese | European languages |
|---|---|---|
| ¥ 140 | Under 1,000 letters | Under 200 words |
| 200 | „ 1,500 | „ 300 |
| 260 | „ 2,000 | „ 400 |

### Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of Sept. 1922 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 282,221. As each applicant must deposit *yen* 15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥ 3 Millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, the cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 *sen* per call, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30-50% since the innovation.

### Number of Telephone Apparatuses

| End of March | Number of subscribers | Exchange apparatus | Telephone apparatus | Of which automatic app. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... | 221,048 | 3,252 | 245,728 | 719 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 231,742 | 3,393 | 258,834 | 721 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 250,954 | 3,589 | 282,211 | 776 |
| 1919 ... ... | 270,121 | 3,885 | 310,111 | 799 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 277,101 | 3,972 | 321,129 | 804 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 321,665 | 4,435 | 377,44 | 809 |

## 3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Posta Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the

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depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915 from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum. (Vide Chap. Finance).

## 4. STATISTICS

### Post and Telegraph Offices

| End of March | Post and telegraph offices | Post offices | Total | Ratio per office: Area sq. ri | Ratio per office: Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 4,180 | 3,326 | 7,506 | 3.34 | 7,368 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 4,270 | 3,356 | 7,623 | 3.28 | 7,359 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 4,445 | 3,233 | 7,877 | 3.18 | 7,151 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 4,584 | 3,439 | 8,025 | 3.13 | 7,003 |

### Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

| | | 1916—17 | 1917—18 | 1918—19 | 1919—20 | 1920—21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class 1. | Sealed ... | 405,810 | 516,323 | 548,278 | 684,319 | 793,092 |
| | Unsealed | 53,793 | 65,052 | 81,126 | 120,398 | 135,524 |
| „ 2. | Cards ... | 1,198,191 | 1,434,332 | 1,700,441 | 2,030,829 | 2,372,223 |
| „ 3. | Periodicals | 224,599 | 228,364 | 242,306 | 262,273 | 258,423 |
| „ 4. | Books ... | 48,689 | 61,640 | 71,724 | 96,969 | 87,626 |
| | Commercial Papers | 22,577 | 24,565 | 30,892 | 44,254 | 50,125 |
| | Samples | 5,889 | 5,458 | 6,715 | 9,111 | 9,654 |
| „ 5. | Seeds ... | 3,730 | 3,866 | 4,835 | 5,857 | 6,312 |
| Frank ... ... ... | | 74,367 | 81,391 | 89,073 | 95,687 | 93,140 |
| Total ... ... | | 2,037,650 | 2,355,942 | 2,775,394 | 3,349,700 | 3,806,120 |
| Of which registered | | 25,836 | 28,773 | 27,551 | 35,153 | 44,762 |
| Per 10 population | | 369 | 421 | 488 | 595 | 680 |

### Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

**Number transmitted:**

| | 1916—17 | 1917—18 | 1918—19 | 1919—20 | 1920—21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letters ... ... ... ... | 7,096 | 8,195 | 9,149 | 10,292 | 10,911 |
| Cards ... ... ... ... | 1,917 | 2,192 | 2,201 | 2,553 | 2,736 |
| Printed matter ... ... | 4,152 | 5,774 | 6,223 | 7,242 | 7,648 |
| Commercial Papers ... | 95 | 150 | 120 | 245 | 240 |
| Samples ... ... ... ... | 345 | 385 | 353 | 284 | 243 |
| Frank ... ... ... ... | 541 | 639 | 534 | 271 | 208 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 14,158 | 17,339 | 18,584 | 20,889 | 21,988 |
| No. arrived: Total ... | 11,369 | 13,781 | 15,044 | 17,040 | 18,698 |
| Grand Total ... ... | 25,527 | 31,120 | 33,628 | 37,930 | 40,686 |
| Increase rate % ... | 0.56 | 2.19 | 0.81 | 1.28 | 0.73 |
| Per 100 population ... | 46 | 56 | 59 | 67 | 73 |

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### Telegrams (in 1,000)

| Class | 1917—18 | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | Of which wireless |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic: | | | | |
| Charged ... ... ... ... ... | 45,717 | 64,114 | 59,060 | △106,932 |
| Frank ... ... ... ... ... | 5,874 | 9,924 | 9,318 | △ 29,799 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 51,592 | 74,038 | 68,378 | △130,731 |
| Foreign despatched: | | | | |
| Charged ... ... ... ... ... | 697 | 1,160 | 1,068 | △ 15,817 |
| Frank ... ... ... ... ... | 87 | 182 | 150 | △ 1,852 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 785 | 1,342 | 1,219 | △ 17,669 |
| Foreign received; | | | | |
| Charged ... ... ... ... ... | 769 | 1,211 | 1,136 | 4,174 |
| Frank ... ... ... ... ... | 98 | 194 | 169 | △ 1,646 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 867 | 1,406 | 1,296 | △ 5,820 |
| Grand Total: | | | | |
| Charged ... ... ... ... ... | 47,185 | 76,786 | 2,204 | △ 19,991 |
| Frank ... ... ... ... ... | 6,059 | 10,300 | 311 | △ 2,498 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 53,244 | 77,086 | 2,515 | △ 22,489 |
| Increase rated % ... ... | 3.07 | | | |
| Per 10 population ... ... | 9.5 | | | |

△ = In full unit

### Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

| | 1016—17 | 1917—18 | 1918—19 | 1919—20 | 1920—21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic; | | | | | |
| Ordinary ... ... ... | 19,081 | 31,583 | 25,082 | 24,399 | 24,043 |
| Registered ... ... | 8,411 | 10,745 | 13,072 | 14,729 | 17,321 |
| Declared ... ... ... | 257 | 73 | 37 | 22 | 19 |
| Frank ... ... ... | 1,412 | 1,487 | 1,832 | 1,998 | 1,936 |
| Total ... ... ... | 29,181 | 33,085 | 40,024 | 41,149 | 43,322 |
| Foreign: Total .. ... | 1,353 | 1,152 | 833 | 633 | 599 |
| Grand Total ... ... | 29,181 | 34,237 | 40,857 | 41,782 | 43,782 |
| Increase rate % ... | 1.42 | 1.34 | 2.10 | 0.28 | — |
| Per 10 population ... | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 |

### Postal Savings Deposits

It should be noted the amount of deposits that had steadily increased till 1913 somewhat declined in 1914, but is now again on the increase. The rate of interest stands at 4.8% since April 1915.

| End of March | No. of depositors | Amount ¥ | Per depositor ¥ | Amount of Refundment ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | ...15,900,650 | 437,508,596 | 27.52 | 287,559,077 |
| 1919 ... ... | ...18,219,805 | 512,613,780 | 31.85 | 399,027,600 |
| 1920× ... ... | .. 20,054,039 | 666,943,390 | 33.26 | 504,729,726 |
| 1921× ... ... | ...22,106,564 | 849,269,017 | 38.42 | 686,471,988 |

×at the end of the year.

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Classified by occupation the above figures are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

| | Agriculturists | | School children | | Tradespeople | | Laborers & Employees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | No. of persons | ¥ | No. | ¥ | No. | ¥ | No. | ¥ |
| 1919... | 6,106 | 175,678 | 3,202 | 37,104 | 1,618 | 79,112 | 1,318 | 34,570 |
| 1920... | 6,853 | 191,258 | 4,495 | 51,829 | 2,004 | 101,613 | 1,476 | 46,775 |
| 1921× | 7,570 | 284,915 | 4,214 | 59,909 | 2,326 | 125,874 | 1,624 | 52,003 |

×at the end of March.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS (in 1,000)

| End of March | No. issued | Amount | No. paid | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 25,861 | ¥486,255 | 27,495 | ¥515,281 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 28,552 | 644,358 | 29,961 | 28,948 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 27,031 | 656,461 | 685,827 | 695,919 |

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS

| Dec. | No. issued | Amount | No. paid | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 15,718 | ¥544,572 | 167,124 | ¥11,415 625 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 17,055 | 646,759 | 150,425 | 11,629,516 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 29,308 | 709,177 | 130.753 | 10,515,336 |

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS (¥ 1,000)

| End of March | Ordinary mail | Parcel | Money orders | Savings deposits | Telegram | Telephone | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915... ... ... | 23,101 | 3,937 | 1,648 | 608 | 11,150 | 15,607 | 56,153 |
| 1917... ... ... | 26,712 | 6,832 | 1,977 | 883 | 16,818 | 19,369 | 72,614 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 36,532 | 6,131 | 2,760 | 1,287 | 31,311 | 24,511 | 102,535 |
| 1920* ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 132,799 |

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSES (¥ 1,000)

| End of March | Ordinary mail | Parcel | Money orders | Savings deposits | Telegram | Telephone | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915... ... ... | 10,220 | 2,802 | 734 | 1,492 | 7,618 | 3,562 | 20,449 |
| 1917... ... ... | 10,126 | 2,933 | 743 | 1,515 | 9,630 | 4,260 | 29,210 |
| 1919... ... ... | 12,329 | 4,056 | 920 | 1,931 | 15,970 | 4,616 | 39,825 |
| 1920* ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47,511 |

*—no available figures obtained.

## 5. RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

### ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS

According to the Postal Law the ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:—3 *sen*.
Post-cards:—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as third class mail matter:—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

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4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions. Not to exceed $1.3 \times 0.85 \times 0.5$ *shaku*.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 *momme*) and 5th classes, up to 300 *momme*. Special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters.

### Mail Matters under Contract

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

### Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

### Telegraphs

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making each address chargeable 5 *sen*. Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) Kana telegrams (composed of Japanese *Kana*):—25 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each

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counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge;—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

### Telegram rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefoo (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) Kana telegrams:—For each 15 *Kana* or fraction, 30 *sen*, and for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction, 5 *sen*.

(2) Roman-letter telegram (between Japan proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 40 *sen*, and for each additional word, 5 *sen*.

### Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well as that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weigh up to 1,600 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ *shaku* the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

| | (1) Domestic | | (2) Colonial | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to. | Ord | Reg. | Ord. | Reg. |
| 200 *momme* ... ... | 12 *sen* | 18 *sen* | 30 *sen* | 45 *sen* |
| 400 „ ... ... | 18 „ | 27 „ | 40 „ | 55 „ |
| 600 „ ... ... | 24 „ | 36 „ | 50 „ | 65 „ |
| 800 „ ... ... | 30 „ | 45 „ | 60 „ | 75 „ |
| 1,000 „ ... ... | 36 „ | 54 „ | 70 „ | 85 „ |
| 1,200 „ ... ... | 42 „ | 63 „ | 75 „ | 90 „ |
| 1,400 „ ... ... | 48 „ | 72 „ | 80 „ | 95 „ |
| 1,600 „ ... ... | 54 „ | 81 „ | 85 „ | 100 „ |

Rates to Korea and to Manchuria and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 *sen*, and Ordinary parcel, 6 *sen*, up to 1,600 *momme*.

### Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into three, i.e., Postal Petty

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Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee now in force are as follows in *yen*:—

| | Up to ¥1.00 | Up to ¥5.00 | Up to ¥10.00 | Up to ¥15.00 | Up to ¥20.00 (Maximum) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postal Petty Orders ... | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.13 |

| | Up to ¥20.00 | Up to ¥50.00 | Up to ¥100.00 | Up to ¥150.00 | Up to ¥200.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary M. O ... ... | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.55 |
| Telegraphic M. O ... | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.10 | 1.30 |

| (*Continued*) Up to ¥250.00 | Up to ¥300.00 | Up to ¥350.00 | Up to ¥400.00 | Up to ¥450.00 | Up to ¥500.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.65 | 0.75 | — | — | — | — |
| 1.50 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 2.50 |

In case of special telegraphic money order the fee is greater than the ordinary telegraphic money order by about 40%.

### Foreign Mail Matters

Letters: 20 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*. Postcards: single, 8 *sen*; with reply paid, 16 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 4 *sen*; those impressed in Braille type for the use of the blind, 2 *sen* per every 500 grammes or fraction. Commercial papers: for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 20 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*. Samples of merchandise: for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 8 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 4 *sen*.

Registration, 20 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt, 20 *sen*; for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter, 40 *sen*. Express delivery: 40 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee): for a postal parcel, 20 *sen* for 20 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum: for every additional 1 *yen* or fraction 1 *sen*.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions: (1) Printed Matters and Commercial papers: Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter. (2) Samples of merchandise: Weight, 0.5 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in lenght, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter. (3) Parcels: Weight 5 kg., dimensions 125 cubic c. m.

### Foreign Parcel Rates

| Destination | | Rate | ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Rep. | Direct–Japanese boat ... | up to 1 kg. | 1.80 |
| | | " 5 " | 2.20 |

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| Destination | | Rate | | | ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | Via France–Jap. or French boat ... ... | up to | 1 kg. | Fr. | 1.42 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | Fr. | 2.14 |
| Belgium | Direct–Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 1 „ | | 1.22 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 1.62 |
| Bolivia | Via Arg.–Jap. boat ... | „ | 1 „ | | 1.90 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 2.30 |
| Brazil | Via Arg.–Jap. boat ... | „ | 1 „ | | 2.20 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 2.60 |
| Bulgaria | Via Italy–Ital. boat ... | „ | 1 „ | | 1·70 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 2.60 |
| Chili | Direct–Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 1 „ | | 1.60 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 1.84 |
| China | Direct–Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 200 *momms* | | 0.45 |
| | | „ | 400 „ | | 0.55 |
| | | „ | 600 „ | | 0.65 |
| | | „ | 900 „ | | 0.80 |
| | | „ | 1,200 „ | | 1.00 |
| | | „ | 1,500 „ | | 1.20 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | Via Italy–Ital. boat ... | „ | 1 kg. | | 1.22 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 2.50 |
| Denmark | Via France–Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 „ | Fr. | 1.22 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | Fr. | 2.04 |
| Finland | Via England–Jap. boat | „ | 3 lb. | | 1.92 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 2.96 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 3.54 |
| France | Direct–Jap. or Fr. boat ... | „ | 1 kg. | Fr. | 0.90 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | Fr. | 1.54 |
| French Indo-China | Via Hongkong–Jap. & other boats ... ... | „ | 3 lb. | | 0.92 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 1.36 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 1.66 |
| Germany | Via France–Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 kg. | Fr. | 1.02 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | Fr. | 1.74 |
| Great Britain | Direct–Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 3 lb. | | 1.00 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 1.50 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 2.00 |
| Br. N. Borneo | Via Hongkong–Jap. mail boats or others | „ | 3 „ | | 0.60 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 1.10 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 1.60 |
| Straits Settlements | Direct–Jap. boat ... | „ | 3 „ | | 0.60 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 1.00 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 1.40 |
| Malay States | Via Straits Set.–Jap. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 3 „ | | 0.80 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | | 1.42 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | | 2.04 |
| Union of S. Africa Including Cape of Good Hope, Natal & Orange River State | Via Br. India Jap. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 kg. | | 2.00 |
| | | „ | 3 „ | | 2.48 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | | 3.08 |

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| Destination | | Rate | | ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | Direct-Jap. mail boat or others ... ... ... | up to | 3 lb | 0.60 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | 1.00 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | 1.40 |
| Australia | Direct-Jap. mail boat or others ... | „ | 3 „ | 0.80 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | 1.70 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | 2.60 |
| New Zealand | Via Aust.-Jap. mail boat or others ... | „ | 3 „ | 1.00 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | 2.38 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | 3.88 |
| Hungary | Via Italy-Ital, boat ... | „ | 1 kg. | 1.22 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | 2.50 |
| Italy | Via Egypt Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 „ | 2.20 |
| | | „ | 5 „ „ | 2.28 |
| Mexico | Direct-Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 266 *momme* | 0.90 |
| | | „ | 1,333 „ | 1.10 |
| Netherlands | Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 kg. | 1.58 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | 1.92 |
| Peru | Direct-Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 1 „ | 1.60 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | 1.76 |
| Portugal | Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... | „ | 1 „ Fr. | 1.34 |
| | | „ | 5 „ „ | 2.08 |
| Roumania | Via Egypt-Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 „ „ | 2.12 |
| | | „ | 5 „ | 2.68 |
| Russia in Asia Maritime Prov. Amur Prov. | Direct-Jap. boat ... ... | „ | 5 „ | 1.00 |
| Siam | Via Hongkong-Jap. mail boat or others .. | „ | 3 lb. | 1.40 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | 2.00 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | 2.60 |
| Spain | Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat .. ... ... ... | „ | 1 kg. Fr. | 1.24 |
| | | „ | 5 „ „ | 2.04 |
| Sweden | Via Eng.-Jap. boa t... | „ | 3 lb. | 1.60 |
| | | „ | 7 „ | 2.40 |
| | | „ | 11 „ | 3.20 |
| Switzerland | Via France-Jap. or Fr. boat ... ... ... ... | „ | 1 kg. Fr. | 1.06 |
| | | „ | 5 „ „ | 2.36 |
| U. S. A. | Direct Jap. & other boats ... ... ... ... | For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof .. | | 0.24 |
| | | Maximum 1,320 *m.* (11 lb.) | | |

**N.B.**—In the above table cheapest rate or shorter routes are given.

### International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

For some countries with relatively closer postal relations, the maximum amount that may be drawn, fee, etc. are as follows;—

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| | Maximum | Ordinary order fee | Fee for express delivery | Fee for notice for payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong* | 400 $ Mex. | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | not adm. | not adm. |
| British India* Ceylon, Burma | 400 $ Mex. | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | " | " |
| Great Britain* | £ 40 | 10 *sen* per £ or fraction | 12 *sen* | 5 *sen*. |
| U.S.A. | $ 100 | 10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction | not adm. | not adm. |

N. B.—*The telegraphic money orders not drawable upon.

### Sino-Japanese Postal Service

In pursuance of the agreement reached at the Washington Conference the Japanese post offices in China were all withdrawn at the end of December 1922, and the postal service between the two countries is now regulated by the new arrangement enforced on January 1st 1923 as regards ordinary mail matter, letters and packages with declared value, parcels and money order.

According to the new provisions the charges for ordinary letters, post cards, printed matters, commercial papers, samples of merchandise, specimens of natural history, and seed-grains are the same as those for domestic mail, only the dimensions and weight being subject to the same limitations as the foreign mail.

Charges for letters and packages with declared value and parcel rates are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters with declared value | for the first 4 *momme* or fraction... | ¥0.10 |
| | for every additional *momme* or fraction ..... | 0.03 |
| " " " | for the first 66 *momme* or fraction .. | 0.47 |
| | for every add. 13 *momme* or fraction..... | 0.08 |

Parcels

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to | 1 kg. | ¥0.45 | Up to | 6 kg. | ¥1.20 |
| " | 2 " | 0.60 | " | 8 " | 1.50 |
| " | 4 " | 0.90 | " | 10 " | 1.80 |

**Limit of weight and dimensions for parcels**;—Weight 10 kg.; dimensions, 55 cubic decimetres, not exceeding 1m. 25c.m. either in length, depth or breadth; 216 cubic d.m. when the destination is reached by railways or steamers.

**Postal money order**;—The maximum for money order is ¥40), the fee schedule being as follows :—

| | Amount ¥ | Fee ¥ | | Amount ¥ | Fee ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to | 5 | 05 | Up to | 150 | 50 |
| " | 10 | 10 | " | 210 | 60 |
| " | 20 | 15 | " | 270 | 70 |
| " | 30 | 20 | " | 300 | 75 |
| " | 50 | 30 | " | 330 | 80 |
| " | 90 | 40 | " | 400 | 90 |

N.B.—The telegraphic money order service is not yet available.

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## International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration):—

| Asia | Via Shanghai yen |
|---|---|
| Tongking | 1.27 |
| Macao | 0.32 |
| Canton, Hongkong, Amoy | 0.23 |
| Ceylon, Burmah, India | 1.46 |
| Penang, Singapore, Malacca | 0.94 |
| Siam, Annam | 1.27 |
| Russia in Asia (via Vladivostok) | 0.62 |

| Europe | Via Shanghai |
|---|---|
| All offices in Europe (ex't Russia) | 1.79 |
| Russia in Europe, Caucasus | 1.79 |

| North America | Via Europe | Via Shanghai or Manila |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Miss., Ohio, Mich., Texas, etc. | 3.48 | 2.40 |
| New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, etc. | 3.34 | 2.50 |
| Oakland, San Francisco | 3.62 | 2.26 |
| British Columbia | 3.72-4.52 | 2.50-3.01 |
| Quebec, Ontario | 3.34 | 2.54 |
| Mexico | 3.86 | 2.72 |

| South America | Via Europe | Via Shanghai or Manila |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic, Chili | 4.66 | 4.00 |
| Peru | 5.65-5.64 | 4.00-5.08 |
| Brazil | 5.40-6.40 | 3.72-4.00 |

| Oceania | Via Shanghai |
|---|---|
| Brisbane, New S. W., Queensland, Victoria | 1.51 |
| Honolulu (Bonin) | 1.93 |
| Manila | 0.76 |
| New Zealand | 1.70 |

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

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# CHAPTER XXIV

## RAILWAYS

### 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working marks a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2,824 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April, 1921 was ¥1,542,381,275 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1920 was ¥108,537,898 or about 7.7%. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916-17 ... ... ... ... | 7.2% | 1919-20 ... ... ... ... | 7.7% |
| 1917-18 ... ... ... ... | 8.3% | 1920-21 ... ... ... ... | 7.0% |
| 1918-19 ... ... ... ... | 7.8% | | |

#### The Nationalization Program as Worked out

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd Session (1905—'06). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds at 5% issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open with the capital invested amounting to *yen* 108,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was *yen* 481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was calculated. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening, the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Government Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

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The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect within this limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

**The Financial Aspect of Nationalization** is too complicated a question to be solved off hand. Viewed in respect of the redemption of loans involved, the nationalization is a failure, since the principal remains stationary. On the other hand, considered in the light of railways being a public utility, the result may be called fairly satisfactory. The service has been vastly improved, the lines have been extended to remote places which private railways can hardly exploit, the passenger and goods tariff has been more or less lowered in spite of marked advance of wages and commodities. Lastly the earnings have amounted on an average to 5.8% of the capital cost totalling 172 million *yen*, more than half the capital outlay settled during the period has been invested in improvements and construction, and all that while the interest of 35 millions per annum, subsidy of 5 millions to private light railways, and an addition of 3 millions to the reserve fund have been met.

On the completion of the railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on divers systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff.

**The passenger and goods rates.**—In 1907 the diverse passenger rates, 2 on State and 17 on purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system as adopted on the occasion. The rate per mile was reduced, except for 1–50 m. journey, by 1 *sen* for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned elsewhere. As it stands at present, the passenger fare for the 3rd class is 2.5 *sen* up to 50 miles, 2.1 *sen* under 100 miles, and from 1.7 *sen* to 1 *sen* for distances over 100 miles.

Next in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on a uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions since effected have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The rates have been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only) and in 1921 (28%). Taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916-17.

## The New Construction Law

The Railway Construction Law as enacted in 1891 and which had been in force ever since with some revisions, was replaced by a new law that was carried through the regular session of the Diet in March

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1922 and put in force on April 10th. The new Law embraces a construction scheme that covers 178 new lines to be laid by the Government in the future in Japan proper, with the total length of 6,349 miles. The period in which they are be completed and their cost are to be determined on each occasion with the approval of the Diet. Any alteration in the program must be discussed by the Railway Council,

## 2. GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

| End of March | Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch. | Private m. ch. | Total m. ch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,856.64 | 1,764.25 | 7,621.09 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... | 5,999.52 | 1,807.09 | 7,806.61 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,072.74 | 1,941.69 | 8,014.63 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,202.26 | 1,994.40 | 8,196.66 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... | 6,480.79 | 1,994.13 | 8,475.39 |

| Year ended March | State railways: Capital invested from beginning (¥) | Profit% to capital | Private railways open to traffic: Capital (¥) | Reserves (¥) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... | 1,108,060,237 | 7.2 | 94,083,694 | 3,563,346 |
| 1918 ... ... | 1,189,913,734 | 8.3 | 115,738,920 | 3,665,497 |
| 1919 ... ... | 1,277,505,543 | 7.8 | 140,825,738 | 4,761,384 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1,382,996,186 | 7.7 | 188,799,907 | 5,783,162 |
| 1921 ... ... | 1,542,381,275 | 7.0 | 212,108,913 | 8,552,115 |

## 3. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### Administration & Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i. e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux: Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Minister and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920, it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, the Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

On March 31st, 1921 the staff comprised 163,822 officers and employees, classified as under.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superintending officers and engineers ... ... ... ... ... | 683 |
| Clerks and junior engineers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,758 |
| Employees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,400 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Subordinate employees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100,981 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 163,822 |
| Increase over the previous year ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,252 |

### Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1921 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

| Division | Route | | | | Tracks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single track m. ch. | Double track m. ch. | Triple & over m. ch. | Total m. ch. | Main m. ch. | Total incl. others m. ch. |
| Tokyo ... ... ... | 621.02 | 276.11 | 23.45 | 920.58 | 1,275.54 | 1,841.64 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... | 753.15 | 201.58 | — | 954.73 | 1,156.51 | 1,583.20 |
| Kobe ... ... ... | 924.46 | 200.41 | — | 1,125.07 | 1,325.48 | 1,808.65 |
| Moji ... ... ... | 998.75 | 85.42 | — | 1,084.37 | 1,169.79 | 1,702.07 |
| Sendai ... ... ... | 1,236.16 | 5.00 | — | 1,241.16 | 1,246.16 | 1,620.33 |
| Sapporo ... ... ... | 1,066.24 | 88.24 | — | 1,154.48 | 1,242.72 | 1,684.37 |
| Total ... ... | 5,600.18 | 857.16 | 23.45 | 6,480.79 | 7,417.00 | 10,240.66 |
| Total for 1920 | 5,369.61 | 809.00 | 23.45 | 6,202.26 | 7,090.11 | 9,745.10 |

### Main Lines and Mileage Under Traffic, end of Mar., 1921

| Name of principal lines | Open mileage | Name of principal lines | Open mileage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokaido line ... ... ... | 411.6 | Hokuriku line ... ... | 229.8 |
| Sanyo „ ... ... ... | 335.1 | O-u „ ... ... | 303.4 |
| Sobu „ ... ... ... | 73.2 | Riku-u „ ... ... | 119.7 |
| Kwansai „ ... ... ... | 109.9 | Tohoku „ ... ... | 458.9 |
| Shin-etsu „ ... ... ... | 203.6 | San-in „ ... ... | 286.0 |
| Central line ... ... ... | 259.2 | Chiku-ho line ... ... | 46.2 |
| Miyazaki „ ... ... ... | 85.7 | Hakodate „ ... ... ... | 265.4 |
| Ban-etsu „ ... ... ... | 161.4 | Kushiro „ ... ... ... | 273.5 |
| Sanuki „ ... ... ... | 62.9 | Muroran „ ... ... ... | 86.7 |
| Tokushima line ... ... | 46.0 | Abashiri „ ... ... ... | 120.4 |
| Kagoshima „ ... ... | 239.6 | Rumoi „ ... ... ... | 31.1 |
| Nagasaki „ ... ... | 98.6 | Soya „ ... ... ... | 138.5 |
| Hoshu „ ... ... | 132.3 | Boso „ ... ... ... | 44.3 |

### Railway Finance

The Government railway finance has been set apart as an independent account since the 1909–10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met from the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

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*Disposition of Net Earnings* (in ¥1,000)

| Year ended March | Additional works | Survey and Private line inspection | Interest charge | Subsidy to light rly | Net profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... | 3,946 | 86 | 39,315 | 1,250 | 38,087 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 12,966 | 124 | 40,333 | 1,500 | 46,685 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 12,076 | 125 | 42,321 | 1,500 | 47,408 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 2,107 | 229 | 43,791 | 1,500 | 64,386 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 4,375 | 342 | 48,479 | 621 | 54,358 |

*Construction and Improvement Expenditure*

The program revised in the 1915-16 year session of the Diet represents an outlay of ¥342,009,260 on account of construction, of which ¥200,529,366 was spent up to 1915-16 year and the balance ¥141,479,394 to be disbursed down to 1927. On the other hand ¥475,335,041 was voted on account of improvement, consisting of ¥177,865,998 already disbursed up to 1915-16 and ¥297,529,043 to be paid down to 1927.

TRAFFIC

**Results of Working.**—The steady increase of goods receipts was relatively the largest in 1916-17, when the ratio was reversed for the first time.

*Traffic Mileage*

| Year ended March | Average working mileage | Passenger mileage 1000 | Ton mileage 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 5,810.0 | 4,255,375 | 4,179,135 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 5,916.8 | 5,515,546 | 5,033,344 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 6,041.2 | 6,569,442 | 5,608,851 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 6,138.6 | 7,942,632 | 6,293,798 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 6,314.1 | 8,384,143 | 5,927,184 |

*Working Revenue and Expenses*

| Year ended March | Revenue ¥ 1000 | Expenses ¥ 1000 | Net profits ¥ 1000 | Per mile. worked (¥) Revenue | Expenses | Profits | Ratio of exp. to rev. % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 .... | 243,547 | 144,101 | 99,445 | 40,314 | 23,853 | 16,461 | 59.2 |
| 1920 .... | 309,932 | 202,817 | 107,115 | 50,489 | 33,040 | 17,449 | 65.4 |
| 1921..... | 350,700 | 242,162 | 108,538 | 55,542 | 38,353 | 17,190 | 69.1 |

*Working Revenue Classified* (¥ 1,000)

| Year ended March | Coaching | Goods | Total incl. sundries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | 123,385 | 112,133 | 243,547 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | 166,607 | 135,015 | 309,932 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... | 207,840 | 137,390 | 350,700 |

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*Working Expenses Classified* (¥ 1,000)

| Year ended March | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| General ... ... ... ... ... .. | 2,540 | 4,068 | 5,547 |
| Maintenance of way & works ... | 24,590 | 32,499 | 39,683 |
| .. of equipments ... | 16,502 | 22,913 | 26,836 |
| Transportation ... ... ... ... | 59,169 | 83,124 | 89,960 |
| Traffic ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33,151 | 50,760 | 66,680 |
| Shipping ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,025 | 7,733 | 9,022 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,124 | 1,720 | 4,434 |

*Railway Working and Shipping Receipts* (¥ 1,000)

| Year ended March | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Railway working ... | 173,165 | 229,644 | 293,356 | 337,070 |
| Shipping ... ... ... | 4,258 | 5,525 | 7,691 | 8,729 |
| Total ... .. ... | 177,423 | 235,169 | 301,046 | 345,800 |

**Passenger Traffic :—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb. 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 *sen* up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25 ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 1st and 2nd classes only.**

*Passenger Earnings* (¥1,000)

| Year ended March | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... ... ... | 1,146 | 1,733 | 1,759 | 1,513 |
| 2nd ,, ... ... ... ... | 11,543 | 17,758 | 26,328 | 31,049 |
| 3rd ,, ... ... ... ... | 61,471 | 84,644 | 113,398 | 147,651 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 74,160 | 104,135 | 141,485 | 182,213 |

*Passengers Carried, etc.*

| Year ended March | No. of pass. carried (1,000) | No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000) | Av'ge miles of journey per pass. | Pass. per day per mile | Pass. per train mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 245,234 | 5,515,546 | 22.5 | 2,581 | 159.9 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 238,061 | 6,569,442 | 22.8 | 3,017 | 183.0 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 357,881 | 7,943,632 | 22.2 | 3,583 | 200.8 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 405,820 | 8,384,143 | 20.7 | 3,683 | 199.7 |

*Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by Class*

| Year ended March | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ... ... ... ... | 15 | 9 | 1 | — |
| 2nd ,, ... ... ... ... | 156 | 121 | 53 | 45 |
| 3rd ,, ... ... ... ... | 829 | 870 | 946 | 955 |

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**Goods Traffic.**—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stones, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1921, the 59 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 494,415,864 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... .. | 2,361 (1,000 tons) | Stone (1,000 tons) ... | 956 |
| Wheat... ... | 568 „ | Coal ... „ ... ... | 19,100 |
| Timber ... | 5,776 „ | Minerals „ ... ... | 1,316 |
| Charcoal ... | 1,255 „ | Fertilizers „ ... ... | 2,561 |

*Goods Earnings* (¥1,000) .

| Year ended March | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... ... | 11,515 | 20,386 | 25,939 | 26,753 |
| Express ... ... ... ... | 947 | 1,499 | 1,624 | 1,632 |
| Carload ... ... ... ... | 69,260 | 86,950 | 103,119 | 103,645 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 87,723 | 108,835 | 130,682 | 132,030 |

*Tonnage of Goods* (1.000 tons)

| Year ended March | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... ... | 4,653 | 4,637 | 5,929 | 5,703 |
| Express ... ... ... ... | 41 | 57 | 89 | 119 |
| Carload ... ... ... ... | 44,059 | 48,620 | 53,921 | 50,802 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 48,753 | 53,314 | 59,939 | 56,624 |

*Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled* (1,000 m.)

| | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... | 506,930 | 505,964 | 643,450 | 603,569 |
| Express ... ... ... | 11,348 | 15,770 | 22,208 | 24,100 |
| Carload ... ... ... | 4,515,067 | 5,087,118 | 5,628,180 | 5,299,515 |
| Total .. ... ... ... | 5,033,344 | 5,608,851 | 6,293,798 | 5,927,184 |

## Rolling Stock

### *Locomotives*

The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1921 :—

| Year ending March 31 | Number | | Electric | Total number | Weight in working order (with tenders) | Average weight per engine | Average no. per 10 open miles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tank | Tender | | | | | |
| 1919 ... | 1,192 | 1,729 | 12 | 2,933 | 178,064 | 60.8 | 4.8 |
| 1920 ... | 1,181 | 1,920 | 19 | 3,120 | 194,655 | 62.4 | 5.1 |
| 1921 ... | 1,196 | 2,088 | 22 | 3,306 | 209,523 | 63.38 | 5.4 |

The locomotives as classified by the Division they belong to and their weight at the end of March 1921 are given below.

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| Division | Steam loco. Saturated No. | Saturated Weight | Superheater No. | Superheater Weight | Electric loco. No. | Electric loco. Weight | Total No. | Total Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... | 472 | 25,491 | 243 | 20,673 | 22 | 1,150 | 737 | 47,314 |
| Nagoya ... ... | 366 | 18,257 | 200 | 16,890 | — | — | 556 | 35,147 |
| Kobe ... ... | 347 | 17,019 | 199 | 16,724 | — | — | 546 | 33,743 |
| Moji ... ... | 357 | 18,903 | 171 | 14,301 | — | — | 528 | 33,204 |
| Sendai ... ... | 329 | 18,568 | 183 | 14,726 | — | — | 512 | 33,294 |
| Sapporo... ... | 310 | 17,523 | 93 | 8,180 | — | — | 403 | 26,703 |
| Lines under construction | 14 | 118 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 118 |
| Total ... | 2,195 | 116,880 | 1,089 | 91,494 | 22 | 1,150 | 3,306 | 209,523 |

*Number of Passenger Carriages*

| Year ended March | No. Bogie | No. Trams & 4-wheel | No. motor cars | No. Total | Seat. Cap'y Total | Seat. Cap'y Av'ge per car | Av'ge no. per 10 open m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ..... | 2,918 | 3,992 | 208 | 7,118 | 312,836 | 43.5 | 11.7 |
| 1920 ..... | 3,333 | 3,937 | 258 | 7,528 | 334,765 | 44.5 | 12.3 |
| 1921 ..... | 3,765 | 3,999 | 290 | 8,072 | 370,383 | 45.9 | 12.5 |

*Number of Goods Wagons*

| Year ended March | No. Covered | No. Open | No. Total | Capacity (ton) Total | Capacity (ton) Av'ge per vehicle | Av'ge no. per 10 open miles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 22,719 | 25,849 | 48,568 | 515,845 | 10.6 | 79.9 |
| 1920 ... ... | 24,525 | 26,542 | 51,067 | 570,192 | 11.2 | 83.2 |
| 1921 ... ... | 25,500 | 26,699 | 52,199 | 596,810 | 11.4 | 78.1 |

## Construction and Operation

**Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.**—The gauge being narrow, the maximum carrying capacity of a train is 300 tons on the Tokaido and the San-yo lines. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, 18 m., the distance being covered in 28 minutes. As regards the long distance running, the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, 704.5 m., is covered in 25 hrs. 8 mins. by the down train and in 25 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train; Osaka is the busiest station as to number of trains arriving and departing, 273 trains of all descriptions being received per day.

**The Gauge.**—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

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**Gradient.**—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

**Tunnels.**—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 25 tunnels of over 200 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, 15,275 ft., and required about six years, being opened to traffic in February, 1893.

**Rails.**—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

**Sleepers.**—The standard dimension of the sleepers is $8'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6'0''$, and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

**Bridge work.**—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami Line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

## Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 10 and 20 million *yen* a year.

## Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1,000:—

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| Year ended March | Home purchase | Foreign purchase | Total | Percentage of foreign purchase to the total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... | 42,045 | 5,197 | 47,242 | 11.0 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... | 86,360 | 12,996 | 99,356 | 13.1 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | 161,622 | 11,546 | 173,169 | 6.7 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | 159,341 | 20,868 | 180,209 | 11.6 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... | 165,980 | 3,380 | 169,360 | 0.8 |

*Leading Approved Foreign Makers*

Leading approved makers for locomotive engines prior to the war were as follows for Government railways, the list remaining suspended :—

Arthur Koppel A.-G.
A. Boursig Tegel bei Berlin
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollern A.G. fur Lokomotivbau
Krauss & Co.
Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Humboldt Engineering Works Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works, of A.L.C.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Schneider & Cie, Crensot.
Societe Francaise de Construction Mechaniques.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

## 4. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 137 at the end of March 1921, with an aggregate open mileage of 1,994.5 and the total capital invested of ¥247,654,804.

Below are given results of working of the Local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31st 1921 as compared with the two preceding years :—

| Item \ Year | 1920–21 | 1919–20 | 1918–19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of railways ... ... ... | 137 | 140 | 136 |
| Open mileage ... ... ... ... | 1,994.13 | 2,005.68 | 1,941.69 |
| Average mileage worked ... ... | 1,961.1 | 1,947.0 | 1,849.8 |
| Capital on open lines (yen) ... | 247,654,804 | 217,046,204 | 183,799,907 |
| Cost of Constructions of open lines ... ... ... ... ... | 145,184,567 | 135,517,746 | 120,257,355 |
| Revenue (yen) .. ... ... | 35,352,658 | 28,671,734 | 12,930,532 |
| Working expenses (yen) .. ... | 22,223,199 | 18,078,809 | 21,141,861 |

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| Item \ Year | 1920—21 | 1919–20 | 1918—19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of expenses to revenue | 629 | 63.1 | 61.2 |
| Profit (yen) | 13,129,459 | 10,592,985 | 8,211,329 |
| Percentage of profit on cost of construction | 9.5 | 8.0 | 6.8 |
| Locomotives | 522 | 515 | 486 |
| Passenger carriages | 1,773 | 1,782 | 1,721 |
| Goods wagons | 6,637 | 6,526 | 5,864 |
| Passengers carried | 116,007,153 | 109,681,017 | 86,987,670 |
| Passengers carried one mile | 765,397,148 | 746,362,633 | 596,906,423 |
| Earnings from passenger traffic (yen) | 22,113,860 | 17,428,748 | 12,560,200 |
| Tonnage of goods hauled | 12,044,580 | 12,358,209 | 10,474,522 |
| Tonnage of goods hauled one mile | 147,562,288 | 153,559,663 | 134,481,532 |
| Earnings from goods traffic (yen) | 10,170,971 | 8,899,396 | 6,504,684 |
| Train mileage passenger | 718,419 | 752,903 | 847,134 |
| Train mileage goods | 891,626 | 1,076,746 | 961,055 |
| Train mileage mixed | 7,930,760 | 7,901,545 | 7,571,606 |
| Train mileage Total | 9,540,805 | 9,731,194 | 9,379,795 |
| Employees | 17,824 | 16,664 | 15,562 |
| Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen) | 542,207 | 414,760 | 293,428 |

LEADING LOCAL RAILWAYS IN JAPAN (March, 1921)

| Title | Office | Length of lines open m. ch. | Motive power | Gauge ft. m. | Paid up cap. (¥1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banshu Rly | Kakogawa, (Hyogo-ken) | 38.17 | steam | 3.6 | 5,000 |
| Chiba Prefectural „ | Chiba | 47.11 | „ | 2.6 | 2,500 |
| Chichibu „ | Kumagai, (Saitamaken) | 31.06 | „ | 3.6 | 2,000 |
| Chugoku „ | Okayama | 50.36 | „ | 3.6 | 4,300 |
| Echigo „ | Niigata | 53.19 | „ | 3.6 | 2,250 |
| Fuji-Minobu „ | Tokyo | 26.77 | „ | 3.6 | 4,000 |
| Geibi „ | Hiroshima | 41.64 | „ | 3.6 | 4,100 |
| Iwate Keiben „ | Hanamaki | 40.55 | „ | 3.6 | 1,500 |
| Iyo „ | Matsuyama | 27.03 | „ | 2.6 | 4,600 |
| Joso „ | Mizukaido, (Ibaraki ken) | 32.10 | „ | 3.6 | 1,250 |
| Kokura „ | Kokura | 25.00 | „ | 3.6 | 3,500 |
| Musashino „ | Hanno, (Saitamaken) | 27.39 | „ | 3.6 | 1,000 |
| Nagoya Elect. „ | Nagoya | 34.28 | electric | 3.6 | 11,500 |
| Nankai „ | Osaka | 43.14 | steam | 3.6 | 4,000 |
| Narita „ | Narita (Chiba-ken) | 45.06 | „ | 3.6 | 5,000 |
| Osaka-Koya „ | Osaka | 28.76 | „ | 3.6 | 4,000 |

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| Continued Title | Office | Length of lines open m ch. | Motive power | Gauge ft. m. | Paid up cap. (¥1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omi Rly | Aonami, (Shiga ken) | 27.65 | steam | 3.6 | 1,100 |
| Shimabara „ | Shimabara, (Nagasaki ken) | 26.24 | „ | 3.6 | 1,200 |
| Tobu „ | Tokyo | 124.59 | „ | 3.6 | 13,500 |
| Tomakomai „ | Tomakomai | 25.32 | „ | 3.6 | 500 |
| Tsukuba „ | Manabe (Ibaraki ken) | 25.00 | „ | 3.6 | 1,500 |
| Yoro „ | Ogaki, (Gifu ken) | 36.01 | „ | 3.6 | 1,500 |

## 5. ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

### Lines in and Around Tokyo, etc.

The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central Line (formerly Kobu Railway, acquired by the Government in 1906). The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the Line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kichijoji on the other. Next the Yamanote Line, which is a suburban belt line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910. The distance is 19.3 miles besides the 3.5 mile Ikebukuro-Akabane branch.

The electrification of the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, 19.2 miles, was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. A double track was newly laid for electric operation. The electric trains on this section are composed of two motor-cars with one to three trailers between, and the maximum speed is 54 miles per hour, the whole distance being covered in about 47 minutes, at a schedule speed of 24.5 m. per hour. This represents a substantial gain over steam operation in point of speed as well as in the frequency of service, the latter having been increased from 46 to 100 runs.

In the 44th session of the Diet plans were approved for electrifying 10 sections around or near Tokyo and Osaka, i.e., Tokyo-Odawara, Ofuna-Yokosuka, Nakano-Kokubunji, Uyeno-Omiya, Ryogokubashi-Chiba, Tokyo-Uyeno, Manseibashi-Ryogokubashi, Kokubunji-Hachioji, Kozu-Numazu, and Minatomachi (Osaka)—Katamachi-Yojouawate, and for erecting a big power station (capacity 65,000 k. w.) in Niigata prefecture, utilizing the water power of the river Shinano. These works are spread over 10 years beginning with 1920 and the total continuing expenditures were increased in 1921 to ¥76,561,000, or nearly double the original estimate. The allotment for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 is respectively ¥11,897,000 and ¥12,523,000. Of the above-named sections, the Ofuna-Yokosuka and Tokyo-Kozu-Odawara will be completed by the end of 1923.

### Tokaido Line

A scheme has been drafted by the Railway Department for electrifying the whole Tokaido Line at an estimated cost of ¥67,000,000 in seven years commencing 1923. The work is to be commenced at

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Tokyo and Kobe first, and later on sections between the two cities will be taken in hand. Altogether 291 electric locomotives, including 9 for special express trains, 46 for ordinary express, and 107 for sectional passenger trains and freight cars, are required, the total cost being ¥35,000,000. They will be used to draw 800 tons of goods cars and 400 tons of passenger cars, an increase of 20 or 30 percent as compared with the existing steam system.

At present a special express train consists of 10 cars, but these will be increased to 12 or 13 while the service will be expedited by 1 or 2 hours between Tokyo and Kobe, or perhaps 4 hours in case the locomotives are used to full capacity. Direct current electricity of 1,500 volts at the maximum is to be used and the single wire overhead system will be adopted. The Akabane Electric Station of the Railway Department will shortly be completed and the Shinagawa Electric Station in 1926. The electric current there is to be supplied to the section near Tokyo and therefore a larger portion of the power must be purchased from electric companies along the line. Switch houses will be erected at intervals of 20 or 25 miles.

### The Usui Pass, Shin-etsu Line

The Abt rackrail section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level amounts to 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. Twelve rack electric locomotives are in service, each capable of drawing, at a speed of 11 m. per hour, 8 cars on a gradient of 6 percent. The power is supplied by a power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k. w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

### *With Russia and Europe*

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier in contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent. With the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened through in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-Mukden line in 1911, the time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914, are described below:—

(1) **Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established on 1st April, 1910 between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways,

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the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. (Vladivostok route suspended since April 1920.)

(2) **Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

### JAPAN-CHINA THROUGH PASSENGER & LUGGAGE SERVICE

Participated in by—Japan State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co, China State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, 20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips. Three routes are available, via Chosen, Shanghai (single trips only) and Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (discount as before.)

1st route,—Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Kobe,
2nd „ „,—reverse of 1st route.
3rd „ „,—Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Kobe.
4th „ „,—reverse of 3rd route.

(C) Circular trips (30% dis. for railways and 10 for steamships).—The service started in Oct. 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section but preferring to cover it by rail. The railway tickets are sold by the steamship cos. concerned. The routes are,—1. via Pukow-Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Pukow, Shanghai. 2. via Hankow,—Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai.

(D) Party travellers,—ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(E) Through Parcel service,—participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

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## 7. RAILWAYS AND THE 1923 CATASTROPHE

### I. Government Railways

The damage sustained by the lines in the devastated districts was far heavier in degree and extent than when the provinces of Mino and Owari were the scene of violent seismic disturbances in October 1891. The damage data for the State railways are summarized as follows.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Devastated area | 4,496 square miles |
| Route mileage in same | 422.4 miles |
| Bridges damaged | 68 |
| Total length of bridges damaged | 15,285 feet |
| Total no. of tunnels in the devastated area | 85 (68,455 ft.) |
| Tunnels damaged | 46 (4,624 ft.) |
| Stations burnt | 17 |
| Stations partly or completely crushed | 22 |
| Train accidents | 22 |
| Engines burnt or damaged | 53 |
| Passenger cars burnt | 386 |
| Goods wagons burnt | 187 |
| Electric cars burnt | 31 |

**Bridges and arch bridges.**—The damage to bridges was heaviest on abutments and piers, which were either crushed or overturned. The steel girders for the most part were left untouched except when they were hurled into the river by concussion. The Banyu bridge on the Tokaido Line consisted of two rows of single-track, each with 28 plate girders with a span length of 70 ft. Forty-four piers out of the 54 under the bridge were sheered off at the middle and tumbled into the river bed, while the centres of the elliptical wells on which they rested shifted one or two feet of their original position and got inclined. Besides 17 plate girders were thrown into the river blocking the running water. The bridges over the Sakawa and Rokugo rivers also suffered considerably. In the affected districts there were only a few arch bridges with a long span, but those having a shorter span were many, and these were more or less damaged. Due to the lateral pressure caused by the shocks some of the side walls were pushed out and cracked along the surface of an arch bridge, while others were sheered off and broken out of joint.

**Embankments and reclaimed ground.**—Embankments at right angle to the direction of the shock were fissured or totally collapsed. The sand ballast behind the bridge abutment was considerably sunk and either pushed the abutment forward or made it incline, so that at several places the rails were seen hanging in the air with one end secured by the abutment. At Shimosoga and Yokohama stations and the reclaimed ground in Yokohama the subsidence was worst and the tracks got bent in every direction while the station buildings were crushed or partially wrecked. At the harbor of Yokohama all the wharfs and quaywalls disappeared below the water or tumbled into it.

**Landslips and mud flow.**—In those mountainous districts where the shock was severe there occurred landslips or mud flow with dis-

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astrous effect on numberless houses, tracks, forests and farms. The ruin occasioned in Hakone and in the neighborhood of Nebukawa on the Atami Line was fearful. In the latter the main station building was swept away by a landslide into the sea together with the trains, passengers and railway servants in charge, over 100 in all, while the huge mud flow that tore down the mountain stream of the Shiraito swept away part of a railway bridge that spanned as high as 105 ft. with three 150 ft. girders and four 40 ft. plate girders.

**Tunnels.**—The tunnels in the affected area were mostly damaged at the entrance, the lining walls being cracked both horizontally and vertically. It appears that these cracks were caused by the sliding of the upper strata over the portal, thereby pushing out the retaining walls. In some tunnels the interior was more or less wrecked, and it is believed that these tunnels lay through weak strata of loose sand or fault lines.

**Stations and buildings.**—The main buildings of Manseibashi, Shimbashi and Yokohama stations, all two-storied brick houses, were gutted, but brick walls that have survived the fires show that they had fairly stood the quakes. The main and other buildings of Uyeno station were also completely destroyed by fire. As to the power stations those at Akabane and Yaguchi escaped with very small damage, though both stood on a very weak land, but the transformation station at Eirakucho near Tokyo Station was swept away by fire resulting in serious obstacle to the electric train service.

**Train accidents.**—Many trains either running or in situ were disabled by the shocks with accompanying landslips and ground-fissure and were overturned or derailed. The worst of these accidents happened, as described above, at Nebukawa station, Atami Line, where a train was in position.

**Financial loss.**—The emergency expenses and estimated cost of restoration for the Government railways are given below:—

| | Emergency expenses ¥1,000 | Est'd cost of restoration ¥1,000 | Total ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Track ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,096 | 18,665 | 24,761 |
| Buildings... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,825 | 23,339 | 25,664 |
| Electric transport & communication ... ... ... ... ... ... | 787 | 6,677 | 7,464 |
| Rolling stock .. ... ... ... ... | — | 8,575 | 8,575 |
| Workshops ... ... ... ... ... | 355 | 645 | 1,000 |
| Machinery ... ... ... ... ... | 215 | 1,415 | 1,632 |
| Stores & furniture ... ... ... | — | 5,703 | 5,703 |
| Total .. ... ... ... ... ... | 9,278 | 65,521 | ¥74,799 |

## II. Local Railways and Tramways

Tramways in Tokyo and Yokohama and many private railways in the prefectures visited by the calamity were also subject to serious damage. The number of these railways and tramways totalled 39 with the loss estimated as follows.—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total loss..... | ¥25,552,635 | %of loss to const'n exp's | 16(weak) |
| Emergeney exp's ..... | 8,100,231 | Traffic suspended ..... | 232(days) |
| Construction exp's ... | 16,092,002 | Lines not yet open to traffic | 2 |

In Tokyo and Yokohama the damage to the municipal trams was attributable less to the seismic shocks than to the disastrous conflagration that followed and which destroyed the equipments and installations. In Yokohama all the conductive wires and other elevated fittings except the iron poles were cleared off, 58 tramcars (out of 153), 38 structures covering the area of 3,100 *tsubo* were reduced to ashes and one transformer station at Tokiwacho with four 300 k.w. convertors was also burnt, while another at Chitosebashi collapsed, destroying 2 set of convertors. The total loss is estimated at ¥2,293,450 exclusive of emergency outlay of ¥1,345,700. The principal items of injuries to the Tokyo city tramway were loss of 817 tramcars valued at ¥12,500,000, destructions of 109 miles of the track, and the Eitai and 25 other bridges altogether valued at ¥2,670,000, the loss and injury of wires and other fittings, electric motors and convertors amounting to ¥2,350,000, and 12 office buildings valued at ¥2,160,000. Besides 25 tramway employees were killed, 44 badly injured, 50 missing, while 2,484 suffered from the fire or other causes. The total loss is put at ¥24,452,238 besides emergency expenses of ¥6,591,000, the percentage to construction expenses reaching to 21. Tobu Railway, Atami Tramway, Keihin Electric Railway, and Enoshima and Shonan Tramways also suffered severely.

## 8. TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and was opened to traffic in January, 1895. The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the five years to March, 1921.

| Year ending March 31 | No. of Tramways | Mileage | Capital | Cost of construction | No. of passengers carried | Weight of goods hauld | Revenue | Working expenses | Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *m. ch.* | ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 tons | ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 |
| 1917 .... | 139 | 1,277.23 | 307,863 | 231,116 | 695,462 | 1,756 | 31,999 | 15,333 | 16,665 |
| 1918 .... | 141 | 1,296.55 | 342,112 | 239,013 | 848,118 | 2,285 | 40,294 | 19,147 | 21,147 |
| 1919 .... | 141 | 1,261.03 | 394,129 | 245,688 | 983,068 | 2,435 | 49,136 | 27,528 | 21,817 |
| 1920 .... | 141 | 1,288.20 | 469,183 | 260,418 | 1,226,485 | 2,643 | 62,670 | 40,042 | 22,628 |
| 1921 .... | 137 | 1,320.62 | 659,610 | 313,006 | 1,273,157 | 2,312 | 87,055 | 55,760 | 3,2141 |

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*Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka*

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in the urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

**Tokyo.**—The system as existing in July 1922 comprises 31 lines with the total mileage of 92.3 and 343 stops. The cars total 1,723, i.e. 795 4-wheel, 926 bogie and 2 freight cars. The staff totals 4,130, consisting of 1,753 motor-men and 2,377 conductors. The fare is uniform, 7 *sen* for single and 14 *sen* for return ticket besides transit duty of 1 *sen* for each. Reduced fare (5 *sen*) is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

**Osaka.**—The figures in July 1922 were:—total working mileage, 51.57, number of cars, 774, made up of 464 4-wheel, 150 ordinary bogie and 160 low-floor bogie cars; staff 4,058 including both motor-men and conductors.

The working results for the two cities for the year ended December 1921 were as follows:—

| | No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis) | | Vehicle mileage in 1000 (reduced on 4-wheel basis) | | Passengers carried in 1000 | | Receipts in ¥1000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tokyo | Osaka | Tokyo | Osaka | Tokyo | Osaka | Tokyo | Osaka |
| Total ... | 668,309 | 238,540 | 58,465 | 24,887 | 448,408 | 267,097 | 29,787 | 15,224 |
| Av. per day ... | 1,831 | 654 | 160 | 68 | 1,228 | 732 | 82 | 42 |

## 9. AUTOMOBILE & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT

As an auxiliary organ of transport to supplement railway traffic automobile service is still infantile in Japan. As reported latest there are only 12,117 cars of this type, private cars included, against 8,474 open mileage of railway traffic. Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita, ex-Dir. of Traffic Bureau, Gov. Rlys. and a leading authority in transportation, explains that for the tardy growth of this convenient organ of transportation are chiefly responsible (1) bad roads, (2) heavy tariff on automobiles and fuel, (3) imperfect development of the industry at home, (4) heavy tax, etc. He argues further that while the cost of constructing new railway lines, necessarily through remote and unprofitable districts hereafter, will require between ¥200,000 and 300,000 per mile, ¥30,000 would be enough even when a new road fit for automobile traffic, say 6 yards, is constructed, while for reconstructing an existing road the cost would be less than ¥15,000. For laying the 198 lines included in the new construction program aggregating over 6,000 miles some ¥2,000 millions may have to be consolidated, and it is highly probable that financial requirements may postpone the construction of not a few lines to an indefinite period. Mr. Kinoshita thinks that one 2-ton car per 5 miles would be enough and that if 10,000 such cars are used for public service on suitably laid roads the

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public would be afforded convenient facilities of conveyance at an outlay not exceeding 10 per cent. He judges that the total working expenses per mile may lie between 70 to 80 *sen* and that the tariff may therefore be fixed at 7 to 8 *sen* per passenger mile and 4-5 *sen* per 100 *kin* of goods. Special attention should be directed toward avoiding suicidal competition between railways and automobiles, as it is experienced at present in England and the United States. He therefore suggests that this particular auxiliary service should either be undertaken by the Gov. Railway authorities themselves or by a private corporation under special control of the Government to ensure against harmful competition.

## 10. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking, etc.

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# CHAPTER XXV

## SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

### I. SHIPPING

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Generally speaking, war has been a potent factor in the development of Japan's mercantile marine as to numerical strength, while for improvement in quality it has chiefly to thank the Government protection. The tonnage of our merchant vessels, that did not exceed 15,000 tons gross in 1893, grew in 1896 to 709,000 after the conclusion of the Japan-China war of 1894-5, to 1,527,000 tons at the end of the year of Portsmouth Treaty (1905), and finally to 4,144,774 tons in May, 1920.

Till 1896 Japan had no definite plan to follow for encouraging shipping trade. In that year the Laws relating to Shipbuilding and Navigation Bounties were enacted. These laws were amended in 1909, and continued in force until 1917 when the shipbuilding bounty was discontinued, and the navigation subsidy regulation was radically revised. As regards aids given to navigation Japan now adopts the same policy as England or France, only a mail subsidy being granted.

The steamship cos. that are under the mail subsidy contract are the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, Toyo Kisen, Nisshin Kisen, Nan-yo Yusen, Chosen Yusen, and Kita Nihon Kisen. The mail routes, however, constitute only a small part of the total volume of the carrying trade conducted by the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen and some others. These run regular liners, but there are shipping cos. or individual owners that place their boats in tramp service or regular coasting service of local character. It was these tramp-boats that displayed unusual activity during the war boom, their sphere of operation being extended either as their own enterprise or by chartering their ships to other parties, both native and foreign, to all parts of the world.

For about three years from 1906, the carrying trade of Japan was affected by the general depression that prevailed throughout the world and its merchant tonnage remained almost stationary. The shipping business was so dull at that time that both in 1907 and 1908 no small number of vessels had to remain idle. With the favorable turn of trade in 1911 and especially in 1912, our ship-owners vied with one another in purchasing foreign vessels, with the result that the total tonnage acquired a sudden addition, as shown elsewhere. The vessels purchased subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, whether registered

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at home or at Dairen, were almost wholly imported during the three years prior to 1914.

The European war has revolutionized both the mercantile fleet and the shipbuilding industry of Japan, the former in respect of its worldwide expansion and the latter in the marvellous development made both in scope and technical skill The expansion was especially marked in regard to tramp boats, as is natural, for the subsidized liners were checked by the subsidy regulation they were under from utilizing the unique occasion to the fullest advantage. Another important feature during the war was that the increment of merchant tonnage occasioned by it chiefly consisted of old ships hastily bought from abroad, while steamers of younger age were much in demand by foreign shipowners and the tonnage of new steamers consequently declined. As regards the tramp boats this general tendency was reversed, they are now strong in newer and younger boats than in the pre-war days.

The universal depression soon after the short-lived post-bellum boom is being acutely felt in Japan's shipping and building trade. With the exception of subsidized mail liners, Japanese tramps operating abroad have declined heavily. In May 1920 as many as 92 steamers under our colors with 502,974 g.t. were actively on service in European waters, to dwindle to 58 of 350,000 g.t. a year later. The situation of the shipbuilding industry is even worse. During 1921 the tonnage launched was returned at only 227,792 tons, being a fall of as much as 255,746 below the corresponding figures of 1920.

## STATISTICS OF VESSELS AND SEAMEN

### Number of Registered Vessels Classified by Tonnage

| | 20-500 tons | | 500-1,000 ton | | Above 1,000 | | Total number | | Gross tonnage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | Steamer | Sailer | Steam. | Sail. | Steam. | Sail. | Steam. | Sail. | Steam. | Sail. |
| 1918 ... | 1,676 | 12,423 | 347 | 5 | 616 | 2 | 2,641 | 12,430 | 2,310,959 | 857,556 |
| 1919 ... | 1,761 | 13,497 | 371 | 5 | 706 | 3 | 2,870 | 13,816 | 2,840,650 | 946,376 |
| 1920 ... | 1,946 | 14,407 | 335 | 5 | 750 | 3 | 2,931 | 14,415 | 3,011,634 | 976,236 |
| 1921 ... | 1,855 | 14,451 | 321 | 5 | 768 | 3 | 2,944 | 14,459 | 3,121,575 | 978,230 |
| 1922 ... | 1,905 | 13,989 | 297 | 5 | 800 | 2 | 3,002 | 13,996 | 3,255,006 | 930,014 |

### Tonnage Registered in Kwantung, Korea and Formosa

Ships over 20 tons registered in the three jurisdictions and their tonnage were as follows, in 1,000 gross tons:—

| | End 1920 | | End 1921 | | End 1922 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Korea ... ... ... | 95 | 43 | 98 | 36 | 105 | 36 |
| Formosa ... ... | 32 | 13 | 31 | 12 | 29 | 12 |
| Kwantung ... ... | 67 | 120 | 66 | 120 | 95 | 236 |
| Total ... ... ... | 194 | 176 | 195 | 168 | 229 | 284 |

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### Licensed Seamen of Higher Grade

| Licensees | | 1921 Japanese | 1921 Foreigners | 1922 Japanese | 1922 Foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A class | Captains | 2,406 | 176 | 2,382 | 176 |
| | Chief Mates | 1,276 | 31 | 1,311 | 31 |
| | Second Mates | 1,675 | 11 | 1,779 | 11 |
| B class | Captains | 1,437 | — | 1,506 | — |
| | Chief Mates | 2,252 | 3 | 2,325 | 3 |
| | Second Mates | 4,589 | 2 | 4,824 | 2 |
| C class | Captains | 231 | — | 236 | — |
| | Mates | 17,500 | — | 18,159 | — |
| Chief Engineers | | 1,779 | 79 | 1,858 | 79 |
| 1st | " | 2,968 | 43 | 3,101 | 43 |
| 2nd | " | 2,459 | 2 | 2,601 | 2 |
| 3rd | " | 7,173 | 2 | 8,118 | 2 |
| Total | | 45,775 | 349 | 48,369 | 349 |

### Pilots

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese | 29 | 27 | 33 |
| Foreigners | 2 | 2 | 2 |

## SHIPOWNERS AND NAVIGATION COMPANIES

### Leading Shipowners

In June 1923 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 15,000 tons gross was as follows:—

| Owners | Head offices at | Fleet No. | Fleet Gross ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Mail S.S. Co. (N.Y.K.) | Tokyo | 84 | 504,658 |
| Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co. (O.S.K.) | Osaka | 96 | 405,553 |
| International S.S. Co. | Kobe | 58 | 311,744 |
| Oriental S.S. Co. (T.K.K.) | Tokyo | 18 | 141,153 |
| Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard | Kobe | 20 | 118,829 |
| Near Sea Mail S.S. Co. | Tokyo | 32 | 74,846 |
| Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | " | 21 | 74,657 |
| Kawasaki S.S. Co. | Kobe | 17 | 67,801 |
| Kishimoto S.S. Co. | Osaka | 14 | 53,059 |
| Tatsuma S.S. Co. | Nishinomiya | 10 | 42,618 |
| Nisshin S.S. Co. | Tokyo | 18 | 42,394 |
| Ocean S.S. Co. | Kobe | 7 | 37,142 |
| Teikoku S.S. Co. | " | 12 | 37,502 |
| Yamashita S.S. Co. | Tokyo | 12 | 35,333 |
| Katsuta S.S. Co. | Kobe | 8 | 32,495 |

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| Owners | Head offices at | Fleet No. | Fleet Gross ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department of Finance ... ... ... | ... Tokyo | 4 | 32,349 |
| Department of Railways ... ... ... ... | ,, | 12 | 26,721 |
| Hiromi Trading Co. ... ... ... ... | ... Osaka | 6 | 24,679 |
| Kyoritsu S.S. Co. ... ... ... ... | ... Tokyo | 9 | 19,753 |
| Itaya S.S. Co. ... ... ... ... ... | ... Niigata | 5 | 18 592 |
| Mitsubishi Trading Co. ... ... ... | ... Tokyo | 7 | 18,568 |
| S. Nakamura ... ... ... ... ... | ... Sumiyoshi | 7 | 17,991 |
| Uchida S.S. Co. ... ... ... ... ... | ... Kobe | 6 | 16,820 |
| Kuribayashi Mercantile S.S. Co. ... | ... Muroran | 8 | 16,726 |
| South Seas Mail S.S. Co. ... ... ... | ... Tokyo | 4 | 15,875 |
| Meiji Shipping Co. ... ... ... ... | .. Kobe | 4 | 15,597 |

### Leading Steamship Companies

**Nippon Yusen Kaisha** (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade and a service to the neighboring Asiatic ports. It has opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000.

**Osaka Shosen Kaisha** (*Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.*)—The company was created in 1883 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean and Chinese ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, Bombay, S. American and European ports. Fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910. The company has lately started a service between the South Seas and Formosa, Japan-South American line and has also begun the European service.

**Toyo Kisen Kaisha** (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular monthly service to San Francisco at one end and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus with steamers of 13,000 tons each. It started in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America and has three steamers of 10,000 to 8,700 tons on it.

**Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** (*Japan-China Steamship Co.*)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daito S.S. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsze),

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and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha** (*South Seas Mail S.S. Co.*)—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe and Sourabaja, Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is monthly or sixteen times a year.

**Kokusai Kisen Kaisha** (*International S.S. Co.*)—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and small new cos. from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. Its business chiefly consists of charterage of its vessels.

### Business Returns of the Three Leading Companies

| | | N. Y. K. | | O. S. K. | | T. K. K. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Half Year ended Sept. 30 1921 | H. Y. ended Mar. 31 1922 | H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1921 | H. Y. ended June 30 1922 | H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1921 | H. Y. ended June 30 1922 |
| Paid up capital (¥1,000) .. | | 58,000 | 58,000 | 62,500 | 62,500 | 22,750 | 22,750 |
| Debentures (¥1,000) ..... | | — | | — | — | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| Reserve funds (¥1,000) .. | | 92,925 | 84,839 | 49,139 | 45,731 | 12,231 | 11,460 |
| Fleet | number ..... | 102 | 104 | 136 | 133 | 19 | 19 |
| | gross tonnage ..... | 517,090 | 542,792 | 470,439 | 453,533 | 155,611 | 155,611 |
| | book value (¥1,000) | 57,945 | 65,090 | 69,374 | 70,433 | 40,433 | 39,643 |
| Receipts | cargo ..... | 29,939 | 29,644 | 21,529 | 20,658 | 5,374 | 4,698 |
| | passenger ..... | 5,507 | 5,985 | 4,744 | 4,929 | 4,880 | 4,257 |
| | subsidy ..... | 1,317 | 1,089 | 1,120 | 1,132 | 734 | 698 |
| | others ..... | 5,577 | 4,536 | 1,872 | 1,725 | 223 | 209 |
| | total ..... | 42,339 | 40,305 | 29,625 | 28,445 | 11,211 | 9,863 |
| Expenditure (¥1,000)..... | | 39,008 | 37,701 | 22,457 | 22,450 | 10,008 | 9,625 |
| Net profit (¥1,000)..... | | 3,331 | 2,605 | 1,624 | 1,050 | 84(loss) | 933 |
| Div. per annum ..... | | 20% | 15% | 10% | 10% | 6% | 5% |

## REGULAR SERVICES AND SUBSIDIES

### Near Sea and Ocean Service Now Run

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, in August, 1922 vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean numbered 821, with 2,899,862 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

| Lines | No. S.S. | Gross tons. | Lines | No. S.S. | Gross tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coastwise ... | 751 | 818,307 | Formosa ... | 37 | 112,611 |
| Vladivostok ... | 20 | 65,349 | South China ... | 13 | 31,453 |
| Korea ... ... ... | 20 | 32,618 | Yangtze River ... | 18 | 42,621 |
| North China ... | 38 | 99,256 | Oceania ... ... | 19 | 69,369 |
| Central China ... | 47 | 145,774 | Java ... ... ... | 11 | 38,598 |

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| Lines | No. S.S. | Gross tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Straits Settlements | 8 | 34,437 |
| India ... ... ... | 33 | 151,638 |
| Australia ... ... | 14 | 73,312 |
| Europe ... ... | 52 | 367,313 |
| N. America (Eastern Coast) ... | 20 | 123,742 |
| N. America (Western Coast) ... | 69 | 467,354 |
| Central America. | 5 | 29,578 |

| Lines | No. S.S | Gross tons |
|---|---|---|
| S. America (Eastern Coast) ... | 7 | 40,726 |
| S. America (Western Coast) ... | 5 | 42,853 |
| In foreign charter | 5 | 12,295 |
| Tied up ... ... | 32 | 100,598 |
| In dockyards ... | | |
| Stranded ... | | |
| Total ... ... .. | 824 | 2,899,802 |

### Mail Subsidy for Oversea Service

In 1909 the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated to replace the Navigation Bounty Law in operation since 1896. According to this Law, which was radically revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies can operate subsidized mail oversea services to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 *sen* per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 *sen* is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the competent Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without any charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

| | Lines | No. of steamers | Tonnage limit of steamers | Knots | No. of service per year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America | (T.K.K.) ... ... | ... 3 | 11,500–13,500 | 18–20 | 14 |
| South „ | East. coast (O.S.K.) | ... 6 | 5,000– 7,500 | 14–16 | 10 |
| „ „ | West. „ (T.K.K.) | ... 6 | 6,000– 9,700 | 13–15 | 12 |

### Regular Oversea Mail Service

Under special contract with the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs regular mail services to or from foreign countries. They are at present as follows:—

| Lines | Ports of call | No. of service |
|---|---|---|
| Yokohama-London... ... | Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles | Fortnightly or more |
| Kobe-Seattle ... ... ... | Yokohama, Victoria (or Seattle) | Twice every 3 weeks or more |

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| Lines | Ports of call | No. of service |
|---|---|---|
| Kobe-Hongkong ... ... | Nagasaki, Shanghai ... ... ... | Once every 3 weeks or more |
| Yokohama-Melbourne ... | Hongkong, Manila, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney | Monthly or more |

### Coastwise and near sea Services

**Coastwise.**—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

**"Near Sea."**—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently, it was extended in July 1919, to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

**Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.**—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Seas, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1922 as approved by the Diet are as follows:—

| Lines | Subsidy for 1922 (¥) | Lines | Subsidy for 1922 (¥) |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Seas ... ... ... | 370,000 | Japan Sea ... ... ... ... | 251,500 |
| South China Coast ... | 150,000 | Kagoshima-Nawa ... ... | 60,000 |
| Korea, West Coast ... | 100,000 | China (Yangtze-kiang) ... | 437,000 |
| Dairen ... ... ... ... | 100,000 | Hokkaido ... ... ... ... | 207,134 |

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| Lines | Subsidy for 1922 (¥) | Lines | Subsidy for 1922 (¥) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai... ... ... ... | 350,000 | Vladivostok and Korea, | |
| North China ... ... ... | 117,000 | East Coast ... ... ... | 40,00 |
| Main Island-Hokkaido... | 50,000 | Bonin Island ... ... ... | 100,000 |

## FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

### Freight Market

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below :—

| | Jan. | Mar. | May | July | Sept. | Nov. | Aver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918... | ¥7.74 | 7.62 | 10.75 | 9.91 | 9.73 | 10.45 | 8.350 |
| 1919... | 5.11 | 3.81 | 3 87 | 5.32 | 5.25 | 6 09 | 4.789 |
| 1920 .. | 4.30 | 4.50 | 5.10 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 2.50 | 3.480 |
| 1921... | 1.72 | 1.82 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.79 | 2.28 | 1.893 |
| 1922... | 1.85 | 1.85 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 1.87 |

*Freight Rate of Open Sea Lines*

*(Per ton of General Cargo)*

| Year end | European Line: Subsidized vessels s. d | European Line: Unsubs. vessels s. d. | American Line: Subsid. vessels $ | American Line: Unsubs. vessels $ | Australian Line: Subsid. vessels s. d. | Australian Line: Unsubsid. vessels s. d. | Bombay Line: Subsid. vessels ¥ | Bombay Line: Unsub. vessels ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... ... ... | | | 21.0 | 47.3 | 27.0 | 5.40 | | 22.00 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | | | 190.0 | 234.0 | 120.0 | 13.00 | | ×48.50 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | | | ×190.0 | ×234.0 | ×120.0 | 15.00 | | ×58 20 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | | | ×120.0 | ×147.0 | × 65.0 | ×15.00 | | ×37 00 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... | | | 120.0 | 147.0 | 60.0 | 15.00 | | 37.00 |

N.B.—× includes the 10% drawback allowed.

*Freight Rate of Staple Commodities*

*On European Line (per ton)*

| Year end | | | Barley | Oats | Fish Oil | Raw silk (Lbs. 11) | Waste silk (Lbs. 112) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d | ¥ | | ¥ |
| 1914 | 50 0 | 50.0 | 6 50 | 6.50 | 20 0 | 20.0 | 11 | 11 |
| 1917 | 30.9 | 455.0 | 9.00 | 30.00 | 50.0 | 10.0 | 40 | 44 |
| 1919 | ×120.0 | ×180.0 | 9.00 | 9.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | ×45 | ×45 |
| 1920 | ×12 .0 | ×1?0.0 | 10.00 | (None) | — | — | ×40 | ×40 |
| 1921 | × 75 0 | × 75.0 | 10.00 | ,, | 60.0 | 60 0 | ×21 | ×21 |
| 1922 | × 76 6 | × 75 0 | 10.00 | ,, | ×60.0 | ×60.0 | ×21 | ×21 |
| Highest during the war (1918) | | | | | | | | |
| | 90.0 | 800.0 | 6.00 | 43.00 | 30.0 | 280.0 | 65 | 80 |

N.B.—× includes the 10% drawback allowed.

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*On N. American Line (per ton)*

| Year end | Tea | | Raw Silk (100 lb.) | | Peanuts (with shell) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidized vessels | Unsubs. vessels | Subsidized vessels | Unsub. vessels | Subsidized vessels | Unsubs. vessels |
| 1914 ... ... ... ... | $10 | $10 | $2 | $2 | $ 7 | $ 7 |
| Highest during the war. | 30 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 100 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 6 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | 4.5 | — | 4 | — |

### Charter Market

The war caused a boom in the market which rose to nearly ten or even fifteen times the rate quoted before the calamity. In the antebellum days a boat of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons deadweight could not command more than ¥1.25 to ¥1.50, but by March 1915 the rate had risen to ¥2.14, while the maximum of ¥5.50 was even demanded for a young boat. At the end of 1915 the two extremes stood at ¥4.00 and 10.50.

Recent movements of charterage (per ton) are given in the following table:—

| | | June steamers | | | Dec. steamers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Larger | Medium-sized | Smaller | Larger | Medium-sized | Smaller |
| | | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ |
| 1919 | Min. | 11.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 |
| | Max. | 18.0 | 13.0 | 8.5 | | | 10.0 |
| 1920 | Min. | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| | Max. | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.0 | | 4.5 | 3.1 |
| 1921 | Min. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| | Max. | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | | | 3.2 |
| 1922 | Min. | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 2.75 |
| | Max. | 2.25 | 2.60 | 2.60 | | | 2.50 |

## OBSERVATORY, LIGHTHOUSES, SHIPWRECKS, ETC.

### Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥ 230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men at Kobe. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published.

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This is the 5th of the kind in the world. The wireless station attached is now under construction.

### Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of Sept., 1921 were as follows:—

| Kind of signals | Gov't | Public | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lights | | | |
| Lighthouse ... | 167 | 37 | 204 |
| Staff-light ... | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| Ligthtship ... | — | — | — |
| Leading light... | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Beacon light ... | 21 | 5 | 25 |
| Light buoy ... | 41 | 19 | 60 |
| Daymarks | | | |
| Beacon (9 private) | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Buoy ... ... | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| Fairway mark ... | — | 201 | 201 |

| Kind of signals | Gov't | Public | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land-mark ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Leading land mark ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Fogsignals | | | |
| Siren... ... ... | | | |
| Bell ... ... ... | | | |
| Firing ... ... | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| Explosive. . ... | | | |
| Submarine .. | | | |
| Signal station... | 11 | — | 11 |
| Total ... ... | 297 | 330 | 627 |

### Shipwrecks

| | Steamers | | Sailing ships and junks | | Lives lost or injured | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Destroyed | Damaged | Dest. | Dam. | Death | Injured | Missing |
| 1919 ... | ... 64 | 891 | 131 | 371 | 104 | 48 | 161 |
| 1920 ... | ... 74 | 1,040 | 168 | 369 | 102 | 13 | 112 |
| 1921 ... | ... 89 | 1,307 | 314 | 477 | 123 | 50 | 148 |

According to the returns of the Osaka Inspection Office which controls more than one-half of the total steamers registered in Japan proper, for shipwrecks in 1915 the crew's fault or negligence was responsible for 77%, and *vis major* the remainder.

## II. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

### RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given an impetus to the development of this industry. It was amended in 1909 and the new law came into force in January 1910, to be effective for ten years. In July 1917 it was suspended and finally lapsed in 1920, and since then no such measure has been adopted. The Hitachi-Maru, 6,000 tons, built in 1898 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yards at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards have undertaken the construction of

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several larger steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Cruisers and other small size vessels built for the Imperial Navy and for China should also be recorded to their credit. This shipbuilding record was broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons. Soon after the outbreak of the War the private shipyards enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped by inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they attained a marked progress. All those yards are suffering from the after-war reaction and have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently to suspend it.

### Number of Ships Launched

| | 1919 | | 1920 | | 1921 | | 1922 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steamships | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No | Tonnage |
| 1,000 tons and over | 136 | 621,513 | 93 | 433,265 | 41 | 37,230 | 16 | 59,000 |
| Under 1,000 tons ... | 54 | 24,831 | 52 | 15,061 | 28 | 8,851 | 41 | 12,076 |
| Total ... ... ... | 190 | 646,344 | 145 | 448,325 | 69 | 226,081 | 57 | 71,076 |
| Sailing vessels | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 tons and over | 1 | 1,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Under 1,000 tons ... | 165 | 27,135 | 52 | 7,420 | 12 | 1,711 | 14 | 2,167 |
| Total ... ... ... | 166 | 28,135 | 52 | 7,420 | 12 | 1,711 | 14 | 2,167 |
| Grand Total ... ... | 356 | 674,479 | 197 | 455,746 | 81 | 227,792 | 71 | 73,243 |

### Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

| | 1918 ¥ | 1919 ¥ | 1920 ¥ | 1921 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... ... ... ... | 620 | 335 | 330 (Feb.) | 180 |
| June ... ... ... ... | 726 | 300 | 185 (May) | 130 |
| Dec. ... ... ... ... | 725 | 350 | 180 (Nov.) | 125 |

## SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years are as follows:—

| Year | No. of shipyards | No. of docks | No. of floating docks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 371 | 62 | 2 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 363 | 69 | 3 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 348 | 71 | 3 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 350 | 71 | 3 |
| 19-2 ... ... ... ... | 341 | 71 | 3 |

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity

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for ships of 1,000 tons and over), their berths and employees, before and after the War is given below:—

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of yards ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 57 | 26 |
| „ „ berths ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | 157 | 87 |
| „ „ employees ... ... ... ... | 26,000 | 95,000 | 74,000 |

PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING YARDS (Aug. 1923)

| Name | No. of berths | Est'd | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Dockyard ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1896 | Hakodate |
| Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard ... ... | 4 | 1855 | Tokyo |
| Asano S. Yard ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | 1916 | Kanagawa |
| Yokohama D. Yard ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1891 | Yokohama |
| Uraga D. Yard ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 1894 | Kanagawa |
| Harima S. Yard ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1908 | Kobe |
| Osaka Ironworks ... ... ... ... | 6 | 1880 | Osaka |
| „ „ Innoshima Yard ... | 8 | 1914 | Hiroshima |
| Aizawa S. Yard ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1911 | Osaka |
| Fujinagata S. Yard ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1874 | „ |
| Ono Ironworks ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 1877 | „ |
| Nitta S. Yard ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1917 | Kobe |
| Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe ... ... ... | 4 | 1905 | „ |
| „ „ „ Nagasaki ... ... | 6 | 1857 | Nagasaki |
| Kawasaki S. Yard ... ... ... | 6 | 1881 | Kobe |
| Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1917 | Okayama |
| Tochigi S. Yard ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1913 | Fukuoka |
| Matsuo Ironworks ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1883 | Nagasaki |

**Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki.** This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides, a 150 ton electric hammer crane was lately erected. It employs about 10,000 men. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

**Kawasaki Shipbuild. Yard.**—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but now the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 ton lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started a few years ago, and is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. has secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

**Osaka Iron Works.**—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now

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consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they have begun to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchasd the patent.

**Asano Shipbuild. Yard at Tsurumi**, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

**Mitsui's Shipbuild. Yard** at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Ironworks in importance and scope of work.

**Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard** in Tokyo has recently resuscitated building work and has built a number of 6,000 ton vessels.

**Uraga Dockyard** is under control of Mr. K. Yamashita, a war millionaire, and is equipped to build six vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

**Yokohama Dockyard** at Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The other dockyards worth notice are the **Asahi** financed in greater part by the Masudaya Firm, Yokohama; the **Uchida** owned by Mr. S. Uchida, a new ship-millionaire of Kobe.

In building devices and supply of materials a marked advance has been made. The Osaka Iron Works' achievement of building about 20 duplicates of the Isherwood pattern vessels is the first record in Japan. Then the division of labor between hull and engines, boilers, etc. and the appearance of many small workshops to construct engines in Osaka and neighborhood are a new feature. The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience the annoyance caused by the inadequate supply.

## III. RECENT SITUATION OF SHIPPING & SHIPBUILDING

**Shipbuilding.**—In common with the rest of the world Japan's shipbuilding insustry has suffered heavily from the postbellum depression. In 1919 the full building capacity stood at 1,259,500 tons of which the Kawasaki Dock claimed 300,000 tons, Asano Dockyard, 200,000, Osaka Iron Works, 122,000, Mitsubishi yard, 110,000, Counting vessels of 1000 tons and over only, the figures in 1919 were 133 vessels representing 613,849 tons, as against 93 and 433,266 respectively in 1920.

At the beginning of 1921 there were, under construction 51 vessels of 264,802 tons besides 61 vessels with 333,057 contracted, but afterwards those under construction and contract heavily shrank

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so that the total launched during the year dwindled to only 81 vessels representing 227,792 tons. In 1922 and '23 the corresponding figures fell as low as 6-70 000 tons. In the meantime the Washington agreement dealt a severe blow to the shipbuilding industry, while the catastrophe of 1923 inflicted on the shipyards in Kanto districts damage and loss reaching half their aggregate capital. This means a decrease of 10% in the shipbuilding capacity of the whole country. At the beginning of 1924 the boats of over 1,000 tons in course of construction numbered 16, represented by 50,000 tons.

**Import of secondhand ships.**—The purchase of old boats from abroad was especially marked in 1923, the total number imported in the year amounting to 69 with more than 400,000 tons, as follows.—

| Tons | No. | | No. | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 3,000 | 18 | Total | 69 | 407,507 |
| 3,000– 5,000 | 18 | „ for 1922 | 23 | 106,590 |
| 5,000–10,000 | 31 | „ „ 1921 | 23 | 148,033 |
| Over 10,000 | 2 | | | |

Speculative motives are responsible for this rush for foreign old ships.

**The catastrophe and shipping.**—Shipping trade immediately before the disaster of September 1st 1923 was on whole dull, Moji-Yokohama coal freight which had risen to ¥2.50 about June slumping to 1,90 towards the end of August, while a fall of 20% was seen in the timber freight from Saghalien to Japan proper. The calamity turned the situation and the near sea freight and charterage showed a marked advance, as shown in the following.—

| | Before quake | Begin. of Nov. | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal (Wakamatsu-Yokohama) ... ... | 1.90 | 4.00 | 111 |
| „ (Muroran-Yokohama) ... ... ... | 2.25 | 3.00 | 33 |
| „ (Moji-Singapore) ... ... ... | 3.60 | 4.20 | 17 |
| Beancake (Dairen-Yokohama) ... ... | 0.16 | 0.27 | 69 |
| Timber (Saghalien-Japan proper) | ...185 00 | 260.00 | 41 |

The requisition of ships by the Government reached 170,000 tons in September, to decrease to only 14,000 tons (3 boats) on the 25th Oct. On the other hand chartered ships for long terms among private circles increased apace and jumped to 190,000 tons (49 boats) in October. This was reflected on the charterage, especially for smaller coasting steamers under 1,000 tons.

| Ships | Before quake | Begin. of Nov. | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1,000 tons ... ... ... | ...¥4.5 | ¥5.5 | 22 |
| Over 1,000 „ ... ... ... ... | 3.5 | 4.5 | 29 |
| „ 3,000 „ ... ... ... ... | 3.0 | 3.5 | 17 |
| „ 5,000 „ ... ... ... ... | 2.4 | 2.7 | 13 |
| „ 7,000 „ ... ... ... ... | 2.0 | 2.2 | 10 |
| „ 9,000 „ ... ... ... ... | 1.8 | 2.0 | 11 |

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# CHAPTER XXVI

## PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

### INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The first legislative measure Japan had for the protection of industrial property was the Brief Monopoly Regulations (Sembai Ryaku Kisoku) issued in 1871, but they were abolished before they went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated, followed by the Monopoly Patent Regulation in 1885. In 1888, the two were superseded by the Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and as foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property could not obtain protection in Japan. With the revision of the treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in this country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, to take effect from January 11, 1922. Main features common to these four laws are as follows:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by Examiners of the Patent Office, and they are granted only when they are found conformable to law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new laws, the system of publication has been adopted, that is to say, when the Examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objections appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of said period the Examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the Examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show

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to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the court of cassation, but this latter is in regard to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject, a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration there-of, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model, or design as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of a trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties.

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Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

## PATENTS

NOT PATENTABLE.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food of drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

NOT NEW.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

TERM.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

PATENT FEE.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st—3rd year; ¥15, 4th—5th year; ¥25, 6th—9th year; ¥35, 10th—12th year; and ¥50, 13th—15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually ... ... ... ¥100.
   First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ... ... ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ... ... ¥200.

USE OF OTHER'S PATENT.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any

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good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

## UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years from the registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years, and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

## DESIGNS

SUBJECT MATTERS.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

SECRECY OF DESIGNS.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

TERM.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the registration, similar design expiring with the original.

FEES.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Register fee of a similar design is ¥3.

## TRADE-MARK

OBJECT OF TRADE-MARKS.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag; and

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3. To a Red Cross, or designation or characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the tradename of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of his trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods; and
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused more than one year previous to the loss of its validity.
11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of a juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

WHEN TRANSFERABLE.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

CANCELLED.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exceptions.

TERM.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, coextends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

FEES.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal

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thereof, the same fee for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

## STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the past six years, are as follows:—

### Registration of Patent Right

| | Applications | Registered | | Applications | Registered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915-16 ... ... | 6,356 | 1,782 | 1918-19 ... ... | 7,384 | 1,639 |
| 1916-17 ... ... | 6,382 | 1,797 | 1919-20 ... ... | 9,883 | 2,015 |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 6,482 | 1,448 | 1920-21 ... ... | 11,017 | 2,890 |

### Registration of Designs

| | Applications | Registered | | Applications | Registered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915-16 ... ... | 3,662 | 1,663 | 1918-19 ... ... | 2,673 | 955 |
| 1916-17 ... ... | 3,109 | 1,479 | 1919-20 ... ... | 3,011 | 1,421 |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 2,763 | 867 | 1920-21 ... ... | 2,776 | 1,338 |

### Registration of Trade-Marks

| | Applications | Registered | | Applications | Registered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915-16 ... | 13,274 | 6,912 | 1918-19 ... ... | 19,561 | 8,991 |
| 1916-17 ... ... | 14,074 | 6,779 | 1919-20 ... ... | 26,092 | 11,564 |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 16,482 | 6,907 | 1920-21 ... ... | 24,864 | 13,405 |

### Registration of Utility-Models

| | Applications | Registered | | Applications | Registered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915-16 ... ... | 15,738 | 4,200 | 1918-19 ... ... | 14,045 | 2,737 |
| 1916-17 ... ... | 14,195 | 3,749 | 1919-20 ... ... | 18,543 | 3,584 |
| 1917-18 ... ... | 13,618 | 2,725 | 1920-21 ... ... | 19,717 | 7,469 |

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 19 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

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# CHAPTER XXVII

## INSURANCE

### THE SYSTEM

The insurance service in this country is undertaken by the Government and private corporations. The latter are placed under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and the business is carried on only by permission of the authorities concerned. An insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, and its capital must be at least ¥100,000. It is further required that an insurance company should not concern itself with any other line of business than that of insurance, nor to carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance. The official control is effected by requiring the companies to submit an annual statement of operations, making occasional inspection or issuing commands, or even suspending business or revoking the charter.

Laws relating to insurance are those provided in the Commercial Code, Insurance Law, the Rules for the operation of the same, the Imperial Ordinance relating to foreign insurance companies, and the Ordinance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce relating to the same subject.

The insurance service conducted by the Government is the State life insurance, which was initiated in 1916 for the welfare of the lower classes.

The Government has under consideration starting a special branch of insurance for the protection of laborers—health insurance.

### HISTORY

#### Life Insurance

Life insurance in its present form is an importation from the West. The pioneer concern was a mutual insurance company established in 1880. This was followed in the next year by the Meiji Life Insurance Company, an establishment more developed in its organization than that of its predecessor. For lack of experience and materials, the company adopted the Table of the 17 companies of Great Britain as the basis for calculating premium rates. In 1889 the Japan Life Insurance

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Company was established. It was by this company that the first mortality table prepared in Japan was put into use. Subsequently many other insurance companies were added to the list, but owing to insufficiency of business experience on the part of the companies and lack of understanding as to its advantages on the part of the public, the insurance business in Japan was in a state of depression during the period extending from 1893 to 1900. The business stood in need of more effective Government control and support, and the timely establishment of the Insurance Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1900 was instrumental in laying foundations for the healthy growth of the insurance business. It has since made rapid progress and its development has especially been noticeable since the middle stage of the World War, when Japan experienced a remarkable increment in her wealth.

### Property Insurance

The first insurance concern in Japan in this line is the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which was established in 1888, the business of fire insurance having been inaugurated here somewhat later than that of life or marine insurance. Fire insurance practice in England was taken for the model, and the premium rate was tentatively fixed at 20/1000. During the several years subsequent to the establishment of the pioneer company two others—Meiji and Tokyo Fire Insurance—came into existence. Absence of big fires facilitated the vigorous progress of the business in this infancy stage, and the gradual recognition of its advantages by the public tended to multiply the number of fire insurance companies. The business, however, was soon overtaken by a period of depression as in the case of life insurance. To place it on a sound basis, legal measures were adopted with success. As the Tokyo, Meiji, Yokohama, Nippon, and Kyodo—the big five—expanded their operations, there broke out among them a rate war with the result that the rates were quoted at between 2/1000 and 3/1000 in Tokyo and at 1/1000 or less in Nagoya and Osaka. The periods of contract were likewise extended, to two or three years. Further pushing on of this mad competition meant self-destruction, and an understanding was arrived at among the parties concerned as to the minimum rate. This league, which was organized in 1907, was followed in 1910 by another, and again cutting of rates was practiced by the insurance companies belonging to the opposing groups. The competition came to an end in 1917 by the amalgamation of the rival leagues under one association styled the Japan Joint Fire Insurance Association. The business has continued to be prosperous and according to the statistics compiled in 1922 there were 47 companies with contracts amounting to ¥3,332 millions in movable property and of ¥3,889 millions in real estate. Increase in the number of companies in the same business resulted in keen competition among them, but at last the situation has been relieved by an agreement entered into by the parties interested to make an allowance of 10 per cent. in premium rates. This agreement has been in force since February, 1923.

As has already been stated, incidentally, the inauguration of the marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and

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fire insurance, the date being 1878. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan, monopolized the business for fourteen years, that is, till 1893, when five competing companies appeared in the field. The business now became gradually extensive, especially as many of the property insurance companies extended their operations to this branch of the service. Japan's joining the World War afforded an opportunity for a phenomenal development of the business. For the protection of marine insurance companies, the Government enacted and enforced in 1914 a law providing subsidies for them in time of war. While this law was in operation, that is, from Sept., 1914, to Sept., 1917, 512,000 contracts were entered into, representing ¥4,611 millions in value, and the State subsidies granted amounted to ¥2,790,000. How remarkable is the progress the business had achieved may be gathered from the fact that at the end of March, 1922, there were 41 companies with 196,000 contracts representing ¥5,298,350,000 in sums covered.

A few attempts have been made to establish the business of transport insurance in this country, the first being in 1891. These attempts were made by companies making the business their specialty, but unfortunately they were not successful. At present the business is carried on as side business by companies engaged in other lines of property insurance. There are 25 such establishments, and at the end of March, 1922, their contracts numbered 23,000 with the cover totalling ¥63,000,000.

Accident insurance first attracted the attention of those in the insurance business in Japan in 1893, but it was not till 1911 that this department of the insurance business was started in this country, the pioneer company being the Chuo Kasai Shogai Hoken Kaisha.

With the single exception of boiler and engine insurance, other lines of the property insurance business are conducted in conjunction with others by companies dealing in general property insurance, such as surety, automobile liability, and burglary.

## PRESENT CONDITION—JAPANESE COMPANIES

### Life Insurance

There are at present 43 life insurance companies in Japan with an aggregate capital of ¥39,910,000, and their contracts ran up to 4,250,000 at the end of 1922, representing ¥3,400,440,000 in value. Figures showing their operations in late years are given in the tables inserted elsewhere.

During 1922 two companies representing an aggregate capital of ¥1 million were under liquidation while two others with an aggregate capital of ¥5 millions were in process of formation.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the Combined Experience Table, the American Experience Table, Farr's Table, the Experience Table of Three Japanese Companies, and Table No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics in the Cabinet. The Japanese Ex-

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perience Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480 000 insured Lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku, and Japan Life Insurance Companies from their foundation up to 1907. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table of Japanese males prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The first mortality table in this country is that which was compiled by Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa for the Japan Life Insurance Company from the population statistics of the Japanese people covering the period 1881–1887.

The percentage of actual deaths to estimated deaths at the leading life insurance companies in Japan in 1922 was, averaging men and women: minimum, 77.04 persons (insured value, 76.62) maximum, 125. 0 persons (insured value, 129 90,; average for all the companies 98.93 persons (insured value, 92.49).

The estimated rate of interest adopted by Japanese life insurance companies as the basis of determining premiums is 3.5 or 4 per cent. Out of the 43 companies, 7 adopt 3.5 per cent. rate and the remainder 4 per cent. rate. The average rate of interest secured by the principal life insurance companies during 1922 on their assets was 6.64 per cent., the lowest being 2.44 and the highest 8.75 per cent.

Turning to the financial standing of the 43 companies, we find that at the end of March, 1922, their assets amounted to ¥482,088 000; their liabilities to ¥472,619 000; excess of assets over liabilities, ¥10 068 000 percentage of assets to liabilities, 1.068. Loans showed a total of ¥95, 990 000 (0.199 per cent. of total assets); negotiable instruments in hand, ¥228,100,000 (0.473 per cent. of total assets); real estate, ¥23 150,000 (0.018 per cent. of total assets); premium receipts ¥128,700 000; working expenses, ¥37,950 000 (0.295 per cent. of premium receipts).

Life insurers maintain a society founded in 1905 and devoted to the interests of the insurance business and for their effective co-operation. It is named the Life Insurance Companies Association and has Mr. Tsuneta Yano, Chairman of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, for its president. At present 36 life insurance companies are its members.

## Property Insurance

There were 52 insurance companies of this description in Japan at the end of March, 1922, of which two did not start operations. Out of the number 46 were engaged in fire insurance, 41 in marine insurance, 25 in transport insurance, one in surety insurance, one in boiler and engine insurance, two in automobile liability insurance, and one in burglary insurance. Only eight dealt exclusively in fire insurance and three in marine insurance. Besides, there were three companies transacting the business of accident insurance, which was carried on by them in conjunction with other lines of the insurance service.

In 1922 the following newly projected insurance companies were waiting for official sanction: 7 fire and marine aggregate capital ¥50 000,000, 1 live stock (capital, ¥500,000); 1 glass (capital, ¥500 000; 1 burglary (capital, ¥1 000 000).

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Insurance contracts entered into were as follows at the end of December, 1922:—Fire insurance, 6,515,000 (¥16,081,310,000); marine insurance, 44,000 (¥1,671,580,000); transport, 43,000 (¥124,950,000); property insurance, 8,200 (¥28,748,000); surety, automobile liability, burglary, boiler and engine insurances combined, 43,000 (¥124,950,000). The financial standing of these companies at the end of March, 1922, was as follows:—Assets, ¥270,740,000; liabilities, ¥249,310,000; loans, ¥43,830,000; negotiable instruments, ¥105,370,000; real property owned, ¥8,267,000; premiums, ¥46,020,000; working expenses, ¥27,980,000 corresponding to 0.15 per cent. of net premium receipts. Taking the assets as the basis of comparison, the liabilities showed an excess of ¥21,430,000 (1.086 per cent.); while the loans were at a percentage of 9.162; the negotiable instruments owned, 0.389; the real property owned 0.031. Reinsurance receipts amounted to ¥53,770,000, that is, ¥2,521 for accident, ¥20,442,379 for fire, ¥31,163,986 for marine, ¥15,589 for transport, ¥2,358 for surety, ¥345,281 for automobile liability. Receipts in fees for reinsurance reached ¥8,430,000 classified as follows: Accident, ¥2,948; fire, ¥7,516,397; marine, ¥912,849; transport, ¥1,432; surety, ¥2,096.

For the guidance of fire insurers the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published three publications on fire statistics, which cover the periods from 1893-1915.

### Foreign Companies

Foreign insurance companies in Japan are bound by the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 380 issued in 1900 and Ordinance No. 30 issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1912. Special provisions are made for application to those in Formosa, Chosen, and Manchuria. Foreign individuals or corporations intending to start the insurance business are required to apply to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for permission. Commencement of business is allowed only after a deposit with the authorities concerned of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance. Deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances.

### State Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, after remaining an outstanding proposition for 17 years. All business connected with State life insurance is transacted at the post offices throughout the empire, over 8,000 in number. Policies are of two kinds—life and endowment. The age limits are from 12 to 60, and the endowments range from ¥20 to 350. A certain reduction in endowment payments is made in the case of the death of the insured within two years of the date of contract, provided that the death is not caused by an infectious disease. For a contract extending over five years a certain percentage of the premiums paid in is refunded on the expiration of the contract term.

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## THE EARTHQUAKE AND THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The earthquake and fire of Sept. '23 destroyed the majority of insurance establishments that had their headquarters or branch offices in Tokyo and Yokohama. In these cities buildings of 10 life and 17 property insurance companies were crushed by the shocks but untouched by the flames: 25 life and 13 property insurance companies as also 13 branches of life and property insurance companies were burned to the ground.

### LIFE INSURANCE

As an emergency measure, the life insurance companies commenced payments in September, the month of the disaster, backed by an accommodation of ¥50 millions obtained from the Bank of Japan. The life insurance companies that are members of the Association, received 5,272 applications for payment totalling ¥6,717,271 from September to the end of Feb., 1924 and paid an aggregate sum of ¥6,376,604. During the same period 5,975 contracts representing ¥999 313 were dissolved and 12,771 applications for loans amounting to ¥3 436,760 on the security of policies were accepted.

For the State life insurance the Government arranged an extension of time for the payment of premiums, lowering in the rate of interest on loans, and other facilities, for the benefit of the sufferers under contract.

For Property Insurance & the Earthquake and Fire refer to the Appendix.

## STATISTICS—JAPANESE COMPANIES

### LIFE INSURANCE

| Year ending March | No. of Co. | Cap. p.u. ¥1,000 | Reserves ¥1,000 | Premiums ¥1,000 | Claims pd. ¥1,000 | Policies ¥1,000 | Insurance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922..... | 43 | 14,811 | 393,154 | 121,739 | 31,367 | 34.7 | 2,817,333 |

LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COS. (1921 for Chohei)

| Name of Co. | When est. | Cap. p.u. ¥1,000 | Reserves ¥1,000 | Policies | Insurance ¥1,000 | Prem. income ¥1,000 | Claims paid ¥1,000 | Ratio % Claims | Ratio % Expense |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meiji ... | 1 81 | 875 | 36 377 | 248 851 | 253,173 | 10 5 7 | 3 344 | 35.1 | 23.0 |
| Teikoku | '87 | 750 | 40 399 | 312 519 | 268 021 | 0 870 | 3,946 | 36.9 | 22 9 |
| Nippon | '89 | 3,000 | 18,021 | 473 570 | 412 064 | 15 552 | 4 9 8 | 36.6 | 23.2 |
| Kyosai | '04 | 75 | 23.214 | 151 816 | 132,112 | 5 570 | 1,940 | 41.7 | 33.2 |
| Yurin | '94 | 300 | 14 150 | 158,624 | 109.2 5 | 4 603 | 1,211 | 34 4 | 32.2 |
| Ninyu | '91 | 1,000 | 19 879 | 170 200 | 129.365 | 6.063 | 1 7 2 | 35 1 | 27.4 |
| Chohei | '98 | 300 | 23 516 | 450 5 2 | 131 103 | 6.153 | 380 | 6. 3 | 29 6 |
| Daido . | 1902 | 210 | 21,234 | 162 743 | 139,117 | 5 5 0 | 1 771 | 32.8 | 28.6 |
| Dai-ichi .. | '02 | mu'al | 17,351 | 83.184 | 159,892 | 6.032 | 1 15 | 23.1 | 19.1 |
| Chiyoda | '14 | „ | 30,092 | 153 226 | 230,304 | 9,116 | 2 965 | 40.6 | 22.6 |

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### Conscription

| Year ending March | No. of Co. | Cap. P u. ¥1,000 | Reserves ¥1,000 | Premiums ¥1,000 | Claims pd. ¥1,000 | Policies ¥1,000 | Insurance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 .. ... ... | 2 | 925 | 24,778 | 6,064 | 333 | 583 | 175,327 |

### Post Life Insurance

| Year ending March | Death No. | Death Claims ¥1,000 | Premium income ¥1,000 | No. of Policies | Premium ¥1,000 | Insurance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 .... ... | 44 560 | 4,975 | 23,134 | 4,209,791 | 2,414 | 477,597 |

## FOREIGN INSURANCE BUSINESS

### Life

| Year ending March | No. of Co. | Deposit ¥1,000 | Prem. income ¥1,000 | Claims pd. ¥1,000 | Policy | Insurance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922..... | 4 | 16,078 | 6,147 | 1,618 | 35,132 | 107,444 |

### Fire

| Year ending March | No. of Co. | Deposit ¥1,000 | Prem. income ¥1,000 | Claims pd. ¥1,000 | Policy | Insurance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922... .. | 29 | 6,037 | 9,336 | 4,910 | 359,038 | 2,227,506 |

### Marine

| Year ending March | No. of Co. | Deposit ¥1,000 | Prem. income ¥1,000 | Claims pd ¥1,000 | Policy | Insu ance ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 ..... | 2 | 200 | 1,312 | 1,523 | 7,191 | 10 817 |

### [illegible] COMPANIES

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**Fire.** *Chiyoda Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.*

| Year ending | Premiums less Reinsurance | Net Losses. | Expenses of Management, commission & Taxes. | Fire and other Reserves. | Percentage to Prem. Income: Of Loss (whole business) | Of Loss (Home only) | Of Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 1,744,991 | 654,576 | 831,653 | 2,300,279 | 37.5 | | 47.7 |
| 1921 | 1,863,810 | 512,005 | 822,193 | 2,610,937 | 27.4 | | 44.1 |
| 1922 | 1,814,868 | 653,943 | 766,898 | 2,789,143 | 36.0 | | 42.2 |
| | | | *Hokoku Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | |
| 1921 | 1,272,368 | 330,439 | 1,078,946 | 1,924,489 | 25.9 | | 81.6 |
| 1922 | 1,352,758 | 409,875 | 1,052,268 | 2,325,873 | 30.2 | | 78.3 |
| 1923 | 1,186,708 | 382,236 | 1,113,915 | 2,447,188 | 32.2 | | 93.8 |
| | | | *Kobe Marine, Transit & Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | |
| 1921 | 1,285,920 | 415,162 | 804,039 | 1,950,000 | 32.2 | 28.7 | 62.3 |
| 1922 | 1,415,539 | 685,180 | 870,516 | 1,641,700 | 48.4 | 29.4 | 61.7 |
| 1923 | 977,597 | 508,753 | 688,609 | 1,746,000 | 52.0 | 25.8 | 70.4 |
| | | | *Kyodo Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | |
| 1921 | 1,764,239 | 599,288 | 631,951 | 3,016,304 | 34.0 | 31.2 | 35.8 |
| 1922 | 2,167,746 | 783,600 | 771,453 | 3,341,602 | 36.1 | 29.5 | 35.5 |
| 1923 | 2,088,711 | 734,403 | 781,256 | 3,632,032 | 35.0 | 26.3 | 37.4 |
| | | | *Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | |

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# USINESS,—ALSO MARINE

7 LEADING COMPANIES

| apital aid up ¥1000 | Divid- end. % | Marine. *Chiyoda Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* Premiums less Reinsur- ance | Net Losses. ¥1000 | Expenses of Manage- ment commission & Taxes. | Marine Re- serves. ¥1000 | Other Reserves. | Percentage to Premium income Of Loss. | Of Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,500 | 12 | 419,640 | 285 | 38,698 | 103 | 266,383 | 67.9 | 9.2 |
| 2,500 | 12 | 255,497 | 552 | 32,972 | 27 | 253,976 | 216.3 | 12.8 |
| 2,500 | 14 | 14 ,901 | 345 | 24,411 | 15 | 86,530 | 243.6 | 17.2 |
| | | *Hokoku Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | | | |
| 750 | 15 | 225,104 | 165 | 33,243 | 617 | 50,098 | 73.3 | 14.7 |
| 750 | 16 | 186,395 | 214 | 25,648 | 590 | 25,197 | 115. | 13.7 |
| 750 | 16 | 177,691 | 111 | 24,996 | 590 | 67,350 | 62.6 | 14.0 |
| | | *Kobe Marine, Transit & Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | | | |
| 3,750 | 20 | 668,983 | 308 | 501,502 | 1,700 | 350,000 | 46.1 | 75.0 |
| 3,750 | 20 | 509,677 | 270 | 309,473 | 1,700 | 457,000 | 53.1 | 60.7 |
| 3,750 | 20 | 380,716 | 238 | 248,384 | 1,700 | 363,000 | 62.5 | 65.2 |
| | | *Kyodo Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | | | |
| 2,500 | 16 | 512,186 | 669 | 117,550 | 315 | | 130.8 | 23.0 |
| 2,500 | 16 | 601,854 | 675 | 134,350 | 325 | | 112.3 | 22.3 |
| 2,500 | 16 | 720,005 | 785 | 150,920 | 325 | | 109.0 | 21.0 |
| | | *Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.* | | | | | | |

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# CHAPTER XXVIII

## BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

### BANKING AND MONEY MARKET IN 1923

The amalgamation of minor banks that had been encouraged for the past few years by the Government was still conspicuous in the year under review. The most notable instance was that of Yasuda Bank which took over the business of nine larger and smaller ones. As a result the capital of the Banks welled from ¥20 to 150 millions.

During the year 61 banks representing ¥399,507,200 were either amalgamated or newly established by annexation including one savings bank with a capital of 125,000, while 90 with ¥185,731,000 were discontinued through annexation.

In the early part of the year 1923 the economic market was favourably affected by the brisk trade in iron, coal and some other articles in England and America brought about by the French occupation of the Ruhr. Prices turned upward and transactions in raw silk, cotton yarn, rice etc. grew in quantity, thus causing an interim boom But the financial circles soon relapsed into dull condition, partly due to increased speculative imports, advance of prices, and boycott of Japanese commodities in China with decreased export to that market. The extreme caution taken by the bankers in view of the runs on some banks towards the end of the preceding year was also responsible for the inactivity of the economic market.

Then, in the catastrophe of September 1st, 121 out of the 138 banks and 222 out of 310 branches were destroyed by fire in the city of Tokyo only. The few that came out safe, including the Japan Hypothec, Japan Industrial, and Mitsubishi Banks, and the branches of the Yokohama Specie, Taiwan, and Sumitomo Banks had also to close for the time being. The money market in the Capital as well as in Yokohama and other devastated towns and cities was entirely paralysed. In the mean time urgency measures were taken by the Government, such as the enforcement of moratorium for one month, supply of funds to the suffering banks through the Bank of Japan without any restrictions either in amount or securities, and even on credit.

Thus the banks that did not directly suffer from the calamity could come to agreement to begin their business on the 8th of the month, restricting the amount of deposits to be repaid to ¥100 per one person at a time. What with the helps given by the Government and the

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Bank of Japan, and the circumspect attitude taken by the bankers themselves, no particular uneasiness or agitation was occasioned to the public as had been feared. They not only did not draw unnecessary money but even deposited their funds on hand. By the last decade of the month most banks had resumed their business and the money market worked quite smoothly. The clearing of bills was begun on October 1st, and with that negotiations for short term loans were first taken up. On the whole the market passed calm and peaceful, and the bankers could safely pass the year-end.

## BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes to any amount corresponding in value to its specie reserve, or to the extent of ¥120 millions on the security of Government bonds, Treasury or other bills, or commercial bills of a reliable nature. When necessitated by the state of the money market, it may issue notes in excess of the prescribed maximum on a similar security.

The Bank of Chosen is privileged by law to issue bank-notes to any extent against gold coins, gold or silver bullion, or Bank of Japan notes, or to a limited extent on the security of Government bonds, bills, and other bills or commercial notes of reliable nature. When deemed necessary it is allowed to make excess issue within limit of ¥50 millions against security and also to issue ¥20 millions beyond the legal limit. The notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and as the sphere of their currency has been extended to Kwantung province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria, in consequence of the taking over of the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes circulating in these regions, to be gradually replaced by the Bank of Chosen notes, the amount of issue of the notes has considerably expanded.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million *yen* on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc. An excess issue of notes on the security of a similar nature is made possible through permission obtained from the Minister of State concerned.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve. These notes are unrestricted in their use in public and private transactions within the limits of that country, but they are not in circulation in Japan proper.

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*Amount of issue of the three Banks* (in ¥*1,000*)

BANK OF JAPAN

| End of | Notes issued | Specie reserve | Gov. bonds, etc. | Excess issue |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb 1924 ... | 1,349,960 | 1,058,305 | 291,655 | 171,655 |
| „ 1923 ... | 1,261,893 | 1,060,781 | 201,117 | 81,117 |
| „ 1922 ... | 1,246,070 | 1,223,725 | 22,345 | — |
| „ 1921 ... | 1,140,673 | 1,140,673 | — | — |

BANK OF TAIWAN

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1924 ... | 33,716 | 14,024 | 19,692 | — |
| „ 1923 ... | 32,439 | 13,074 | 19,364 | — |
| „ 1922 ... | 36,230 | 16,873 | 19,358 | — |
| „ 1921 ... | 36,268 | 22,608 | 13,661 | — |

BANK OF CHOSEN

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1924 ... | 91,820 | 31,743 | 60,077 | — |
| „ 1923 ... | 91,353 | 34,951 | 56,402 | — |
| „ 1922 ... | 121,906 | 43,401 | 78,505 | — |
| „ 1921 ... | 100,028 | 51,078 | 48,951 | — |

## SPECIAL BANKS

Special banks number 34, viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Provincial Hypothec Banks (27 in all), the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the two Central Banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

**The Bank of Japan.**—Founded in 1882, capital ¥60,000,000 paid up. The bank issues convertible bank notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. It pays the tax of 1-20% for average monthly issue of note and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

*Board of Directors.*—Governor, O. Ichiki; Vice-Gov., S. Kimura; Directors, E. Fukai; J. Aso; I. Hamada; K. Kawada.

*Head Office.*—Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku Tokyo.

*Branches.*—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye, Kumamoto.

**The Yokohama Specie Bank.**—Founded in 1880 the Bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The Bank gets its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding ¥70,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

*Board of Directors.*—President, K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., R. Ichinomiya; Directors, M. Odagiri, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, Y. Yamakawa.

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F. Watanabe, I. Matsukata, M. Mitsui, Baron K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, S. K. Suzuki, N. Kajiwara, T. Hozumi.

*Head Office.*—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-yuang, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostok.

**The Hypothec Bank of Japan.**—Founded in 1895, the Bank furnishes long-period loans (within limit of 50 years) at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and serves as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country; cap. ¥40,000,000 paid up. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings.

*Board of Directors.*—Governor, N. Kajiwara; Vice-Gov., U. Yanagiya; Directors, N. Kawakami, K. Kato, I. Tsukuda.

*Head Office.*—Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

**Provincial Hypothec Banks** (*Noko Ginko*).—The amalgamation of the Local Hypothec Banks with the central Hypothec Bank that was first carried into effect in 1922 has resulted in reducing the number of these provincial banking organs for small farmers and manufacturers from 46 to 27, and it seems this voluntary act of merging has been abandoned for a time. The issue of debentures by the existing Local Hypothec Banks recently has been on the whole satisfactory, considering the time. Twenty-five banks out of the 27 remaining have succeeded in raising ¥34,700,000, an average of ¥1,388,000, the interest ranging from the 8.2 to 7½.

**The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.**—The Bank was established in 1900 for promoting colonization and exploitation of Hokkaido; capital ¥10,000,000 p.u. The Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital.

*Board of Directors.*—Pres. and Man. Director, R. Mizukoshi; Directors, S. Shiokawa, N. Ototake, Y. Hoshino.

*Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

**The Industrial Bank of Japan.**—Established in 1900, capital ¥35,000,000 paid up, of which more than ¥7,500,000 is held by foreign capitalists. The Government guarantees profits for investment made abroad, within the limit of ¥100,000,000. The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

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*Board of Directors.*—Governor, K. Hijikata; Vice-Gov., E. Ono. Directors, T. Iwasa, K. Yanaga, K. Matsumoto.

*Head Office.*—Zenigame-cho, Kojima hi-ku, Tokyo.

**The Bank of Taiwan.**—Est. 1899 capital ¥52,500,000 paid up; it enjoys privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold, silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold *yen*, notes within ¥10,000,000 covered by Government bonds, Treasury bills, etc. Nominal capital was increased from ¥10,000,000 to ¥20,000,000 in 1916 and ¥60,000,000 in 1919.

*Board of Directors.*—President, K. Nakagawa. Vice-Pres., H. Mori; Directors, K. Morinaga, M. Ezaki, T. Hisamune, G. Kawasaki, D. Takita.

*Head Office.*—Taipeh, Formosa.

*Branches.*—Formosa; Keelung, Tainan, Takaw & 11 other places. Japan proper; Tokyo, Kobe, Moji, Osaka, Yokohama. China; Amoy, Canton, Fuchow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow. Others: Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Semarang, Singapore, Sourabaya.

**The Bank of Chosen.**—See Chap. on Chosen.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

In its early days, Japan's foreign exchange business was almost entirely in the hands of British, American and other foreign banks, only a small part being transacted by Japanese concerns who had been engaged in business as Merchant Bankers for several centuries. A notable period in the evolution of Japanese banking was, therefore, that which saw the inauguration of the policy of founding exchange banks with purely Japanese capital. The first of these banks was The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, organized in 1880 under a special Imperial charter for the purpose of stabilizing the currency and facilitating the development of foreign trade. Later, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen were founded under special Imperial charters, the former in 1899 for the development of the resources of Formosa and of trade with the South Seas, and the latter in 1909 for the expansion of trade with Korea and Manchuria. In addition, such leading private banks as Daiichi, Dai-hyaku, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda have opened foreign exchange departments, with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. As an evidence how far their system has been carried to a state of greater efficiency the creation of a discount market a few years ago may be mentioned, this rendering great assistance in facilitating transactions, and another sign of development is shown in the presence of Exchange Brokers in the leading centres of overseas trade. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:—

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## BANKS' SELLING T. T. RATE

### On New York

| | January | | May | | Oct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | Lowest | H. | L. | H. | L. |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 51 7/8 | 51 3/4 | 50 3/4 | 50 3/4 | 50 3/8 | 50 3/8 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 48 1/4 | 48.0 | 48 1/8 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
| 1923... ... ... | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 |

### On London

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | 2/2 3/16 | 2/2 1/8 | 2/2 5/16 | 2/3 | 2/4 1/8 | 2/3 3/8 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 2/8 3/8 | 2/5 7/8 | 2/5 1/8 | 2/4 3/4 | 2/6 3/8 | 1/1 3/4 |
| 1923 ... ... ... | 2/1 1/16 | 2/- 7/8 | 2/1 1/2 | 2/1 5/16 | 2/2 3/16 | 2/1 5/8 |

In 1924 excess imports and the anti-Japanese legislature in America caused a heavy drop, as follows :—Jan. $43 1/4—47 1/2 ; Mar. 47 1/2—44 ; Apl. 42—40 ; May 40 1/4—40.

## BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 2,100 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1918 banks that increased capital numbered 495 with the total increment of roughly ¥335,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 56 banks and the dissolution of 64. The average amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥430,000 at the beginning of the war to ¥620,000 at the end of 1918.

Inquiries made by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000) : –

| | | No. of banks | No. of branches | Capital paid up | Reserve funds | Balance of deposits | Debenture outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | Bank of Japan | 1 | 14 | 37,500 | 34,805 | 1,185,472 | — |
| | Special banks | 51 | 115 | 233,160 | 123,693 | 1,070,087 | 566,599 |
| | Ordinary banks | 1,344 | 2,563 | 717,156 | 173,643 | 5,744,007 | 492,062 |
| | Savings banks | 656 | 1,897 | 221,186 | 68,672 | 1,777,547 | 86,782 |
| | Total ... ... | 2,052 | 4,589 | 1,209,002 | 366,019 | 9,777,207 | 1,245,443 |
| 1920 | Bank of Japan | 1 | 14 | 37,500 | 38,825 | 1,050,683 | — |
| | Special banks | 51 | 125 | 306,498 | 129,831 | 1,027,715 | 594,222 |
| | Ordinary banks | 1,326 | 2,796 | 963,572 | 267,404 | 5,826,526 | 443,258 |
| | Savings banks | 661 | 2,128 | 320,309 | 92,658 | 1,843,001 | 75,709 |
| | Total ... ... | 2,039 | 5,063 | 1,627,879 | 528,721 | 9,747,926 | 1,113,189 |
| 1921 | Bank of Japan | 1 | 11 | 37,500 | 43,890 | 973,556 | — |
| | Special banks | 48 | 164 | 328,651 | 140,926 | 1,063,815 | 464,798 |
| | Ordinary banks | 1,331 | 3,160 | 1,044,587 | 339,073 | 6,441,336 | 514,176 |
| | Savings banks | 636 | 2,111 | 325,728 | 99,748 | 1,945,990 | 83,350 |
| | Total ... ... | 2,016 | 5,449 | 1,736,466 | 623,647 | 10,428,196 | 1,092,324 |

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| | (Continued) | Balance of loans | Deposits with others | Bonds, shares etc. owned | Cash account |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | Bank of Japan ... ... | 382,524 | 51,926 | 76,998 | 238,952 |
| | Special banks ... ... | 1,137,961 | 313,661 | 361,214 | 84,943 |
| | Ordinary banks ... ... | 3,949,206 | 187,699 | 847,979 | 585,697 |
| | Savings banks ... ... | 1,223,539 | 312,425 | 338,607 | 99,098 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 6,693,233 | 865,711 | 1,624,798 | 1,007,690 |
| 1920 | Bank of Japan ... ... | 101,991 | 45,332 | 192,127 | 250,387 |
| | Special banks ... ... | 1,166,922 | 313,108 | 451,733 | 63,612 |
| | Ordinary banks ... ... | 4,558,233 | 226,168 | 1,085,064 | 528,671 |
| | Savings banks ... ... | 1,396,569 | 281,103 | 380,151 | 105,091 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 7,223,715 | 908,674 | 2,109,074 | 947,761 |
| 1921 | Bank of Japan ... ... | 99,978 | 32,579 | 191,915 | 250,945 |
| | Special banks ... ... | 1,601,781 | 316,830 | 400,617 | 110,886 |
| | Ordinary banks ... ... | 4,871,877 | 214,517 | 1,499,937 | 569,994 |
| | Savings banks ... ... | 1,439,633 | 280,646 | 485,559 | 105,838 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 8,013,268 | 844,571 | 2,578,028 | 1,037,662 |

### Loans Classified

Inquiries instituted by the Tokyo Clearing House as to the loans advanced by the banks throughout the country make the following record in ¥1,000:—

| End of Dec. | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary loans ... .. | 3,512,891 | 4,516,260 | 4,965,499 | 4,965,479 |
| Loans on immovables... | 826,143 | 937,437 | 1,451,886 | 1,763,672 |

Loans on immovables are classified as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

| | Hypothec Bk. | Loc. Hyp. Bks. | Hok. Col. Bk. | Ord. & Sav. Bks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| End of 1917 ... ... | 162 | 161 | 20 | 397 |
| 1918 ... ... | 169 | 178 | 27 | 451 |
| 1919 ... ... | 198 | 219 | 38 | 481 |
| 1920 ... ... | 225 | 285 | 33 | 901 |
| 1921 ... ... | 279 | 320 | 59 | 1,098 |

The striking increase of loans from the outbreak of the world's war reflects on the sudden expansion of Japan's economy, this increase being especially pronounced as regards the volume of security covered loans.

### Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1921; in ¥1 000)

| | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Hypothec Bank | Prov. Hyp. Bks. | Colonial Bank | Bank of Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital, nominal ... | 60,000 | 100,000 | 44,730 | 97,700 | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| Reserve funds ... | 44,345 | 63,154 | 13,135 | 42,533 | 3,063 | 11,080 |
| Notes, issued | 1 546,546 | 8,278 | — | — | — | 40,864 |
| Debenture loans .. | — | — | 402,853 | 183,233 | 75,379 | — |

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| | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Hypothec Bank | Prov. Hyp. Bks | Colonial Bank | Bank of Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits ..... | 973,556 | 489,182 | 33,739 | 139,598 | 37,427 | 151,918 |
| Bills re-discounted ... | — | 65,560 | — | — | — | — |
| Debts ..... | — | 114 114 | — | 1 | — | 232,553 |
| Temporary debts ... | 15 | 1,548 | — | — | 3,534 | 22,172 |
| Branch accounts ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net profits .. | 8,619 | 14,847 | 3,623 | 8,921 | 1,064 | 4,593 |
| Other accounts .. | 225,466 | 139,488 | 12,156 | 103,516 | 2,407 | 248,309 |
| Total .... | 2,858,547 | 996,171 | 501,235 | 575,504 | 133,235 | 779,489 |

| (*Continued*) | Industrial Bank | Bank of Chosen | Ordinary banks | Savings banks | Total | Total for 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital nominal ... | 50,000 | 80,000 | 1,703,045 | 561,798 | 2,767,283 | 2,643,433 |
| Reserve funds ... | 7,516 | 9,410 | 343,941 | 301,559 | 633,057 | 536,371 |
| Notes issued .. | — | 136,361 | — | — | 1,732,049 | 1,602,645 |
| Debenture loans ... | 360,857 | — | — | — | 1,022,682 | 866,214 |
| Deposits ..... .. | 41,003 | 162,948 | 6,436,241 × 3,721 | 1,375,329 × 368,850 | 10,428,196 | 9,841,605 |
| Bills re-discounted ... | 14,565 | 17,316 | 96,329 | 12,324 | 206,157 | 206,513 |
| Debts..... | 42,663 | 75,461 | 544,767 | 83,350 | 1,092,324 | 1,115,439 |
| Temporary debts ... | 138 | 7,773 | 255,654 | 55,420 | 346,294 | 285,779 |
| Branch accounts ... | — | — | 1,433,264 | 462,870 | 1,896,134 | 1,776,845 |
| Net profits ..... | 5,555 | 4,043 | 136,853 | 42,089 | 230.213 | 215,952 |
| Other accounts ... | 49,706 | 107,390 | 415,742 | 43,484 | 1,347,665 | 1,127,221 |
| Total..... | 572 008 | 600,702 | 11,369,051 | 3,307,113 | 21,702,054 | 20,218,017 |

× = "Savings" account.

ASSETS OF BANKS (Dec. 31st 1921; in ¥1,000)

| | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Hypothec Bank | Prov. Hyp. Bks | Colonial Bank | Bank of Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specie..... .. | 250,945 | 37,996 | 324 | 2,509 | 4,101 | 10,924 |
| Bullions..... | 996,086 | 7,478 | — | — | — | 13,052 |
| Loans .. ..... | 99,978 | 155,814 | 407,493 | 333,618 | 82,293 | 172,917 |

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| (Continued) | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Hypothec Bank | Prov. Hyp. Bks. | Colonial Bank | Bank of Taiwan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills discountable | 296,300 | 95,393 | 22,222 | 6,832 | 26,469 | 224,050 |
| Bills bought | — | 422,797 | — | — | — | 99,763 |
| Documentary bills | — | — | — | — | 2,800 | 4,523 |
| Bonds, shares, etc. | 191,915 | 159,316 | 41,166 | 26,447 | 5,226 | 74,485 |
| Deposits | 32,579 | 69,161 | 29,424 | 82,153 | 7,229 | 9,782 |
| Land, building, etc. | 2,367 | 8,813 | 2,003 | 3,169 | 1,647 | 7,858 |
| Inter-bank loans | 742,824 | 2,375 | — | — | 1,941 | 5,885 |
| Branch accounts | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Capital unpaid | 22,500 | — | 2,025 | 16,741 | — | 15,000 |
| Loss | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other accounts | 223,053 | 37,029 | 5,575 | 99,036 | 1,530 | 141,288 |
| Total | 2,858,547 | 996,171 | 510,235 | 575,504 | 133,235 | 779,489 |

| (Continued) | Industrial Banks | Banks of Chosen | Ordinary banks | Savings banks | Total | Total for 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | 4,968 | 50,064 | 569,994 | 105,838 | 1,031,662 | 1,008,687 |
| Bullions | — | 4,060 | — | — | 1,020,677 | 1,050,378 |
| Loans | 151,372 | 293,275 | 4,871,877 | 1,439,633 | 8,013,268 | 7,337,795 |
| Bills discountable | 182,377 | 57,119 | 1,295,726 | 153,088 | 2,359,577 | 2,296,340 |
| Bills bought | 3,135 | 11,673 | 125,434 | — | 662,807 | 619,151 |
| Documentary bills | — | 24,183 | 74,431 | 26,037 | 131,974 | 75,065 |
| Bonds, shares, etc. | 53,062 | 40,914 | 1,499,337 | 485,559 | 2,578,028 | 2,125,543 |
| Deposits | 115,210 | 3,872 | 214,517 | 280,646 | 884,571 | 914,910 |
| Land, building, etc. | 1,707 | 11,537 | 135,055 | 50,136 | 224,295 | 178,984 |
| Inter-bank loans | 11,858 | 14,920 | 182,875 | 47,654 | 1,010,332 | 1,044,392 |
| Branch accounts | — | — | 1,433,659 | 461,731 | 1,895,390 | 1,779,268 |
| Capital unpaid | 12 | 30,000 | 658,467 | 236,070 | 980,877 | 965,554 |
| Loss | — | — | 12,392 | 4,220 | 16,612 | 13,639 |
| Other accounts | 48,306 | 59,084 | 294,686 | 16,501 | 1,546,720 | 1,858,688 |
| Total | 572,008 | 600,702 | 11,369,051 | 3,307,113 | 21,702,054 | 20,218,017 |

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## Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of July 1923; in ¥1,000)

| Name of Bank | Capital Paid-up | Reserves | Deposits | Loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tokyo** | | | | |
| 1st Bank | 43,175 | 37,500 | 133,002 | 147,229 |
| 3rd „ | 20,000 | 12,600 | 85,236 | 93,112 |
| 15th „ | 49,750 | 28,225 | 141,749 | 160,486 |
| Tokyo Watanabe Ginko | 2,000 | 811 | 3[illegible],544 | 35,665 |
| 84th Bank | 2,300 | 1,103 | 13,575 | 14,974 |
| 100th „ | 17,500 | 9,476 | 85,329 | 7[illegible],626 |
| Tanaka Ginko „ | 1,000 | 496 | 2,649 | 3,729 |
| Mitsubishi „ | 30,000 | 15,606 | 149,586 | 116,719 |
| Mitsui „ | 60,000 | 36,600 | 204,239 | 19[illegible],157 |
| Yasuda „ | 17,500 | 18,100 | 100,729 | 120,923 |
| Kawasaki „ | 10,000 | 6,200 | 106,672 | 111,5[illegible]0 |
| Teikoku Shogyo Ginko | 2,750 | 10 | 6,060 | 15,688 |
| Tokai Ginko | 14,558 | 4,900 | 37,611 | 46,135 |
| Nakai „ | 5,000 | 1,700 | 51,688 | 43,360 |
| Meiji Shogyo Ginko | 8,700 | 2,852 | 51,144 | 47,102 |
| Koike Ginko | 3,000 | 700 | 3,833 | 8,942 |
| Morimura „ | 1,000 | 1,140 | 13,656 | 13,162 |
| Toyokuni „ | 10,000 | 2,761 | 38,867 | 43,491 |
| Murai „ | 5,125 | 2,900 | 27,137 | 35,561 |
| Tanaka Kogyo Ginko | 2,200 | 210 | 11,651 | 7,490 |
| Owariya Ginko | 1,000 | 680 | 13,758 | 13,559 |
| Kanda „ | 6,250 | 2,350 | 5,220 | 31,300 |
| Taisho „ | 2,000 | 673 | 8,[illegible]19 | 13,901 |
| Tetsugyo „ | 1,500 | 293 | 3,547 | 4,337 |
| Nippon Chuya Ginko | 6,250 | 222 | 25,303 | 39,978 |
| Tokyo Yamaguchi „ | 1,000 | 270 | 2,346 | 3,492 |
| Furukawa Ginko | 4,000 | 1,340 | 39,295 | 38,020 |
| Hibiya „ | 1,550 | 410 | 9,970 | 10,210 |
| Yasuda Savings Bank | 1,823 | 955 | 33,70[illegible] | 4,316 |
| Shin-yu Ginko | 1,250 | 334 | 12,119 | 12,115 |
| Nakazawa „ | 2,213 | 345 | 4,935 | 9,126 |
| **Osaka** (End of June 1923) | | | | |
| 34th Bank | 37,500 | 14,525 | 135,892 | 122,729 |
| 130th „ | 12,500 | 5,100 | 53,773 | 84,465 |
| Yamaguchi Ginko | 20,000 | 6,500 | 139,462 | 100,327 |
| Sumitomo „ | 50,000 | 24,500 | 123,418 | 137,786 |
| Konoike „ | 10,000 | 2,100 | 55,030 | 45,114 |
| Setsuyo „ | 5,500 | 340 | 15,654 | 16,263 |
| Omi „ | 18,750 | 5,550 | 105,841 | 67,289 |
| Osaka Jitsugyo Ginko | 750 | 115 | 992 | 1,392 |
| Kawakami Ginko | 5[illegible]0 | 115 | 6,881 | 5,183 |
| Kashima „ | 13,100 | 4,100 | 69,556 | 74,741 |
| Bishu „ | 2,000 | 962 | 10,480 | 8,903 |
| Osaka Savings Bank | 2,000 | 2,750 | 47,061 | 11,059 |

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| Name of Bank | Capital Paid-up | Reserves | Deposits | Loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Osaka** | | | | |
| Shiroku Ginko ... ... ... ... | 285 | 120 | 2,009 | 2,0[illegible]2 |
| Masuda Bill-broker Bank ... ... | 2,750 | 190 | 175 | 5,49[illegible] |
| Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank... ... | 3,000 | 3,522 | 2,982 | 41,224 |
| Fujita Ginko ... ... ... ... ... | 5,120 | 4,310 | 77,090 | 57,508 |
| Osaka Nomura Ginko ... ... ... | 10,000 | 3,300 | 27,564 | 27,926 |
| Nippon Shintaka ,, ... ... ... | 15,000 | 1,215 | 11,362 | 36,162 |
| **Kyoto** (End of May 1923) | | | | |
| Kyoto Ginko ... ... ... ... ... | 3,000 | 970 | 13,753 | 10,476 |
| **Nagoya** (End of May 1923) | | | | |
| Ito Ginko... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 1,027 | 11,296 | 9,011 |
| Nagoya Ginko... ... ... ... ... | 12,200 | 5,600 | 40,180 | 35,636 |
| Aichi ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 9,000 | 4,360 | 41,169 | 42,756 |
| Meiji ,, ... ... ... ... ... | 10,440 | 2,810 | 40,995 | 38,571 |
| Aichi Nosho Ginko ... ... ... | 1,800 | 528 | 9,581 | 7,361 |
| Bisan Ginko ... ... ... ... ... | 2,173 | 952 | 14,296 | 14,558 |
| **Yokohama** | | | | |
| 2nd Bank ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | 3,600 | 6,263 | 22,287 |
| Hiranuma Ginko ... ... ... ... | 750 | 203 | 3,291 | 2,5[illegible]3 |
| Soda ,, ... ... ... ... | 2,500 | 173 | 23,551 | 11,877 |
| Yokohama Wakao Ginko ... ... | 500 | 2[illegible]0 | 1,932 | 2,511 |
| Yokohama Boeki Ginko ... ... | 238 | 91 | 895 | 1,034 |
| Watanabe ,, ... ... ... | 2,000 | 525 | 5,672 | 7,206 |
| Yokohama Koshin ,, ... ... | 250 | 300 | 16,550 | 9,595 |
| **Kobe** | | | | |
| 65th Bank ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 | 1,150 | 22,398 | 22,749 |
| Nippon Shogyo Ginko ... ... ... | 6,250 | 1,410 | 14,401 | 20,306 |
| Kishimoto ,, ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 1,175 | 11,822 | 15,457 |
| Kobe Okazaki ,, ... ... ... | 12,500 | 5,250 | 17,990 | 25,099 |

## MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and *Mujin*, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

### PAWNBROKING

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows :—

| 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28,646 | 27,700 | 26,800 | 24,782 | 23,587 |

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The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

| | No. of pawns accepted (1000) | Money advanced (*yen* 1000) | No. of pawns redeemed (100) | Money repaid (*yen* 1000) | Pawns forfeited (*yen* 1000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 41 3·9 | 116,750 | 33,885 | 102 1·3 | 9,251 |
| 1919 ... ... | 38 146 | 141,060 | 33,531 | 11·.404 | 8,119 |
| 1920 ... ... | 31,610 | 152,799 | 25 523 | 111,894 | 11,021 |
| 1921 ... ... | 28,297 | 195 908 | 23,700 | 158 510 | 17,146 |

**Public Pawn Shops.**—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loans at lower interest and with other advantages. There are at present 14 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1913. Tokyo has 4 such establishments in slum quarters, i.e., No. 1 to No. 4 Musashiya, conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

## Mujin

It was orginally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a *mujin*, by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a *mujin* as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A *mujin* may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of July 1922, these pseudo banks, conducting the business or supplying the funds for these *mujin* numbered 208 representing ¥12,067,000 nominal.

## Credit Associations in City Land

The business of those associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle the savings of their members, the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The number of these associations at the end of 1922 was 122 with an aggregate capital p.u. of 32,367,000 *yen*.

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## RATE OF INTEREST

### THE BANK OF JAPAN (revised Jan. '19)

| Dec. 31st | Rate of loans (*sen*): On Gov't bonds | Rate of loans (*sen*): On other securities | Rate of dis'unt (*sen*): On Gov't bonds | Rate of dis'unt (*sen*): On other securities | Commercial bill (*sen*): Rate of bill discounted in Tokyo | Commercial bill (*sen*): Rate of bill discounted out Tokyo | Rate on over-drafts (*sen*) | Interest on fixed deposits one year % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| 1921 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| 1922 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 3.00 |

N.B.—"Sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 *sen* a day amounts to 3.65% a year.

Other Central banks' rate is,—4% New York Reserve Bank (rev. Apl. '23) and 4% Bank of England (rev. Jul. '22).

### CLEARING BANKS, TOKYO

| | | Call (*sen*): Overnight | Call (*sen*): Uncond'nal | Call (*sen*): Ord. | Commercial bills: 1st class | Commercial bills: Ord. | Secured drafts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 Jun. 9 | Highest | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 2.70 |
| | Lowest | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 |
| | Average | 2.18 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 2.55 |
| 1924 week ending May 31 | Highest | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 2.70 |
| | Lowest | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.50 |
| | Average | 1.90 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.60 |

### CLEARING BANKS, OSAKA

| | | Call: Overmonth | Call: Overnight | Call: Uncond'nal | 1st class Com. bills | Spinning | Secured |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 Jun. 2 | Highest | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.40 | 2.60 |
| | Lowest | 2.30 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 2.50 |
| | Average | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.55 | 2.37 | 2.55 |
| 1924 week ending May 31 | Highest | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.70 | 2.40 | 2.40 |
| | Lowest | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.25 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 |
| | Average | 2.29 | 2.20 | 2.29 | 2.55 | 2.40 | 2.40 |

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### Average Rate in Japan Proper

| Dec. 31st. | Rate on loans (*sen*) | | | Rate on discounts (*sen*) | | | Rate on overdrafts (*sen*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1919 | 1.08 × | 0.79 × | 0.93 × | 2.94 | 2.28 | 2.61 | 3.00 | 2.31 | 2.62 |
| 1920 ... | 1.26 × | 0.96 × | 1.12 × | 3.48 | 2.82 | 3.18 | 3.46 | 2.84 | 3.18 |
| 1921 ... | 1.18 × | 0.96 × | 1.07 × | 3.16 | 2.61 | 2.90 | 3.20 | 2.70 | 2.96 |
| 1922 (Feb.) | 1.18 × | 0.96 × | 1.07 × | 3.15 | 2.61 | 2.87 | 3.19 | 2.70 | 2.95 |

| (*Continued*) | Interest on current account (*sen*) | | | Interest on fixed deposits (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Average | One year | 6 months | 3 months |
| 1919 ... ... | 1.15 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 6.40 | 5.30 | 5.80 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1.31 | 0.97 | 1.08 | 7.20 | 6.00 | 6.60 |
| 1921 ... ... | 1.03 | 1.82 | 0.90 | 6.70 | 5.80 | 6.20 |
| 1922 (Feb.) ... | 1.04 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 6.70 | 5.80 | 6.20 |

NOTE :— × = on bond.

### Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the average rate of interest on immovables in April 1922 was 11.47% or 11.25% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.05%, and 0.14% respectively, as compared with the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figures for the last few years are given below:—

| | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average rate throughout Japan | 10.46% | 10.32% | 11.41% | 11.53% |
| Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded ... ... ... ... | 10.20 | 10.12 | 11.18 | 11.39 |

## BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

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## THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514, including 487 joint-stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 million, of which 109 million was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects. It is believed that the Trust Law and Trust Business Law passed by the 45th session of the Diet, to take effect on Jan. 1st 1923, will have a salutary effect on the sound and legitimate development of trust business in Japan.

According to these new laws trust business can be carried on only by a joint-stock company with a capital of more than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it in trust being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claim, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of land. The old-established cos. have to obtain new permits to continue business, but so far only 21 have applied for and granted charter. Their combined nominal capital is ¥120 mil. Of the new Cos. the Mitsui Trust Co., cap. ¥30 mil. (¼ p.u.), opened to business in April '24, heads the list in importance. Its trust fund of fixed deposits amounts to ¥5 mil, interest of over 7% paid, has 4 mil. Gov. securities, and 7½ mil. circulating capital.

## CLEARING-HOUSES

**Tokyo Clearing House.**—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

**Osaka Clearing House.**—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo and Fukuoka have clearing-houses of their own.

### Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

According to the Tokyo Bankers' Association the volume of clearing business in Japan is as shown below:—

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| Place | Amount Cleared (¥1,000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1 23 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 32,691,459 | 30,86,4025 | 31,013,836 | 30,715,120 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 24,427,547 | 23,955,176 | 23,816,371 | 23,993,188 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... | 1,797,698 | 1,865,126 | 1,609,008 | 1,586 433 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... | 3,821,562 | 2,700,520 | 3,020 221 | 2,107,383 |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... | 6,386,967 | 4,223,932 | 4,578,691 | 4,892 022 |
| Nagoya ... ... ... | 2,423,120 | 2,273,474 | 2,355,320 | 2,337 598 |
| Hiroshima ... ... ... | 187,778 | 613,861 | 180,169 | 190,477 |
| Shimonoseki-Moji ... | 843,428 | 701,507 | 683,45 | 667,872 |
| Kanazawa ... ... ... | 140 617 | 132,005 | 135 153 | 14 ,499 |
| Hakodate ... ... ... | 235,262 | 224,577 | 200 305 | 201 074 |
| Otaru ... ... ... ... | 403,323 | 338,735 | 336,468 | 375,529 |
| Others ... ... ... ... | — | — | 799,359 | 751 52 |
| Total ... ... ... | 73,713,952 | 67,442,939 | 71,728,351 | 67,966,728 |

## CURRENCY SYSTEM

### Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (1.1111 *momme*) coins, 10 *yen* (2.2222 *momme*) coins, and 20 *yen* (4.4444 *momme*) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (0.400 *momme*) pieces, 20 *sen* (0.528 *momme*) pieces, and 50 *sen* 1.320 *momme*) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i. e. 5 *sen* (0.700 *momme*) and 10 *sen* (1.00 *momme*) nickel pieces, 1 *sen* (1.00 *momme*) pieces, 5 *rin* (0.560 *momme*), 2 *sen* and 1 *rin* pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
   Silver „ 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel „ 250 nickel and 750 silver.
   Copper „ 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

### The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold mono-metallism

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in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Banks may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities the Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the Bank to pay at the rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

### Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (in ¥1,000)

| Dec. | Gold coins | Silver coins | Nickel coins | Copper coins | Total | Bank notes | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919... ... | 59,711 | 128,312 | 12,007 | 12,560 | 212,570 | *145 300<br>1,728 712 | 2,086,003 |
| 1920× ... | 61,070 | 126,689 | 13,299 | 13,308 | 214,367 | *162 290<br>1,515,849 | 1,892,506 |
| 1921 .. ... | — | — | — | — | — | *216,500<br>1,520,571 | 1,737,071 |
| 1922 .. ... | — | — | — | — | — | *158 577<br>1,537,590 | 1,732,167 |
| 1923(July) | — | — | — | — | — | * 95 550<br>1,377,252 | 1,472,802 |

Note: — * representing petty notes.
× at the end of May.
The amount of coins in circulation has not been made public since May 1920.

### Bank Notes in Circulation Classified

| At the end | 1-*yen* notes ¥1,000 | 5-*yen* notes ¥1,000 | 10-*yen* notes ¥1,000 | 20-*yen* notes ¥1,000 | 100 *yen* notes ¥1,000 | Total ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 .. | 54 369 | 319,241 | 677,887 | 164,383 | 223,356 | 1,439,241 |
| 1921 .. | 52 210 | 320,010 | 773,339 | 181,996 | 218,985 | 1,546 546 |
| 1922 ... | 5 .37 | 305 784 | 811,857 | 170,525 | 218,906 | 1,553,402 |
| 1923 .. | 9 036 | 257 957 | 724,113 | 161,608 | 178,576 | 1,371 293 |

Note:—* at the end of June

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### Coins Turned out by the Mint

| | | 1920 ¥ | 1921 ¥ | 1922 ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold coins | 20 *yen* ... ... | — | — | — |
| | 10 „ ... ... | — | — | — |
| | 5 „ ... ... | — | — | — |
| | Total ... ... | — | — | — |
| Silver coins | 50 *sen* ... ... | — | — | 38,172,558 |
| | 20 „ ... ... | — | — | — |
| | 10 „ ... ... | — | — | — |
| | Total ... ... | — | — | 38,172,558 |
| Nickel coins | 10 *sen* ... ... | 4,900,249 | 6,000,304 | 15,949,604 |
| | 5 „ ... ... | 3,000,252 | 7,100,360 | 8,197,995 |
| | Total ... ... | 9,900,501 | 13,100,664 | 24,147,599 |
| Copper coins ... ... ... | | 2,880,146 | 2,500,126 | 2,563,631 |
| Grand total ... ... ... | | 12,780,619 | 15,600,790 | 64,883,788 |

### Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

| End of Dec. | Notes issued | Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion) | Government bonds & other securities: Gov't bonds | Gov't securities | Other Treas'y bills | Other securities | Com'l bills | Total | Excess issue of note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 1,144,739 | 712,925 | 18,600 | 22,000 | — | 337,891 | 53,352 | 413,813 | 211,813 |
| 1919 | 1,555,101 | 951,976 | 48,445 | 22,000 | — | 252,241 | 280,439 | 603,124 | 483,124 |
| 1920 | 1,439,241 | 1,246,689 | 70,012 | 22,000 | — | 43,642 | 56,897 | 192,552 | 72,552 |
| 1921 | 1,546,516 | 1,245,574 | 47,358 | 22,000 | — | 62,157 | 169,457 | 300,972 | 180,972 |
| 1922 | 1,553,402 | 1,063,887 | — | 36,300 | — | 212,004 | 212,246 | 494,515 | 374,515 |

## THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 mil. (¥10 mil. from Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are;

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.
4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, public Corporations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

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When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue Industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Councellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Agr. & Com. and of Finance. The Staff consists of E. Okamoto (ex-Vice Min. of Agr. & Com.), S. Sugano, Y. Hashimoto, M. Kato.

## FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1917 eleven (3 savings, 8 ordinary) in all with paid-up capital ¥6,775,000, a marked diminution compared with the corresponding term of 1913 i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,000 paid up.

According to nationality of their head offices, they are:—

| Nationality | Name | Branches in Japan: No. | Branches in Japan: Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... ... | 3 | Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama |
| | Chartered Bank of India Australia & China ... ... | 1 | Yokohama |
| U. S. A. ... | International Banking Corporation ... ... ... ... | 2 | Kobe, Yokohama |
| | Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation ... ... | 2 | Tokyo, Yokohama |
| | American Express Company... | 2 | Kobe, Yokohama |
| France ... | Banque Industrielle de Chine | 1 | Yokoham |
| | Banque Franco-Japonaise ... | 1 | Tokyo |
| Russia .. ... | Russo-Asiatic Bank ... ... ... | 2 | Kobe, Yokohama |
| Germany ... | Deutsch-Asiatische Bank... ... | 2 | „ „ |
| Holland ... | Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij ... ... ... ... | 1 | Kobe |
| | Nederlandish-Indische Handelsbank ... ... ... ... | 1 | „ |

The business situation of these foreign banks in recent years is as below:—(in 1,000).

| Dec. | Capital | Deposits | Loans | Net profits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | ¥6,495 | 294,732 | 112,974 | 2,627 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | ¥6,495 | 540,643 | 221,376 | 4,646 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | ¥7,495 $50 | 1,027,351 | 360,592 | 7,431 |

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# CHAPTER XXIX

## FINANCE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of our national finance since Imperial Government was rehabilitated about half a century ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below.

**Financial Unification.**—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more, and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

**Financial Crisis.**—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The *samurai* class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

**Financial Adjustments.**—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its

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normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the present Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

**The Period of Repose.**—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

**Financial Expansion.**—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894–5 and those after the War of 1904–5 and the European war.

*The Japan-China War.*—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

*The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.*—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the war expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction on the one hand and to curtail the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

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*The European War.*—This policy was suspended with the outbreak of the Great war, for distance from the seat of operations soon placed Japan at great advantage in the economic relations of the world. A marked increase in exports over imports was the result, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥1,460 millions during the war years. There was also a gain of ¥1,320 millions in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and also to China, the two accounts reaching at one time to ¥1,400 millions. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of currency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like threefold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Their prudence relaxed by the temporary boom, both Government and public were led to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private projects. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions to ¥1,500 and the Special Account from ¥690 to ¥3,130. The provincial government and the self-government civic bodies were equally expansive, their aggregate expenditure rising during the same period from ¥320 to 1,150. (For economic expansion, see Chapter on Trade).

In other words, the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1,300 to 3,900, while the per *capita* taxation rose from ¥11.22 in 14 to ¥32.70 in '22. Similarly the *per capita* figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38. The September catastrophe has sternly bidden Japan to put a stop to all these extravagances.

## BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

The dissolution of the 48th session in January 1924 having rendered abortive the General Budget for 1924-25, the Kiyoura Ministry drew up a working Budget on the basis of the estimates for the preceding year as follows:—

| Revenue | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... ... | 1,214,788,272 | Ordinary ... ... ... | 1,028,156,564 |
| Extraordinary ... ... | 194,265,814 | Extraordinary ... ... | 380,897,522 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,409,054,086 | Total ... ... ... | 1,409,054,086 |

The extraordinary expenditure (for Home Dept) includes the Reconstruction appropriations as follows (¥1,000).—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reconstruction outlay ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥87,607 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77,955 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,652 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *1,284 |
| Subventions ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | *3,816 |
| Interest granted for local reconstruction loans ... ... | *38 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92,744 |

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In the abortive Budget the reconstruction expenses were estimated at ¥110,221,000, but in the working Budget the figures marked with * remain the same as those for the preceding year. In July 1924 the Coalition Ministry submitted the following three supplementary estimates to the 49th (extra.) session of the Diet and obtained its approval. No. 1 is additional disbursements for the Reconstruction work, while No. 2 is for the repair or restoration of Government offices and schools, military and naval armaments and other Government works, and also includes loans and subventions to local corporations. No. 3 comprises increased receipts from taxes and other sources and disbursements of more or less urgent nature.

No. 1 Supplementary Budget (¥1,000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue (extraordinary) | | Loans towards reconstruction funds ..... | 11,205 |
| Proceeds from loans ..... | ¥37,744 | Subventions to reconstruction undertakings... | 25,335 |
| Surplus of preceding year transferred ..... | 2,659 | Interest granted for local reconstruction loans ... | 1,203 |
| Total ..... | 40,404 | Total ..... | 40,4 4 |
| Expenditure (Extraordinary) | | | |
| Reconstruction Bureau... | 2,659 | | |

No. 2 Supplementary Budget

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue (extraordinary) | | Yasukuni Shrine ..... | 100 |
| Proceeds from loans ... | ¥119,451 | Navy Dept | |
| Surplus of preceding year transferred ..... | 2,905 | Restoration ..... | 3,186 |
| Total ..... | 122,356 | Justice Dept | |
| Expenditure (extraordinary) | | Restoration ..... | 2,406 |
| Home Dept | | Education, Dept | |
| Restoration..... | 4,119 | Restoration..... | 9,919 |
| Calamity loans..... | 26,190 | Loans for restoration ... | 7,105 |
| Subventions for restoration work ..... | 7,600 | Agr. and Com. Dept | |
| * Interest granted for restoration loans ..... | 1,566 | Restoration incl. new construction ..... | 4,467 |
| Finance Dept | | Aids to restoration of industries etc. in devastated area ..... | 2,891 |
| Restoration ..... | 4,505 | Communications Dept | |
| War Dept | | Restoration incl. new construction ..... | 39,150 |
| Restoration ..... | 8,500 | Total ..... | 122,356 |
| Contribution towards the restoration fund of | | | |

No. 3 Supplementary Budget

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | | Extraordinary | |
| Ordinary | | Proceeds from sale of State property ..... | 33 |
| Taxes ..... | ¥50,488 | Local payments of expenses for public works | 250 |
| Stamp receipts ..... | 30 | Local contributions to expenses for public works ..... | 200 |
| Proceeds from State property & undertakings | 6,738 | | |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 176 | | |
| Total ..... | 57,434 | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transferred from Special Accounts funds..... | 49 | Total revenue ..... | 102,970 |
| Surplus of preceding year transferred ..... | 45,004 | Expenditure | |
| Total ..... | 45,536 | Ordinary ..... | 73,281 |
| | | Extraordinary ..... | 29,689 |
| | | Total expenditure ..... | 102,970 |

Reviewing the Budget both working and supplementary, it is noted that of the ¥1,357,400,000 under the ordinary section ¥1,286,000,000 is disbursed out of the ordinary revenue, while ¥71,400,000 is met by the surplus transferred from the previous year's account. On the other hand, of the ¥255,500,000 allotted for restoration and reconstruction works ¥5,600,000 will be appropriated from the preceding year's surplus and ¥249,900,000 obtained by the issue of public loans.

### Revenue for 1924-25 (In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ordinary** | |
| Taxes, excises, etc. | 711,937 |
| Stamp receipts | 79,350 |
| Government undertakings and property | 333,786 |
| Miscellaneous revenues | 27,049 |
| Transferred from Special Account of Deposits | 62,663 |
| Total ordinary revenue | 1,214,788 |
| **Extraordinary** | |
| Sale of State property | 2,647 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,212 |
| Proceeds from issue of loans | 110,211 |
| Local payments of expenses for public works | 2,627 |
| Local contributions of expenses for public works | 10,298 |
| Transferred from Special Accounts funds | 2,665 |
| Transferred from previous year's account | 63,902 |
| Other receipts | 691 |
| Total extraordinary revenue | 194,265 |
| Grand Total | 1,409,054 |

### Expenditures for 1924-25 (In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ordinary** | |
| Civil List | 4,520 |
| Foreign Affairs Department | 16,557 |
| Home Affairs Department | 41,196 |
| Finance Department | 289,306 |
| War Department | 179,452 |
| Navy Department | 126,322 |
| Justice Department | 27,801 |
| Education Department | 71,967 |

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*Continued*

| Ordinary | |
|---|---|
| Agriculture and Commerce Department... ... ... ... ... | 28,544 |
| Communications Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 242,506 |
| Total ordinary expenditure... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,028,156 |
| **Extraordinary** | |
| Foreign Affairs Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,785 |
| Home Affairs Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 167,656 |
| Finance Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29 746 |
| War Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 661 |
| Navy Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 112,268 |
| Justice Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,229 |
| Education Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,653 |
| Agriculture and Commerce Department... ... ... ... ... | 23,149 |
| Communications Department ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,747 |
| Total extraordinary expenditure ... ... ... ... ... | 380,897 |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,409,054 |

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 80, of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1924-25 (in ¥1,000):—

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Formosan Government-General ... ... ... | 91,341 | 91,341 |
| Korean Government-General ... ... ... ... | 140 827 | 140 827 |
| Kwantung Government-General ... ... ... | 16,711 | 16,711 |
| Saghalien Administration Office ... ... ... | 20,404 | 20 404 |
| South Sea Islands Administration Office ... ... | 4,624 | 4,604 |
| Government Railways ... ... ... ... ... ... | 889 651 | 795,016 |

## REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surplus has on the whole shown a decrease recently though the unexpended allotments included in it have increased, amounting to 62 millions, for instance, in 1921-22. The following figures showing the surplus are given in ¥ million.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917–18 ... ... ... ... | 210 | 1920–21 ... ... ... ... | 223 |
| 1918–19 ... ... ... ... | 326 | 1921–22 ... ... ... ... | 117 |
| 1919–20 ... ... ... ... | 349 | | |

## CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 2? years. These

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disbursements as they existed at the end of March, 1923 are as follows :—

| General Account | Total amount (¥1,000) | Disbursed by 1922-23 (¥1,000) | Allotment for 1923-24 (¥1,000) | Allotment for 1924-25 (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Af'rs Dept ... ... | 700 | 200 | 170 | 180 |
| Home „ „ ... ... | 670,949 | 328,813 | 43,497 | 54,353 |
| Finance Dept. ... ... ... | 45,005 | 14,030 | 3,986 | 4,623 |
| War „ ... ... ... | 882,053 | 726,314 | 18,152 | 19,168 |
| Navy „ ... ... ... | 2,141,304 | 1,524,223 | 14,763 | 35,630 |
| Justice „ ... ... ... | 8,567 | 3,968 | 1,478 | 1,551 |
| Education „ ... ... ... | 69,990 | 30,458 | 8,232 | 16,844 |
| Agr. & Com. Dept. ... ... | 115,383 | 94,639 | 4,845 | 5,864 |
| Communications „ ... ... | 428,062 | 178,690 | 32,085 | 37,568 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 4,361,896 | 2,501,389 | 259,211 | 266,786 |
| **Special Account** | | | | |
| Korean Gov't-General ... | 418,580 | 221,900 | 22,345 | 22,230 |
| Formosan „ „ ... | 100,375 | 78,323 | 7,574 | 6,544 |
| Kwantung „ „ ... | 14,254 | 5,869 | 2,372 | 2,225 |
| Saghalien Adm. Office ... | 37,921 | 18,428 | 4,480 | 5,967 |
| Government Rlys ... | 2,701,239 | 1,213,624 | 200,918 | 202,831 |
| Total incl. others ... | 3,295,265 | 1,547,491 | 242,145 | 243,105 |

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1921-22 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000 :—

| | Bro't over | Received | Paid | Balanced |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postal deposits ... ... | 884,858 | 253,066 | 194,036 | 943,837 |
| Ordinary deposits ... | 99,284 | 311,262 | 249,836 | 160,709 |
| In custody ... ... ... | 21,255 | 51,419 | 47,633 | 25,041 |
| Total ... ... ... .. | 1,005,396 | 615,748 | 491,558 | 1,129,588 |

## STATISTICS OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated at the request of the League of Nations at Geneva. The researches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the European war and at the end of 1919. The comparative figures before the September disaster are shown below :—

| Items | End of 1913 ¥1 million | End of 1919 Total ¥1 million | End of 1919 Gov't or Public ¥1 million | End of 1919 Private ¥1 million |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lands ... ... ... ... ... | 13,795 | 33,086 | 461 | 32,625 |
| Mines ... ... ... ... ... | 1,463 | 6,413 | — | 6,413 |

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*Continued*

| Items | End of 1913 ¥1 million | End of 1919 Total ¥1 million | End of 1919 Gov't or Public ¥1 million | End of 1919 Private ¥1 million |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seas, lakes, rivers & harbors | 2,767 | 4,597 | 4,597 | — |
| Trees | 1,760 | 4,534 | 2,829 | 1,705 |
| Buildings | 3,632 | 8,560 | 4,760 | 8,084 |
| Furniture & household-effects | 1,566 | 4,424 | — | 4,424 |
| Machinery for manufacture | 399 | 1,102 | — | 1,102 |
| Domestic animals and fowls | 154 | 503 | 9 | 494 |
| Railways & tramways | 299 | 1,111 | 286 | 825 |
| Vehicles | 47 | 182 | — | 182 |
| Ships | 471 | 1,182 | — | 1,182 |
| Waterworks | 77 | 149 | 149 | — |
| Bridges | 95 | 234 | 234 | — |
| Agricultural products | 994 | 3,624 | 29 | 3,595 |
| Forestry products | 41 | 88 | — | 88 |
| Manufactures | 748 | 2,630 | — | 2,630 |
| Mineral products | 85 | 387 | — | 387 |
| Marine products | 20 | 43 | — | 43 |
| Imported goods | 192 | 445 | — | 445 |
| Gold & silver coins & bullion | 747 | 2,360 | 1,051 | 1,309 |
| Property of Gov't Departments | 1,116 | 1,548 | 1,548 | — |
| Property of Imperial House | 346 | 727 | 727 | — |
| Others | 3,082 | 7,793 | 1,211 | 6,582 |
| Balance in favor of claims | *1,860 | 356 | *1,091 | 1,447 |
| Total | 32,043 | 86,077 | 12,517 | 73,560 |

N.B. *=balance in favor of liabilities.

## STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motives but from that of enabling Japan to become self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated by revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the

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industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, making the monopoly complete so as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far reaching consequence financially.

The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles:—

## Tobacco

### *Yield of Leaf*

| | Area of plantation *cho* | New leaf | | Old leaf | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 *kwan* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kwan* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kwan* | ¥1,000 |
| 1917-18 | 26,656 | 10,492 | 12,647 | 280 | 179 | 10,772 | 12,826 |
| 1918-19 | 24,439 | 9,282 | 18,831 | 399 | 284 | 9,681 | 13,115 |
| 1919-20 | 30,879 | 13,420 | 41,645 | 238 | 367 | 13,653 | 42,013 |
| 1920-21 | 37,596 | 16,339 | 52,502 | 256 | 632 | 16,595 | 53,134 |
| 1921-22 | 37,598 | 15,945 | 47,741 | 371 | 1,047 | 16,317 | 48,788 |

### *Manufacture*

| | 1921—22 | | | 1920—21 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man'd | Sold | | Man'd | Sold | |
| Cigarettes | 1 mil. | 1 mil. | value ¥1,000 | 1 mil. | 1 mil. | value ¥1,000 |
| With mouthpieces ... | 20,037 | 20,228 | 123,034 | 18,775 | 18,110 | 108,540 |
| Without „ ... | 3,223 | 3,456 | 20,892 | 3,989 | 3,582 | 21,425 |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 2 | 182 |
| Cut ... ... ... ... ... | *7,408 | *6,994 | 83,841 | *7,123 | *7,033 | 82,747 |

* in 1,000 *kan.*

Foreign tobacco bought makes this record in ¥1,000:—

| Foreign leaf tobacco bought | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | 1921—22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| American ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,316 | 5,171 | 862 |
| Turkish ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| Manila ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 700 | 503 | 56 |
| Havana ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 | 117 | 12 |
| Burmese ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82 | 60 | 26 |
| Chinese ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,287 | 3,441 | 779 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... ... | 5,529 | 9,662 | 2,038 |

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(*Continued*)

| Foreign manufactured tobacco bought | 1919–20 | 1920–21 | 1921–19 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cigarettes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 596 | 470 | 1,200 |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 209 | 213 | 154 |
| Cut ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 63 | 119 |

## SALT

| | Area of salt fields *cho* | Production 1,000 *kin* | Value ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917–18 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,822 | 1,001,020 | 15,068 |
| 1918–19 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,754 | 672,008 | 14,826 |
| 1919–20 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,894 | 981,676 | 30,080 |
| 1920–21 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,853 | 906,594 | 33,484 |
| 1921–22 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,878 | 858,504 | 26,374 |

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,—

1st class containing 90% or over  4th class containing 75% or over
2nd „ „ 85 „ „ „  5th „ „ 70 „ „ „
3rd „ „ 80 „ „ „

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents, the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per *koku* or ¥1.48 per 100 *kin* according to the grade.

## CAMPHOR

| | Crude camphor | | Camphor oil | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 *kin* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kin* | ¥1,000 |
| 1917–18 ... ... ... ... | 984 | 567 | 1,453 | 536 |
| 1918–19 ... ... ... ... | 713 | 584 | 704 | 258 |
| 1919–20 ... ... ... ... | 781 | 1,156 | 732 | 560 |
| 1920–21 ... ... ... ... | 1,619 | 3,098 | 1,532 | 1,366 |
| 1921–22 ... ... ... ... | 2,052 | 3,300 | 2,120 | 1,491 |

Figures of acreage and manufacture of crude camphor and oil for the last few years available are :—

| | State | Communal | Individual | Refineries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917–18 ... ... ... | 153 *cho* | 136 *cho* | 197 *cho* | 3,279 |
| 1918–19 ... ... ... | 75 „ | 151 „ | 195 „ | 2,777 |
| 1919–20 ... ... ... | 52 „ | 148 „ | 155 „ | 2,619 |
| 1920–21 ... ... ... | 32 „ | 296 „ | 87 „ | 3,241 |
| 1921–22 ... ... ... | 103 „ | 219 „ | 98 „ | 2,859 |

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## TAXATION

### History of taxation

Prior to the Japan-China war the taxation system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *sake*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. In 1896 the registration and business tax laws and the tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on *sake* was raised, and at same time minor taxes were adopted. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about ¥26,000,000. The second taxation program that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage, these adding about ¥40,000,000 to the revenue. This was followed in 1901 by the third increased taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, resulting in the addition of about ¥21,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on playing cards, but this was from moral instead of financial considerations.

The increase of taxes, enforced twice in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed a heavy burden upon the people, who had, as they have now, to pay about ¥145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes", subsequently made permanent, mainly consisted in increasing taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining, etc., and also in elevating part of the import duties. However in the first war tax program the excises on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised; in the second, stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling tax, excise on woven goods, stamp on administration litigation papers were added. In 1905 the Treasury created the inheritance tax, though this was not to fill the war chest. The next increased tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908 and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1918 the taxes on income and *sake* were raised, and in 1920 they were further revised as described later on.

### Taxation System in Force

The taxation system of Japan as it is now in force presents many points of strong contrast to the system followed in England, France and Prussia. The Japanese system of taxation lacks, for instance, what may be called the main strength. With the exception of a tax on land, business tax and income tax, Japan has no levy imposed on regular incomes. Houses and movable property are left untouched by the Central Treasury as sources of revenue. What makes this unfairness specially pronounced is the fact that landowners and businessmen are taxed twice, for they have to pay the income tax when their income reaches the taxable limit of ¥800 or over a year. The owners of houses, on the other hand, escape with the income tax alone and a small local impost. Those living on movable property in the shape of

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securities, especially Government bonds, are placed in a more comfortable position, for practically they are free from the income tax. This is because the Japanese collectors, while making assessment on the income of the companies, do not interfere with the dividends payable to shareholders, as English collectors do. In the case of the Government bonds the law attaches to them the special privilege of exemption from the income tax.

**Excises.**—The gradation of excises according to the social condition of consumers and selection of excisable matters is also seriously defective. For instance, the price of salt, though more or less graded, is unfairly heavy upon the poor, and this remark also applies to soy, another article of daily necessity. Then, while petroleum, chiefly used by poorer classes, is taxed, gas and electricity for lighting purposes are still free For the same reason cotton fabrics should be exempted from tax, while refreshing beverages such as cider, etc. now free, justify taxation.

**National and Local Taxes.**—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

### 1. Land Tax

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dwelling land, % of registered value ... ... ... ... ... | | 2.5/100 |
| Cultivated „ „ „ „ „ ... ... ... ... | | 4.5/100 |
| Hokkaido | Cultivated land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3.2/100 |
| | Other land (ex. dwelling land) ... ... ... ... | 4.0/100 |

### 2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1920 and enforced from Aug. 1 of the year)

1st kind, (Income of juridical persons)

A.—Excess incomes

| | |
|---|---|
| Part of income exceeding 10% of the capital p.u. ... ... | 4/100 |
| „ „ „ „ 20% „ „ „ „ „ ... ... | 10/100 |
| „ „ „ „ 30% „ „ „ „ „ ... ... | 20/100 |

B.—Reserve incomes

| | |
|---|---|
| On reserves not more than 50% of capital p. u. ... ... | 5/100 |
| When exceeding 50% ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10/100 |
| „ „ the capital p. u. ... ... ... ... ... .. | 20/100 |
| On 20% of net profit for the settlement term, even when reserves exceed 50% or whole of capital p. u. ... ... | 5/100 |

C.—Dividend incomes

| | |
|---|---|
| Dividends on shares ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5/100 |

D.—Liquidation incomes

| | |
|---|---|
| Distribution on liquidation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.5/100 |

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E.—Incomes of foreign juridical persons
Income derived within Japanese Empire ... ... ... ... 7.5/100

2nd kind, (Interests, dividends & bonus)

A.—Interest on public bonds (except National bonds) ... 4/100
„ „ debentures and fixed bank deposits .. ... ... 5/100
B.—Dividends or bonus received .. ... ... ... ... 7.5/100

3rd kind, (Incomes of individuals other than 2nd kind)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under ¥ | 800 | ... ... | 0.5/100 | Under ¥ 50,000 | ... ... 15/100 |
| „ | 1,000 | ... ... | 1/100 | „ 70,000 | .. ... 17/100 |
| „ | 1,500 | ... ... | 2/100 | „ 100,000 | ... ... 19/100 |
| „ | 2,000 | ... ... | 3/100 | „ 200,000 | ... ... 21/100 |
| „ | 3,000 | ... ... | 4/100 | „ 500,000 | ... ... 23/100 |
| „ | 5,000 | ... ... | 5/100 | „ 1,000,000 | ... ... 25/100 |
| „ | 7,000 | ... ... | 6.5/100 | „ 2,000,000 | ... ... 27/100 |
| „ | 10,000 | ... ... | 8/100 | „ 3,000,000 | ... ... 30/100 |
| „ | 15,000 | ... ... | 9.5/100 | „ 4,000,000 | ... ... 33/100 |
| „ | 20,000 | ... ... | 11/100 | Over 4,000,000 | ... ... 36/100 |
| „ | 30,000 | ... ... | 13/100 | | |

By the above revision small wage earners were lightened of their burden, while the heaviest part of the tax is laid on the shoulders of those drawing big incomes. The minimum taxable income was raised from ¥500 to ¥800, and abatement of ¥100 each is allowed for non-earning members of the family, i. e. parents over 60 years and children under 18. The revision includes a new levy on dividends on shares and interest on fixed bank deposits. As a result of the revision the number of income tax payers is expected to decline by about one-half, but the revenue to the national coffers to increase ¥21,920,292, in 1920-21, ¥87,498,404 in '21-22, ¥77,974,987 in '22-23 and after.

The number of juridical and individual persons and their income and tax collected were as follows in 1920-21.

| | Payers | Income | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st kind | | | |
| Class A.—Excess incomes ... ... | 4,969 | 142,046,018 | 12,723,561 |
| „ B.—Reserve „ ... ... | 6,978 | 121,745,885 | 8,874,615 |
| „ C.—Dividend „ ... ... | 5,640 | 255,875,111 | 12,793,766 |
| „ D.—Liquidation „ ... ... | 59 | 10,550,519 | 791,286 |
| „ E.—Inc. of foreign corporations | 6 | 10,927 | 819 |
| According to the old Law | | | |
| Class A. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,360 | 140,353,238 | 13,309,526 |
| „ B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,990 | 1,089,237,542 | 81,669,285 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51,002 | 1,759,819,240 | 130,162,858 |
| 2nd kind | | | |
| Class A.—Interests ... ... ... ... | — | 194,751,234 | 8,059,092 |
| „ B.—Dividends & bonus ... | — | 2,883,649 | 216,314 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 197,634,883 | 8,275,406 |

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| (Continued) | | Payers | Income | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3rd kind ... ... ... ... ... | 1,314,701 | 1,872,656,390 | 55,187,441 |
| Grand Total | ... ... ... ... ... | 1,365,703 | 3,830,110,213 | 193,625,705 |
| 1919-20 | 1st kind ... ... ... ... | 31,734 | 1,436,188,267 | 110,271,638 |
| | 2nd kind ... ... ... ... | — | 52,098,262 | 1,297,923 |
| | 3rd kind ... ... ... ... | 1,387,485 | 1,470,358,815 | 83,569,801 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 1,419,219 | 2,958,645,344 | 195,139,362 |

**Foreign Corporations.**—As explained at length by Mr. T. Miyaoka, Barrister and Counsellor at Law, in the Aug. No. of the America-Japan, 1921, published by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, foreign corporations in Japan are taxed as follows on that portion of the profit which is in excess of 10 per cent of the invested capital, that is to say:—

1. On the amount in excess of 10% of the invested capital ... 4%
2. On the amount in excess of 20% ... ... ... ... ... ... 10%
3. On the amount in excess of 30% ... ... ... ... ... ... 20%

Also on income derived from business or assets in Japan ... 7½%

### 3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified into 12 items, of which those that are of wider application are as follows as amended in 1914:—

| | Assessment | Rate of Tax |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of goods | Amount of sale ... ... ... | 8-11/10,000 for whole sale<br>20-30/10,000 for retail |
| | Rent of building used ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons engaged ... | *yen* 2 per capita |
| Banking, Insurance, etc. | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 4.5/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita |
| Lending money or articles | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 6/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita |
| Manufacturing, printing, etc. | Capital ... ... ... ... ... | 3/1,000 |
| | Rent ... ... ... ... ... | 70/1,000 |
| | No. of persons ... ... ... | *yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborers |

### 4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items. (22 for immovables). The rate is based on value and a few examples of general interest are given here.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acquisition by inheritance, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | 5/1,000 60/1,000 |
| Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.... ... | 4/1,000 6/1,000 |
| Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ... | ¥0.10-0.20 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Establishment of branch office ... ... ... ... ... | *yen* | 15.00 |
| Removal of main office or branch or director (per item) | „ | 7.00 |
| Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc. | „ | 5.00-7.00 |

### 5. Tax on Saké and Other Liquors

#### *A. Tax on Saké*

The tax on saké is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1. *Dakushu* containing not more than 23° of alcohol ...¥30 per *koku*.
2. *Seishu* & *shirozake* containing not more than 23° of alcohol ..... / *Mirin* & *Shochu* containing not more than 30° of alcohol ..... — ¥33 per *koku*.
3. *Shochu* containing more than 30° and not more than 45° ..... — ¥1.25 per *koku* for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e., ¥33.
4. *Seishu, dakushu & shirozake* containing more than 23° of alcohol ..... / *Mirin* containing more than 30° of alcohol ..... / *Shochu* „ „ „ 45° „ „ ..... — ¥1.50 per *koku* for each 1° of alcohol.

N. B.—*Seishu* = refined saké. *Dakushu* = unrefined saké.
*Shirozake* = white saké. *Mirin* = sweet saké.
*Shochu* = distilled saké.

#### *B. Beer Tax*

This is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 18 *yen* per *koku* of the quantity brewed.

#### *C. Tax on Alchol and Alcoholic Liquors*

Except those subject to saké or beer tax, alcohol and alcoholic liquors are taxed at the rate of ¥1.50 for each percent of pure alcohol contained in 1 *koku* of the original fluid. In no case, however, shall the rate of the tax be less than ¥35 per *koku*.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

### 6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the tax is ¥1.75 for the refined soy and ¥1.65 for the unrefined soy and in the latter it ranges between the two extremes of ¥4.00 and ¥0.50 according to quality.

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### 7. Tax on Patent Medicines

Two different taxes are in force as regards patent medicines, namely, stamp duty and business tax.

1. Stamp duty,—10% of the fixed price.

2. Business tax,—Is imposed upon the manufactures on a graduated scale varying from ¥3 to ¥102 according to the output in one year of each medicine.

### 8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

### 9. Sugar Excise

| | Per picul yen |
|---|---|
| Class 1. Under No. 11. Dutch standard ... ... ... ... | 2.00-3.00 |
| Class 2. „ No. 15. „ ... ... ... ... | 5.00 |
| Class 3. Under No. 18. „ ... ... ... ... | 7.00 |
| Class 4. „ No. 21. „ ... ... ... ... | 8.00 |
| Class 5. Above No. 21. „ ... ... ... ... | 9.00 |
| Class 6. Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc. ... ... ... ... | 10.00 |
| Molasses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00-3.00 |
| Syrup ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8.00 |

### 10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ... ... ... ... } 10/100 of the value
Silk or silk mixtures .. ... ... ... ... ... ... }

### 11. Travelling Tax

| | sen |
|---|---|
| Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5-1 |
| „ 100 „ „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20-2 |
| „ 200 „ „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40-3 |
| 200 miles and over, 1st to 3rd classes .. ... ... ... ... ... | 50-4 |

### 12. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

The two allied taxes were first put into force in 1905 and have since been revised twice, with the object of lowering the rate for families of smaller means and of raising the burdens of wealthier classes. In both cases the rate has three grades corresponding to three

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kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testators. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥2,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is ¥500 or over.

| Value of Estate | 1st grade (per 1000) | 2nd grade ( „ ) | 3rd grade ( „ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¥2,000-5,000 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Over 5,000 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| „ 10,000 | 7 | 8 | 12 |
| „ 30,000 | 10 | 12 | 17 |
| „ 50,000 | 14 | 17 | 25 |
| „ 100,000 | 20 | 25 | 35 |
| „ 150,000 | 25 | 30 | 40 |

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 additional 5/1,000 is levied.

N. B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumption heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as a result of the family conference.

| Value of bequeathment | 1st grade (per 1000) | 2nd grade ( „ ) | 3rd grade ( „ ) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Over ¥1,000 | 12 | 13 | 20 |
| „ 20,000 | 20 | 25 | 35 |
| „ 50,000 | 35 | 40 | 50 |
| „ 150,000 | 50 | 55 | 65 |

For every additional 100,000 over 200,000 the rate is increased by 5/1,000.

N. B.—1st grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd when the beneficiary is consort or parent; 3rd, other cases.

The total assessment made in the year 1920-21 and the revenue thereof were 752,455,769 with tax of 9,027,700 paid by 70,462 persons as regards the succession to estate, while for inheritance the respective figures were ¥ 831,154,962, ¥10,645,950 and 99,449.

## COLLECTION EXPENSES

The collection expenses of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns as regards national taxes for the last few years are shown below:—

| | Tax | Expense | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916-17 ... ... ... ... | ¥347,849,768 | ¥9,113,235 | 2.620 |
| 1917-18 ... ... ... ... | 435,028,273 | 10,388,718 | 2.388 |
| 1918-19 ... ... ... ... | 591,556,202 | 13,100,600 | 2.215 |
| 1919-20 ... ... ... ... | 842,971,642 | 15,563,144 | 1.845 |
| 1920-21 ... ... ... ... | 734,487,728 | 19,499,712 | 2.655 |

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### Arrears in National and Local Taxes

| Year ended March | | No. of defaulters | Amount | Loss to Treasury |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National ... | 1918 ... ... | 86,105 | ¥10,323,890 | ¥ 16,778 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 98,350 | 28,751,334 | 21,707 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 172,863 | 63,357,539 | 73,763 |
| | 1921 ... ... | 236,710 | 44,645,028 | 41,761 |
| Local ..... | 1918 ... ... | 2,443,926 | 3,493,912 | 97,062 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 2,243,688 | 4,258,675 | 102,545 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 2,491,427 | 6,422,637 | 116,800 |
| | 1921 ... ... | 2,895,772 | 11,427,196 | 185,468 |

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, saké, and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

### Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

| Year ended March | National tax | Pref'al tax | Communal tax | Total | Rate on nat. tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... | ¥2.769 | ¥1.252 | ¥2.080 | ¥6.101 | ¥1.080 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 3.607 | 1.464 | 2.287 | 7.358 | 1.270 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 4.341 | 1.873 | 2.848 | 9.062 | 1.997 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 5.783 | 2.601 | 4.106 | 12.490 | 2.444 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 5,969 | 3.376 | 5.773 | 15.118 | 3.136 |

## NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as a fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyos* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

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## National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereof; Ratio per Capita

| Year ended March | Amount redeemed ¥1,000 | Amount issued ¥1,000 | Outstanding March ¥1,000 | Debt per capita ¥1,000 | Interest thereof ¥1,000 | Interest per capita ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 61,914 | 92,957 | 2,498,744 | 32.339 | 113,749 | 1.472 |
| 1919 ... ... | 28,219 | 109,421 | 2,579,946 | 33.075 | 117,961 | 1.507 |
| 1920 ... ... | 498 | 214,112 | 2793,561 | 36.430 | — | — |
| 1921 ... ... | 34,240 | 424,722 | 3,244,044 | 41.996 | — | — |
| 1922 ... ... | 115,729 | 415,558 | 3,543,871 | 61.187 | — | — |
| 1923 ... ... | 243,599 | 508,390 | 3,808,661 | 64.887 | — | — |

## National Loans Outstanding

### Domestic Loans (March 31, 1923)

| | Years of issue | Years of redemption | Amount of issue ¥ | Amount outstanding ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Loan ... ... ... ... | 1906–1923 | 1977 | 192,062,750 | 191,605,250 |
| Loans for Railway Nationalization (5%) | 1908–1909 | 1963 | 476,318,800 | 460,098,900 |
| Extra. Military Expenditure Loan (5%) | 1906 | 1935 | 310,407,000 | 148,057,650 |
| Korean Pension Bonds (5%) | 1910-1911 1913 | 1967 | 30,000,000 | 29,970,000 |
| 4% Treasury Loan (1st & 2nd issues | 1910-1912 | 1969 | 276,220 000 | 268,165,800 |
| 5% Exchequer Bonds | 1916 1918–1923 | 1931 | 1,286,003,800 | 1,272,208,350 |
| Railway Notes (5%) | 1916-1917 | 1932 | 80,000,000 | 79,999,500 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | — | — | 2,651,0 5 350 | 2,450 105,450 |

On July 1st, 1924 the total outstanding reached ¥3,184,029,1 9.

### Foreign Loans (July 1, 1924)

| | Years of issue | Redeemable by (in) | Amount of issue | Amount outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4% Sterling Loan,... | 1899 | 1953 | £10,000,000 | 9,500 000 |
| 2nd 4% Sterling Loan ... | 1905 | 1931 | 25,000 000 | 24,99 ,820 |
| 3rd „ „ „ ... | 1910 | 1970 | 11,000.000 | 10,999 9 0 |
| 1st 4½% „ „ ... | 1905 | 1925 | 30,000,000 | 17,829,800 |
| 2nd „ „ „ ... | 1905 | 1925 | 30,000,000 | 18,142,560 |

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| *Continued* | Years of issue | Redeemable by (in) | Amount of issue | Amount outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Sterling Loan ... ... | 1907 | 1947 | £23,000,000 | 22,999,440 |
| 6% „ „ ... ... | 1924 | 1959 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| 4% Emprunt de 1910 ... | 1910 | 1970 | Fcs. 450,000,000 | 448,650,000 |
| 6½% Gold Bonds ... ... | 1924 | 1954 | $150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sterling debentures of Kwansai Rly Co. (4½%) | 1905 | 1926 | £1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Sterling debentures of Kwansai Rly Co. (5%) | 1907 | 1932 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sterling debentures of S.M. Rly Co. (5%) | 1908 | 1932 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Sterling debentures of S.M. Rly Co. (4½%) | 1911 | 1936 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | £142,470,600<br>$150,000,000<br>Fcs. 448,650,000<br>¥(1,765,468,017) |
| Grand total (July 1, 1924)— | | — | — | ¥5,019,497,177 |

### Condition of Loans Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

| | Interest | Issue price | | | Commission | | | Net proceeds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| War loan ... ... ... | 5 | 103 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 102 | 5 | 0 |
| 1st 4% Sterling ... ... | 4 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Old 5% „ ... ... | 5 | 102 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st 4½% Sterling ... | 5½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd „ „ ... ... | 4½ | 90 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 86 | 15 | 0 |
| 2nd 4% „ ... ... | 4 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| 5% „ ... ... | 5 | 99 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 10 | 0 |
| Hokkaido Tanko ... ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 15 | 0 |
| Kansai Rly ... ... ... | 4½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| 4% French ... ... | 4 | 61fr. 59ce. | | 0 | 6 | 50 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd 4% Sterling ... | 4 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 6 | — | — | 89 | 0 | 0 |

## FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS TO JAPAN

At the end of 1921, Japan's foreign loans roughly totalled ¥1,424 millions. On the other hand during the war, Japan extended credit to other countries to the amount of ¥1,500 millions. British bonds and bills issued in Japan alone, for instance, once amounted to ¥185 millions, and there were besides French bonds ¥133 millions and Russian bonds and notes ¥221 millions. Chinese loans reached ¥117 millions, taking these for the Central Government alone. These make up the total of ¥521,909,547, exclusive of scores of millions advanced to the Chinese local Governments and private persons.

At the end of 1921 foreign loans issued in Japan stood as follows:—

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| | | Issue price ¥ | Interest | Redeemable by (in) | Amount ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | | | | | |
| Nov. '21 | National Bonds .. | ... 97 | 6.0 | Nov. '23 | 50,000,000 |
| July '21 | „ „ ... | ...98.5 | 6.0 | July '22 | 50,000,000 |
| Oct. '21 | Treasury Bills ... | ... 97 | 7.0 | Oct. '22 | 33,161,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 133,161,000 |
| Russia* | | | | | |
| Feb. '17 | Treasury Bills ... | ... — | 6.0 | Feb. '18 | 50,000,000 |
| Sept. '17 | „ „ ... | ... — | 6.0 | Sept. '18 | 105,000,000 |
| Oct. '17 | „ „ ... | ... — | 6.0 | Oct. '18 | 66,667,000 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 221,667,000 |
| China | | | | | |
| June '11 | Rly Bonds ... | ...97.5 | 5.0 | June '36 | 10,000,000 |
| Apr. '16 | „ „ ... | ...86.5 | 5.0 | May '56 | 5,000,000 |
| Sept. '18 | Treasury Bills .. | ... — | 7.0 | Sept. '21 | 20,000,000 |
| Sept. '18 | „ „ ... | ... — | 8.0 | „ '21 | 20,000,000 |
| Sept. '18 | „ „ ... | ... — | 8.0 | „ '21 | 20 000,000 |
| June '18 | „ „ ... | ... — | 7.5 | Dec. '21 | 10,000,000 |
| '19-'20 | 1st Armament Loans | — | 8.0 | Sept. '21 | 18,716,421 |
| '19-'20 | 2nd Armament Loans | — | 8.0 | Sept. '21 | 13,365,126 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 117,081,547 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | 454,295,614 |

*The Russian loans remain stationary.

### Loans to China

It may be noted that the greatest creditors to China are England and Japan, with over ¥400 millions each, followed by Germany, France, Russia, the U.S.A., Belgium, etc. The bulk of Japan's loans was supplied during the late Count Terauchi's tenure of power, the Hara Ministry that succeeded having ceased to advance independently of the Consortium created in '19. They are classified as follows (in ¥1,000):—

| | Central Govt. | | | Local Govts. | Total incl. private loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political | Rly | Industrial | | |
| Advanced ... ... | 129,000 | 78,876 | 84,698 | 21,203 | 403,178 |
| Not yet advanced ... | — | 45,000 | 14,396 | 2,200 | 67,512 |

## PROSPECTIVE LOANS

(Exclusive of Temporary Exchequer Notes)

The prospective loans program as adopted in the year 1920-21 is as follows in ¥1,000:—

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| | Telephone | Telegraph | Education | Roadmaking |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920-21 ... ... ... | 40,100 | 8,000 | × { 986 | 2,500 |
| '21-22 ... ... ... | 34,400 | 9,800 | { 3,072 | 4,360 |
| '22-23 ... ... ... | 31,800 | 8,600 | 6,558 | 7,000 |
| '23-24 ... ... ... | 33,700 | 9,300 | 7,853 | 9,000 |
| '24-25 ... ... ... | 33,800 | 9,200 | 7,137 | 10,000 |
| '25-26 ... ... ... | 37,500 | 12,500 | 7,341 | 10,000 |
| '26-27 ... ... ... | 36,300 | 16,400 | — | 10,000 |
| '27-28 ... ... ... | 44,300 | — | — | 10,000 |
| '28-29 ... ... ... | — | — | — | 220,000 |
| Total ... ... ... | 291,900 | 73,800 | 32,954 | 282,860 |

| Korean undertakings | Formosan undertakings | Saghalien undertakings | Railway | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23,212 | × { 1,807 | 3,429 | 100,000 | { × 79,201 |
| | { 7,400 | | | { 187,713 |
| 21,576 | 9,027 | 2,776 | 80,000 | 168,439 |
| 15,468 | 7,885 | 2,712 | 80,000 | 161,326 |
| 14,129 | 5,651 | 1,179 | 80,000 | 160,099 |
| 13,614 | 5,096 | — | 80,000 | 159,051 |
| 13,589 | 5,096 | — | 80,000 | 158,685 |
| 509 | 955 | — | 80,000 | 144,164 |
| — | — | — | 80,000 | 134,300 |
| — | — | — | — | 220,000 |
| 102,101 | 42,919 | 10,098 | 660,000 | 1,572,981 |

Note:—The figures marked with × are outstanding items carried over for issue in the year 1920-21. Under this head comes ¥79,201 for the temporary war account which, though omitted in the table, is included in the grand total.

### Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws were issued with the object of granting certain privileges to Government loans in order to encourage investment. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

## SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on her foreign loans continued before the war to demand the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged into keen anxiety when this specie reserve fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. After that the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark

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being reached by the end of 1920 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminution of the amount, as shown below :—

| (¥1,000,000) | Total amount | Share of Treasury | Share of Bank of Japan | Held at home | Held abroad |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| End of 1916 ... ... | 714 | 262 | 452 | 227 | 487 |
| June of 1918 ... | 1,182 | 450 | 732 | 457 | 725 |
| End of 1919 ... ... | 2,057 | 1,051 | 1,006 | 702 | 1,355 |
| End of 1920 ... ... | 2,183 | 889 | 1,294 | 1,107 | 1,076 |
| June of 1921 ... ... | 2,155 | 854 | 1,301 | 1,208 | 947 |
| End of 1921 ... ... | 2,080 | 791 | 1,289 | 1,225 | 855 |
| June of 1922 ... ... | 1,868 | 626 | 1,242 | 1,221 | 647 |
| End of 1922 ... ... | 1,830 | 667 | 1,163 | 1,215 | 615 |
| July of 1923 ... ... | 1,780 | 632 | 1,148 | 1,204 | 576 |

## FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥ 1,000)

| | Hok. & Pref. | | Cities | | Towns and Villages | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue | Expenses | Rev. | Exp. | Rev. | Exp. | Rev. | Exp. |
| 1920-21.. | 360,407 | 2- 5,250 | 353,843 | 272,484 | 400,649 | 357,878 | 1,114,899 | 915,613 |
| 1921-22.. | 293,329 | 293,563 | 365,729 | 347,735 | 344,560 | 314,419 | 1,003,619 | 985,718 |
| 1922-23.. | 335,563 | 33 .414 | 387,603 | 367,138 | 398,528 | 398,434 | 1,121,700 | 1,100,986 |
| 1923-24... | 332,284 | 332 2 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

**Note.**—Figures for the prefectures and those for the cities, towns and villages for the last 2 years represent estimates.

### Hokkaido & Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury for the year 1921-22 totalled ¥31,244,331. Of the grants, those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

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*Revenue Items* (¥1,000)

| | 1920—21* | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land tax rate ... ... ... ... ... ... | 74,128 | 7,4689 | 77,623 |
| Business tax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,927 | 9,419 | 9,879 |
| " " rate ... ... ... ... ... | 16,386 | 16,770 | 19,980 |
| Income tax rate ... ... ... ... ... | 6,540 | 3,689 | 4,959 |
| House tax... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 44,460 | 47,588 | 54,326 |
| Miscellaneous taxes ... ... ... ... | 32,595 | 35,861 | 42,738 |
| Receipts from Central Treasury ... | 31,930 | 32,253 | 36,523 |
| Loans .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,031 | 25,028 | 24,293 |
| Brought from last account ... ... ... | 53,890 | 5,362 | 6,011 |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ... ... ... | 32,223 | 26,861 | 40,530 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... | 360,407 | 293,330 | 335,565 |

N.B. *—Actual figures, those for two later years being estimates.

*Expenditure Items* (¥1,000)

| | 1920—21* | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Council ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,521 | 2,085 | 1,715 |
| Police... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52,860 | 60,615 | 65,315 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... ... ... | 87,966 | 83,176 | 93,907 |
| Education... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,371 | 61,071 | 73,829 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27,640 | 32,530 | 41,040 |
| Sanitation and hospitals ... ... ... | 7,653 | 7,022 | 7,440 |
| Social works ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,261 | 2,373 | 2,051 |
| Officials ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,170 | 3,859 | 4,351 |
| Loans to corporations ... ... ... ... | 10,261 | 14,154 | 18,398 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,478 | 12,147 | 11,853 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... ... | 285,250 | 293,563 | 335,414 |

### Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

### Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about ¥35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are shown in the tables inserted in this Chapter. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.).

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The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household tax is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. In 1921–22 the grants and subventions from the Central Treasury to Cities totalled ¥7,296,516, while those from Prefectural Treasuries amounted to ¥2,663,356.

CITIES (¥1,000)

*Revenue Items*

| | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes and Rates... ... ... ... | 34,873 | 67,663 | 82,297 | 97,479 |
| Revenues from other sources... | 148,104 | 198,399 | 283,431 | 290,123 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 182,977 | 266,062 | 365,728 | 387,603 |

*Expenditure Items*

| | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offices ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,135 | 12,300 | 13,895 | 17,593 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... | 8,729 | 26,141 | 23,566 | 40,233 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 23,288 | 36,400 | 54,514 | 60,286 |
| Sanitary ... ... ... ... ... | 27,008 | 42,106 | 51,558 | 58,037 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... | 476 | 1,090 | 1,274 | 1,301 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29,040 | 34,279 | 46,030 | 48,746 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 165,851 | 249,375 | 347,735 | 367,138 |

TOWNS AND VILLAGES (¥1,000)

*Revenue Items*

| | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes and Rates ... ... ... | 139,912 | 237,663 | 253,309 | 280,478 |
| Revenue from other sources .. | 66,293 | 84,483 | 91,251 | 118,049 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 206,205 | 322,143 | 344,560 | 398,528 |

*Expenditure Items*

| | 1919—20 | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offices ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,599 | 59,345 | 62,468 | 67,458 |
| Public works ... ... ... ... | 19,509 | 21,030 | 23,945 | 32,861 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 87,381 | 142,413 | 161,011 | 179,202 |
| Sanitary ... ... ... ... ... | 6,772 | 9,049 | 12,173 | 13,662 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... | 1,347 | 1,662 | 5,248 | 6,178 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,778 | 4,898 | 7,357 | 9,393 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 206,036 | 322,050 | 344,419 | 398,434 |

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## LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to loans local were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to th Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

### Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

| March 31st | Prefectures | counties | Cities | Towns & villages | Local assoc'tions | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | ... 54,136 | 1,854 | 301 433 | 10,712 | 9 182 | 377,319 |
| 1919 ... ... | ... 58,559 | 1,816 | 308,459 | 11,673 | 9,082 | 389,591 |
| 1920 ... ... | ... 6 ,523 | 2,870 | 326 685 | 14.917 | 10.141 | 424 138 |
| 1921 ... ... | ...110,664 | 3,788 | 356 247 | 29,008 | 9,850 | 509,559 |
| 1922 ... ... | ...132,824 | 4 364 | 465,767 | 39,113 | 12,337 | 654,407 |

Besides, there are local loans for which the approval of the Central Government is not required, totalling ¥23,412 478 for the year ended March 1922.

### Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

| March 31st | Education | Sanitary | Industry | Public works | Gas & elect. under'gs | Social works | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918... ... ... | 10,221 | 70 866 | 14.970 | 66,835 | 10 9,284 | — | 377.319 |
| 1919... ... ... | 13,257 | 76,976 | 13 124 | 62,662 | 173 404 | — | 389 591 |
| 1920... ... ... | 18 606 | 75,750 | 15,072 | 66,653 | 186,726 | 6,649 | 424,138 |
| 1921... ... ... | 29,709 | 83,475 | 3,171 | 85,315 | 197,511 | 21,962 | 509,559 |
| 1922... ... ... | 47,305 | 114,001 | 6,447 | 134 892 | 236 200 | 32,484 | 654,407 |

## DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of respective business years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Bankers' Association of Tokyo :—

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| | Banks | Cos. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... | ¥ 425,372,405 | ¥ 291,897,215 | ¥ 717,369,620 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | ¥ 425,709,895 | ¥ 327,604,270 | ¥ 733,314,165 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | ¥ 590,345,000 | ¥ 392,526,000 | ¥ 982,866,000 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | ¥ 715,448,000 | ¥ 514,735,000 | ¥1,230,183,000 |
| 1920 ... ... | ¥ 898,127,000 | ¥ 509,924,000 | ¥1,408,051,000 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | ¥1,068,794,388 | ¥ 685,787,945 | ¥1,754,582,333 |

The terms and conditions under which the bonds and debentures were floated in the last two years may be gathered from the few typical issues mentioned below :—

| 1921 | Issue price | Term | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Man. Rly ... ... ... ... | ¥97 | 7 ys | 7.6% |
| Tokyo City ... ... ... ... ... | 93 | 5 „ | 7.9 „ |
| Taiwan Hydro-elec. .. ... ... ... | 97.5 | 5 „ | 8.2 „ |
| 1922 | | | |
| South Man. Rly ... ... ... ... | 96.5 | 3 „ | 8.4 „ |
| Ori'tal Dev'ment ... ... ... ... | 97.5 | 2 „ | 8 9 „ |
| Aichi Denki ... ... ... ... ... | 98.0 | 3 „ | 9.5 „ |

When it is remembred that the yield in '18-'19 averaged 7% with the term of 7-8 years, the situation of the money market recently may well be judged.

## THE EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER

The embargo on gold, silver and articles made of these precious metals that was enforced in 1917 still remains unrepealed, but in view of the demands of certain business men that it should be repealed as a means of relieving the unfavorable exchange quotations and especially in consideration of the grave trouble experienced in settling payments for goods imported, the balance of trade having continued to be adverse to imports, the Minister of Finance issued a statement in August. It was worded as follows:— "The economic condition of the world has not yet settled down to stability, and that of Japan still remaining not sufficiently stable, the immediate removal of the embargo may have an adverse effect on the economic position of this country. The Imp. Gov. therefore do not think it proper to remove the embargo on gold at present, but nevertheless hope to do so as soon as the general economic condition becomes more stable and there is no fear of bringing about a sudden upset in the monetary market. The Govt., however, will give special consideration to the unfavorable effect of the embargo upon the exchange quotations, and will proceed on the lines of giving more facilities for the sale of as much gold held abroad as possible."

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# CHAPTER XXX

## AGRICULTURE

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

**(1) Intensive Cultivation.**—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, for while the area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than 1/20th of that of the United States, it has to support a population of 56,000,000 which is about one half the population of the U.S.A. Next, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million *cho* or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being 56 million souls, one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido the average area per family is only 7½ acres. It was only after Japan had acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea that she obtained an outlet for her large and growing population.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implements, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

**Rice and Farm Products.**—Rice is par excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that is in paddy fields, the rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields being insignificant. As a second crop barley, rape, beans and peas are grown. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, etc. besides vegetables, fruits, etc. Oats, flax and grasses are new crops, onions, cabbage and asparagus are new vegetables, and apples, cherries and small fruits like strawberries are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts a tobacco monopoly.

**Manures.**—Formerly night soil, barnyard manure, fish guano, wood ash and rice bran have been chief items of manure, especially the first, but with the introduction of the modern science of agriculture, chemical fertilizers, as Thomas phosphates, Chili nitrate etc. have come into use, to the extent of over ¥200,000,000 annually. The use of the "cash manures," as these chemical fertilizers are called, is discountenanced by specialists who enjoin the farmers to rely first of all on their own manufactures and to use commercial manures as little as possible as supplementary.

**Land Holding.**—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect

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peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only they let the land to farmers as their tenants. By that peaceful revolution the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the tenants retained the lands they possessed. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the *Ertragswerth*. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

**Agrarian Problems at Present.**—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails, though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of years the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

**Agricultural Credit.**—There are two kinds of agricultural credit, i. e. long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

## RECLAMATION WORKS

Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa about 2,000,000 *cho* (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total about 1 million *cho* may theoretically be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per *cho* being 17.4 *koku*, the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 *koku*, or about 50% to the annual yield at present. The Government decided in 1919 to reclaim 250,000 *cho* of waste land in 9 years beginning with '20. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area over 5 *cho*. By the end of 1921 ntilization projects covering roughly 217,000 *cho* were approved of which 151,134 *cho* had either been started or completed.

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### Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields and measure 117,367 *cho*, and there are also 174,230 upland farms. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 *tan* or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted.

By the end of 1922 the area adjusted aggregated 615,575 *cho* (that measured 588,319 before) including forests, plains, roads, ponds and indeed all sorts of area, and involved an expense of about ¥197,362,485. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥23.1, the highest being 113.4 for Nagano and the lowest ¥12.3 for Miyagi.

### Increase of Area

The addition to acreage under tillage is about 30,000 *cho* in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

### Sale of Imperial Estates

To help in solving the problem of food-supply the Imp. Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. The release has already been announced of its estates in Hokkaido and other places.

## FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS OF TILLAGE, ETC. LAND

### Taxable & Private Owned Land

The total area of taxable land for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 *cho*:—

| Jan. 1st | Paddy field | Other farm | Building lot | Forest | Plain, etc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | 2,917 | 2,457 | 391 | 8,024 | 1,395 | 15,184 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 2,923 | 2,502 | 393 | 8,049 | 1,420 | 15,286 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 2,935 | 2,551 | 395 | 8,090 | 1,456 | 15,423 |

Besides there are other private-owned areas exempt from taxation

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either permanently or for a limited period, and in 1921 these non-productive areas represented 3,364,889 *cho*. The percentage of taxable land to the gross area and the per capita rate of *tan* of the taxable land are shown below:—

| | % of Taxable to Gross area | | | | Per capita rate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy | Upland farm | Building | Forest | Paddy | Upland farm | Building | Forest |
| 1919 ... | 7.4 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 5.23 | 4.26 | 0.23 | 15.02 |
| 1920 ... | 7.6 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 20.9 | 5.04 | 4.13 | 0.23 | 14.05 |
| 1921 ... | 7.5 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 20.8 | 5.05 | 4.16 | 0.23 | 14.08 |

## Arable Land and Farming Families

Area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

| | Landed famers area (*cho*) | | Tenanted area (*cho*) | | Total (*cho*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| End of Dec. | Paddy field | Upland | Paddy field | Upland | Paddy field | Upland |
| 1918 ... | 1,454,299 | 1,793,683 | 1,548,515 | 1,221,184 | 3,002,814 | 3,014,867 |
| 1919 ... | 1,465,113 | 1,814,303 | 1,556,767 | 1,235,705 | 3,021,880 | 3,050,009 |
| 1920 ... | 1,464,764 | 1,805,849 | 1,569,209 | 1,245,452 | 3,033,974 | 3,051,302 |
| 1921 ... | 1,473,262 | 1,803,366 | 1,571,627 | 1,249,669 | 3,044,890 | 3,053,035 |

Number of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

| End of Dec. | Landed farmers | Tenants | Combining tenantry | Total farming families |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 1,697,037 | 1,550,324 | 2,229,423 | 5,476,784 |
| 1919 ... ... | 1,700,747 | 1,545,639 | 2,234,801 | 5,481,187 |
| 1920 ... | 1,682,590 | 1,557,847 | 2,244,126 | 5,484,563 |
| 1921 ... ... | 1,669,090 | 1,554,667 | 2,231,924 | 5,455,681 |

Landed farmers are classified according to area of cultivation per family:—

| Area cultivated per farmer's family | 1920 | | 1921 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of families | Percentage | No. of families | Percentage |
| Under 0.5 *cho* ... ... | 2,397,173 | 49.31 | 2,395,984 | 49.37 |
| Over 0.5 „ ... ... | 1,180,993 | 24.29 | 1,174,276 | 24.20 |
| Over 1.0 „ ... ... | 882,550 | 18.15 | 879,785 | 18.13 |
| Over 3.0 „ ... ... | 227,398 | 4.68 | 228,748 | 4.71 |
| Over 5.0 „ ... ... | 122,035 | 2.51 | 121,695 | 2.51 |
| Over 10.0 „ ... ... | 46,962 | 0.97 | 47,927 | 0.99 |
| Over 50.0 „ ... ... | 4,249 | 0.09 | 4,277 | 0.09 |
| Total ... ... ... | 4,861,360 | — | 4,852,692 | 100.00 |

## Price of Arable Land

### *Assessed Value*

The legal price of paddy and upland field as assessed decades ago still remains in force, so that it stands far below the market price, the average assessed value per *tan* of medium class being put as follows in the latest Report of the Taxation Bureau, of the Treasury, the figures showing the existing condition in January 1922:—

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| | | Maximum | Minimum |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... ... ... | ¥34.56 | 471,40 | 0.021 |
| Upland ... ... ... ... | 8.71 | 302.53 | 0.004 |
| Building ... ... ... ... | 167.37 | 36,000.00 | 0.181 |

As a matter of fact, the total assessed value has fallen with a partial reduction of the tax on arable land in 1911, though that on building area was subjected to addition in 1920. The figures below are given in ¥1,000.

| | Paddy | Upland | Building | Forest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1888 ... ... ... ... | 1,231,087 | 273,235 | 142,688 | 24,273 |
| 1909 ... ... ... ... | 1,005,538 | 226,305 | 144,348 | 26,124 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 1,015,051 | 225,253 | 671,778 | 26,770 |

### *Market Price*

The marked advance of price of farm produce between 1919 and '20 pushed up the price of farms, the medium paddy field per *tan* being quoted on the average at over ¥700 in Oct. 1919, or about 2½ times the pre-war rate. With the economic slump in the spring of 1920 it fell to about ¥600. Agrarian troubles lately have much affected the market.

The average per *tan* figure of the two kinds of farms has been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

| | 1914 | 1919 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy ... ... ... ... | 208 | 706 | 620 |
| Upland ... ... ... | 145 | 418 | 364 |

If from the average the figure for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, is eliminated, it will stand much higher.

### *Rent*

According to the data collected by the Hypothec Bank in March 1922 the tenant pays per *tan* of medium grade to the landowner kind for paddy field and money for the others as follows:—

Paddy 1.14 *koku* upland ¥19.56 The maximum paid is in Shikoku, being 1.31 *koku* and ¥25.35.

## Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the past years is given below in *koku*:—

| | '04—08 | '09—13 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average per *tan* ... ... | 1.57 | 1.63 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 2.00 | 2.02 |

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### Ratio of One-Crop and Two-Crop Farms

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy field for the recent years are as follows in 1,000 *cho*.

| | 1917 | 1919 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| One-crop paddy-fields ... ... ... | 1,778 | 1,784 | 1,816 |
| Two-crop (ordinary rotation for second crop) ... ... ... ... | 1,197 | 1,212 | 1,196 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,976 | 2,996 | 3,013 |

### Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

| | No. of animals used | |
|---|---|---|
| | Horned cattle | Horses |
| 1916 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,058,150 | 1,220,102 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,043,332 | 1,222,871 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,036,020 | 1,199,970 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,273,914 | 1,163,536 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,150,701 | 1,073,914 |

### Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at a limited number of places that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

## MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till some decades ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, rice bran, etc. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. Phosphate fertilizers are at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, and used to contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture was forbidden in 1910. In general only about *yen* 2-3 worth of chemical manure is used per *tan* of farm, or about a sixth of Belgium and a quarter of England and Germany in normal time.

The consumption of manufactured goods in 1921 is roughly put at ¥300 millions in cash value, including ¥173 millions of home manufactures—animal fertilizers ¥25,359,428; vegetable ¥52,352,250; mineral ¥58,793,075; compost ¥34,564,051; miscellaneous ¥1,332,131—and ¥122 millions of imported goods—bean cakes ¥85,793,000; sulphate of ammonia ¥11,006,000; phosphate ore ¥8,884,000, etc. Export of Japanese goods dwindled almost to nil.

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## STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

### Rice

| | Area 1,000 *cho* | Production 1,000 *koku* | Average production per *tan* *koku* | Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul | Exports (in 1,000) Value *yen* | Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul | Imports (in 1,000) Value *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... | 3,084 | 54,658 | 1.769 | 1,831 | 14,663 | 1,411 | 6,513 |
| 1918 ... | 3,093 | 54,699 | 1.768 | 630 | 8,322 | 11,618 | 89,756 |
| 1919 . | 3,105 | 60,818 | 1.959 | 227 | 4,328 | 11 606 | 162 071 |
| 1920 ... | 3,126 | 63,183 | 2.022 | 291 | 5,902 | 1,178 | 18,059 |
| 1921 ... | 3,133 | 55,182 | 1.761 | 235 | 3,375 | 3,988 | 28,813 |
| Normal yield ... | 3,035 | 53,893 | 1.776 | — | — | — | — |

NOTE.—"Normal yield" represents the average of the last seven years, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure, are excluded.

### *Varieties of Rice Plant*

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yield per *tan* of | the early variety ... ... ... ... | 2.120 *koku* | |
| " " " | middle variety ... ... ... ... | 2.334 | " |
| " " " | late variety ... ... ... ... | 2.223 | " |
| Average ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 2.255 | " |

### *Consumption and Home Supply*

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed as home in recent years is estimated as follows.

| | Mil. *koku* | Per capita consumed | | Mil. *koku* | Per capita consumed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893-97 ... | 39,793 | 0.948 | 1918 . ... | 60,743 | 1.099 |
| 1898-02 ... | 43,085 | 0.961 | 1919 .. .. | 64,021 | 1.145 |
| 1903-07 ... | 48,268 | 1.013 | 1920 . . | 63,752 | 1.129 |
| 1908-12 . | 52,641 | 1.037 | 1921 .. | 67,805 | 1.211 |
| 1913-17 | 57,167 | 1.050 | | | |

Besides the sake-brewers consumed during the four years ending 1921 about 3,700,000 *koku* a year.

### *Adjusting the Price of Rice*

To adjust the rice market the Government put into force in April 1921 the Law for Adjusting the Supply. The year 1920 being one of unusual plenty the authorities, to relieve the excess, effected purchase in June '21 of altogether 10,470,773 *koku* at the average price of 29.23.

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On the other hand the Government held in May '21 about 500,000 *koku* of foreign rice imported on its account at the time of the rice riot. In January 1923 it announced the purchase of 350,000 *koku* of domestic produce in order to protect the farmers suffering from the falling market. The adjustment program includes the erection of State granaries at six or seven principal centres of distribution.

### Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

| | Barley | Naked barley | Wheat | Total | Average per *tan* in full unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 9,664 | 7,995 | 5,611 | 23,271 | 1.314 |
| 1920 ... ... | 8,290 | 8,297 | 5,867 | 22,354 | 1.220 |
| 1921 ... ... | 9,028 | 7,053 | 5,582 | 21,664 | — |

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as a second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the figures shown being those for 1921:—

| | Barley *cho* | Naked barley *cho* | Wheat *cho* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy-field ... ... ... | 139,450 | 385,498 | 186,533 |
| Upland farm ... ... ... | 389,480 | 280,743 | 329,114 |

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more easily digestible than the other. Those affected by leg dropsy generally prefer the mixed ration. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in the original form or as flour.

### Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 *koku*)

| | Proso millet | Buck-wheat | Foxtail millet | Barnyard millet | Maize |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 309 | 852 | 1,837 | 757 | 649 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 339 | 1,133 | 2,000 | 885 | 781 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 337 | 1,208 | 1,889 | 840 | 771 |

The millets are raised in mountainous districts not fit for rice paddies, and are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i.e. buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

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## BEANS, POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

(Production, in 1,000)

| | Soy bean *koku* | Red bean *koku* | Horse bean *koku* | Pea *koku* | Sweet potato *kan* | Potato *kan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 3,451 | 811 | 426 | 536 | 918,328 | 323,930 |
| 1919 | 3,931 | 878 | 502 | 594 | 1,190,758 | 487,964 |
| 1920 | 4,270 | 1,068 | 527 | 303 | 1,183,326 | 288,383 |

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horses beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of the production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are cultivated as a second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among the subsidiary farm produce that goes abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. Potatoes, first brought by the Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. The tubers go to Russian Siberia and Manila. The best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

## PRODUCTIONS OF SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

| | Leaf indigo *kan* | Leaf tobacco *kan* | Cotton *kan* | Hemp *kan* | Rape-seed *kan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 2,718 | 9,650 | 681 | 2,564 | 857 |
| 1919 | 2,957 | 13,712 | 690 | 2,564 | 931 |
| 1920 | 3,204 | 16,594 | 830 | 2,334 | 901 |

Of the above, leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off.

## PRODUCTIONS OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 *kan*)

| | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radish | 576,746 | — | — | 696,405 |
| Carrot (Daucus-carota) | 26,976 | — | — | 43,846 |
| Burdock (Lappa major) | 43,424 | — | — | 48,378 |

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| | 191 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Konnyaku" (edible root) ... | 11,257 | 8,921 | 9,016 | 9,455 |
| Ginger... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,468 | 7,901 | 8,595 | 8,503 |
| Chillies ... ... ... ... ... | 512 | 441 | 480 | 373 |
| Lily ... ... ... ... ... ... | 682 | — | — | 766 |
| Paper mulberry (bark dried)... | 6,786 | 6,964 | 6,948 | 7,638 |
| Rush for matting ... ... ... | 13,442 | 10,434 | 9,641 | 9,062 |
| Peppermint ... ... ... ... | 8,656 | 3,380 | 2,206 | 3,503 |
| Flax ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,269 | 17,300 | 12,593 | 17,547 |
| Wax tree (seed) ... ... ... | 14,363 | 13,761 | 10,730 | 10,874 |
| Taro ... ... ... ... ... ... | 159,168 | — | — | 170,955 |
| Turnip ... ... ... ... ... | 41,527 | — | — | 43,846 |
| Cabbage ... ... ... ... ... | 19,951 | — | — | 26,103 |
| Onion ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,400 | 8,246 | 9,303 | 10,289 |
| Welsh onion ... ... ... ... | 37,601 | — | — | 47,523 |

## STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of custom that requires a supply of animal products, such as leather, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the world war.

### Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of the native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far

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better than that of foreign cattle. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but lately Holstein and Ayrshire have been judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to the direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukaham, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls. At Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, the Department of Agr. and Com. keeps also poultry, swine and goats.

### Horses

The experiences of the Japan-China War in 1894-95 and later of the Russia-Japan War (1904-5) convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908 has, however, practically killed the sport. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

**Native stocks.**—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds Nambu horses are the best.

**Improving Breed of Horses.**—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (15)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Dept (1)—in Iwate.

**Castration.**—The experience obtained on the occasion of the

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Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious compared with those belonging to the other armies. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

### Sheep

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 *kin*. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. The war and the great difficulty experienced in getting a supply of wool from Australia, etc. strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918–19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000 to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of 1920, there were reared 8,519 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purposes. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and have been distributed among 5 state depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A state aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

### Stock-Farming Statistics

*Number of Cattle*

| | Cows | Bulls | Total | Calving | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 900,863 | 406,257 | 1,307,120 | 207,891 | 12,761 |
| 1919 ... ... | 933,168 | 411,697 | 1,344,865 | 223,630 | 13,990 |
| 1920 ... ... | 957,007 | 419,042 | 1,376,049 | 229,190 | 14,531 |

*Number of Horses*

| | Native | Cross | Foreign | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 626,674 | 818,987 | 17,200 | 1,510,626 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 556,446 | 857,258 | 17,382 | 1,479,682 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 500,007 | 897,385 | 17,548 | 1,468,488 |

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The tota includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

*Number of Stallions*

| | Native | Cross | Foreign | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 64 | 2,234 | 2,700 | 4,998 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 75 | 2,254 | 2,785 | 5,114 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 51 | 2,421 | 2,857 | 5,329 |

*Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine*

| | Sheep | Goats | Swine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 3,192 | 109,692 | 359,999 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 4,546 | 91,777 | 398,155 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 4,683 | 128,504 | 470,082 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 8,519 | 133,232 | 528,112 |

*Slaughtering Returns*

| | Slaughter houses | Cattle & calves | Horses | Sheep & goats | Swine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 526 | 226,108 | 86,800 | 9,587 | 327,074 |
| 1919 ... ... | 529 | 286,034 | 70,400 | 9,911 | 357,067 |
| 1920 ... ... | 538 | 271,903 | 63,255 | 11,938 | 411,154 |

## POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. With import tariff raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Experimental Breeding Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price.

STATISTICS ON POULTRY (in 1,000

| At the end of June | No. of family | Fowl: No. of fowl | Fowl: No. of chicken | Fowl: Value *yen* | Eggs (one year): No. | Eggs (one year): Value *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 .. | ...3,041 | 14,096 | 10,996 | 15,941 | 1,153,972 | 34,330 |
| 1919 .. | ...3,026 | 13,735 | 11,292 | 24,643 | 1,161,427 | 51,901 |
| 1920 .. | ...3,051 | 13,715 | 11,279 | 30,468 | 1,134,367 | 63,776 |

## DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairying is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally

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confine themselves to its use in a fresh state, and use comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 5-8 *sen* per *go* (0.019 peck). The quality too is inferior. Buttermaking is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and the Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into a regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

LEADING DAIRY DISTRICTS (1920)

| | District | No. of dairies | No. of milk cows | Milk output *koku* | Milk output *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tokyo ... ... | 349 | 9,991 | 73,072 | 3,189,193 |
| | Kyoto ... ... | 104 | 1,808 | 16,017 | 872,238 |
| | Osaka ... ... | 115 | 3,010 | 25,929 | 1,099,873 |
| | Kanagawa ... | 172 | 2,205 | 15,727 | 869,061 |
| | Hyogo ... ... | 192 | 2,085 | 22,166 | 888,339 |
| | Aichi ... ... | 198 | 2,265 | 15,518 | 906,725 |
| | Hokkaido ... | 245 | 2,107 | 21,470 | 852,881 |
| Total | 1916 ... ... | 5,591 | 44,791 | 308,091 | 8,058,138 |
| Total | 1917 ... ... | 5,567 | 45,739 | 338,664 | 9,429,091 |
| Total | 1918 ... ... | 5,260 | 52,503 | 336,195 | 13,896,117 |
| Total | 1919 ... ... | 5,021 | 48,697 | 335,115 | 17,361,261 |
| Total | 1920 ... ... | 4,966 | 50,272 | 352,494 | 20,112,899 |

## ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. A small compensation is allowed for cattle slaughtered. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below:—

| | Anthrax | | | | | Hydrophobia | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cattle | Horse | Blackleg (Cattle) | Cholera (Swine) | Erysipelas (Swine) | Dog | Cattle | Horse | Pig | Cat. |
| 1918 ... | 136 | 66 | 169<br>§ 3 | 373 | 3 | 1,029<br>§ 17 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| 1919 ... | 112<br>§ 1 | 49<br>§1 | 219<br>§ 2 | 657 | 5 | 850<br>§ 26 | 11<br>§1 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 1920 ... | 150<br>43 | 50<br>§1 | 170<br>§ 1 | 6,453<br>§ 13 | — | 493<br>§ 11 | 8 | 11 | — | 1 |

§ Doubtful cases.

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## HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture has recently shown a marked activity. Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days. With the introduction of the meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change came over the habits of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. At present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in various localities. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc. grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaragi, Nagano, etc. oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata.

### Output of Fruits (in 1,000 *kan*)

| | Plum | Peaches | Pears | Persimmons | Apples | Grapes | Oranges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... | 342 | 12,964 | 23,879 | 40,039 | 9,296 | 4,985 | — |
| 1917 ... ... | 332 | 13,400 | 28,739 | 45,286 | 10,087 | 5,194 | — |
| 1918 ... .. | 383 | 12,408 | 27,190 | 30,226 | 6,695 | 5,669 | — |
| 1919 ... ... | 412 | 12,809 | 27,107 | 43,618 | 5,990 | 6,246 | 73,705 |
| 1920 ... ... | 401 | 13,168 | 27,659 | 45,529 | 7,711 | 6,756 | 81,000 |

N.B, Plum in 1,000 *koku*.

### Sericulture

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 60% as against 30 of China in the total consumption of the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the burning question is how to remove this defect.

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures

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from 2,000 to 2,500 *shaku* in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 *momme*. Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling. Still raw silk of coarse size is produced throughout the country in considerable volume, 70 to 80% of the total output, though the finer quality as turned out in such leading centres as Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures is steadily gaining in proportion. The re-reels that formerly amounted to about one half of filature have practically disappeared of late. Incidentally the amount of silk reeled by one factory girl is from 120 to 130 *momme* per day.

### Artificial Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Sericultural Experimental Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

After gradual selection the breeds of silkworm eggs thus prepared and distributed have been limited to the following:—

Spring silkworms—

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 1 and C. No. 4.

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds C. No. 7 and E. No. 7.

Summer and Autumn silkworms.—

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 107 and C. No. 8 or 9.

Cross of first generation between domestic breeds J. No. 107, C. No. 101, and C. No. 4 or 9.

N.B. The domestic breed J. No. 1 is a selection from the Japanese variety C. Nos. 4, 8, 9 and 101 from the Chinese, and E. No. 7 from the European.

### Sericultural Households

| | Sericultural families by season | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Spring | Summer | Autumn |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,597,740 | 596,092 | 1,595,617 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,616,688 | 552,710 | 1,506,480 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,542,541 | 1,638,121 | |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,551,387 | 1,655,051 | |
| 1923 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,644,099 | 1,677,599 | |

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government grants some subvention, the grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities toward the same end.

### Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons

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produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table :—

| | | Egg-cards hatched in 1,000 | Output of cocoons (1,000 *koku*) Normal | Doupion | Waste | Total | Total Value ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring variety | 1918 ... ... | 2,799 | 3,108 | 279 | 166 | 3,554 | 279,690 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 2,672 | 3,142 | 279 | 156 | 3,576 | 393,207 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 2,597 | 2,767 | 247 | 145 | 3,159 | 219,176 |
| | 1921 ... ... | 2,257 | 2,816 | 256 | 136 | 3,208 | 224,169 |
| | 1922*... ... | 7,394 | 29,948 | 2,808 | 1,293 | 34,050 | 345,972 |
| Summer and autumn variety | 1918 ... ... | 3,385 | 2,750 | 355 | 173 | 3,278 | 248,298 |
| | 1919 ... ... | 3,623 | 3,065 | 395 | 186 | 3,646 | 373,202 |
| | 1920 ... ... | 3,123 | 2,667 | 339 | 168 | 3,174 | 146,343 |
| | 1921 ... ... | 2,628 | 2,640 | 322 | 163 | 3,125 | 185,009 |
| | 1922*... ... | 9,403 | 22,068 | 2,965 | 1,476 | 26,510 | 227,163 |

N.B.—*The amount of cocoon output in 1,000 *kan*. *Kan* = 8.26738 lbs.

### Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following figures :—

### No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

| Year | under 10 (1,000) | more than 10 | more than 50 | more than 100 | Total (1,000) | Reeling basins (1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... | ... 251 | 2,262 | 1,009 | 848 | 255 | 623 |
| 1919 ... | ... 234 | 2,228 | 1,002 | 901 | 239 | 610 |
| 1920 ... | ... 242 | 2,274 | 992 | 904 | 247 | 619 |
| 1921 ... | ... 236 | 1,935 | 934 | 904 | 239 | 592 |
| 1922*... | ... 204 | 1,695 | 854 | 863 | 207 | 519 |

N.B.—* Does not include figures for Kanazawa prefecture.

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are :—Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (15,000), Yamaju-gumi (12,000), Tanze Reel Co. (6,000), Oguchi-gumi (7,000), and Okaya Reel Co. (5,000).

### Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000 : 1 *kan* = lb. 8.267)

| | Raw silk *kwan* | Raw silk ¥ | Waste silk etc. *kwan* | Waste silk etc. ¥ | Total value ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 5,796 | 526,708 | 2,035 | 19,835 | 546,543 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 6,360 | 919,927 | 2,132 | 32,805 | 952,732 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 5,834 | 570,489 | 1,844 | 13,332 | 583,821 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 6,239 | 595,296 | 2,377 | 13,398 | 608,695 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... | 6,397 | 717,106 | 2,276 | 14,872 | 731,978 |

### Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 *kin* of raw silk of Futoi-cho-jo No. 1. by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows for highest, lowest and average :—

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| | | ¥ | | ¥ | ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... | H. | 1,620 | L. | 1,300 | A. 1,477.8 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... | | 3,280 | | 1,300 | 2,006.9 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | | 4,360 | | 1,100 | 1,663.0 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... .. | | 2,020 | | 1,310 | 1,511.0 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... | | 2,210 | | 1,580 | 2,000.0 |
| 1923 .. ... ... ... ... | | 2,490 | | 1,900 | — |

### Silkworm Eggs

#### Amount Produced (in No. of moths)

| Year | No. of producers | Reproductive Silkworm eggs | Industrial Silkworm eggs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 10,790 | 33,482,912 | 948,200,853 | 981,683,765 |
| 1919 .. ... | 10,176 | 28,954,219 | 886,567,354 | 915,521,573 |
| 1920 ..., ... | 9,835 | 25,210,059 | 792,871,149 | 818,082,108 |

### Mulberry Plantations

| Years ending June | Area of fields (*cho*) | Years ending June | Area of fields (*cho*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... ... | 465,520 | 1919 ... ... ... ... | 522,521 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 485,735 | 1920 ... ... ... ... | 534,411 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 508,993 | 1921 ... ... ... ... | 535,100 |

The investigation made in 1920 by the Dep't of Agr. and Com. shows that the yield of mulberry leaves from 0.1 *cho* mulberry fields averages 322 *kuan* year.

### Silk Conditioning

The only establishment is that at Yokohama, for the one started at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the Yokohama House has a very busy time.

### Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

| | No. of bales exported | Of which Jap. firms | Of which foreign firms | Percentage Japanese | Percentage Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917–18 ... | 257,376 | 164,137 | 93,236 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| 1918–19 ... ... | 244,743 | 179,194 | 65,549 | 73.2 | 26.8 |
| 1919–20 .. | 257,007 | 199,229 | 57,778 | 77.5 | 22.5 |
| 1920–21 ... | 180,420 | 133,960 | 46,460 | 74% | 26% |
| 1921–22 .. | 309,197 | 235,648 | 73 549 | 76% | 24% |

Note :—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June following year.

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SERICULTURAL INSTITUTE

**The Sericultural Experiment Station.**—This is a Government institute undertaking scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes for training experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

## TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily gaining ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per *kan* as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 *sen*.

In 1880 manufacturers' associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and included prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments.

STATISTICS ON TEA

| | Area *cho* | No. of manufacturers | | Area *cho* | No. of manufacturers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... | 48,119.0 | 1,134,838 | 1918 ... | 49,644.4 | 1,148,242 |
| 1916 ... | 48,937.3 | 1,103,968 | 1919 ... | 48,842.8 | 1,122,164 |
| 1917 | 48,530.4 | 1,114,023 | 1920 ... ... | 48,146.1 | 1,116,284 |

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### Output of Various Kinds of Tea (*kwan*)

| | Green tea 1st kind (*Hikicha*) | Green tea 2nd kind (*Gyokuro*) | Green tea 3rd kind (*Sencha*) | Green tea 4th kind (*Bancha*) | Black tea | Oolong tea | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1917** ... | 17,529 | 76,065 | 7,392,089 | 2,558,054 | 12,333 | 29 | 10,275,629 |
| **1918** ... | 16,001 | 71,429 | 7,671,613 | 2,472,409 | 34,009 | 352 | 10,487,923 |
| **1919** ... | — | 75,826 | 7,205,886 | 2,580,035 | 50,756 | — | 10,147,371 |
| **1920** ... | — | 72,224 | 6,811,058 | 2,339,118 | 14,066 | — | 9,646,319 |

### Leading Tea Producing Districts (1920)

| District | Output *kan* | Value ¥ | District | Output *kan* | Value ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shizuoka ... | 3,911,118 | 13,955,968 | Saitama ... ... | 269,205 | 1,490,713 |
| Kyoto ... | 440,528 | 2,536,770 | Shiga ... ... | 289,010 | 1,204,670 |
| Miye ... ... | 640,571 | 2,032,105 | Kagoshima ... | 301,475 | 1,347,543 |

### Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn, till 1920 when the total came to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 *sen* per *kin* against last year's quotation of 87 *sen*, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 *kin*.

| | 1917 (in 1,000) | | 1920 (in 1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *kin* | ¥ | *kin* | ¥ |
| Green tea (pan fired) ... ... ... | 21,172 | 9,894 | 12,869 | 12,055 |
| „ „ (basket fired) ... ... | 7,654 | 3,880 | 4,359 | 4,290 |
| Gyokuro ... ... ... ... ... | 290 | 127 | 101 | 102 |
| Buncha ... ... ... ... ... ... | 674 | 134 | 141 | 46 |
| Black and Oolong teas ... ... ... | 16,181 | 7,022 | 430 | 364 |
| Brick tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 721 | 205 | 115 | 25 |
| Dust tea ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,478 | 493 | 1,751 | 227 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,170 | 21,756 | 19,826 | 17,109 |

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# CHAPTER XXXI

## FORESTRY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. If these overseas territories are taken into account percentage will come to 65. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both latitudinally and longitudinally the arboreal flora present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

**Tropical Zone.**—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are *ako* (Ficus wightiana, var, japonica), *takonoki* (Pandanus odratissimus L.), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

**Subtropical Zone.**—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are *kusu* or camphor trees (Cinnamomum camphora), *kashi* (Quercus abuta) and *shi-i* (Passania cupidata); in the second, several species of pines, and in the last group, *kunugi* (Quersus rerrata), *konara* (Q. glandulifera), etc.

**Temperate Zone.**—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are *sugi*

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(Cryptomeria japonica Don.), *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *sawara* (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), *hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), *tsuga* (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), *momi* (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are *keyaki* (Zelkowa serrata), *buna* (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), *katsura* (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

**Frigid Zone.**—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are *shirabe* (Abies Veitchii), *todomatsu* (Abies Sachalinensis), *ezo-matsu* (Picea ajaensis), *shikoku-matsu* (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly *hai-matsu* (Pinus pumila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan proper those of artificial origin are Yoshino (Yamato) Tenryu (Shizuoka-ken) and Owashi (Wakayama-ken) while of natural forests there are Kiso (Nagano-ken) Nagasawa (Akita-ken) and Tsugaru (Aomori-ken) etc.

## AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper may be broadly classified as follows (in *cho*):—

| End of Year | Crown | State | Communal | Temple | Private | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 1,488,455 | 7,821,319 | 4,344,887 | 123,815 | 8,501,192 | 22,279,760 |
| 1918 .. ... | 1,391,762 | 7,680,672 | 4,277,765 | 125,865 | 8,816,787 | 22,292,853 |
| 1920... .. | 1,435,312 | 7,626,046 | 4,303,896 | 125,897 | 8,943,985 | 22,385,136 |

The protection forests as existing at the end of 1920 were composed as follows:—

Crown 14,204 *cho*; State 764,372 *cho*; Communal 501,123 *cho*; Temple 9,910 *cho*; Private, 272,102 *cho*; Total, 1,562,261 *cho*.

### Kiso Forests

Kiso Forests is a Crown property covering 255,500 acres. At present about 720,000 *Shakujime* (1 *shaku* = ab. 12 c. ft.) worth ¥1,000,000 are felled every year, to be increased threefold in the near future.

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## ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims at ascertaining the gross areas to be preserved as State property, areas to be sold, regenerated and so forth. The fund required is to be formed with the proceeds from the sale of unnecessary land. The original program intended to finish work in 13 years beginning in 1899-1900 with a fund of ¥23,020,000, obtained by disposing of 700,000 *cho* of Government forests, but its scope was much expanded and the term extended, as the revenue accruing from the adjustment came to larger figures consequent upon the higher price of land. The area sold up to 1920-21 totalled 760,000 *cho* yielding ¥55,320,000 of which ¥52,010,000 was expended on surveying, planting, improvement of soil, roadmaking, riparian work and other facilities in connection with planting and conversion, buying up of private area, laying down of experimental stations, training of experts, etc. Including the appropriation in the budget for the 1921-22 fiscal year, the total comes to ¥58,532,586 i.e. about 2½ times the original estimate. The first term adjustment having thus been completed, the work to be attended to hereafter is about maintenance. The work of adjustment effected in the first term comprised 1,081,484 *cho* adjusted, 1,930 sq. *ri* triangular survey, artificial and natural afforestation, about 360,000 *cho*, forest roadmaking 8,074,524 *ken*, etc

**The Present Situation and Future Prospect.**—The area under timber comprises 306,390 *cho* of artificial afforestation, 53,382 *cho* of natural forest, etc., and has at present in stock roughly 136,064,000 *koku* of commercial timber. The conversion to be effected annually is 18,280,000 *koku*, the area to be treated being 37,800 *cho*. On the completion of the 2nd term program, the volume of timber will be trebled with an annual yield of 80 million *koku* of commercial timber. At present conifer trees, *sugi hiba, akamatsu, kuromatsu larix*, etc., roughly cover 80% of the area while the remaining 20% is occupied by broad leafed trees, as *keyaki*, camphor trees, juglans, castanea, quercus, *honoki* (Magnolia hypoleuca), etc.

## NEGLECTED COMMUNAL LAND AND GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT

There are about 2 million *cho* of communal forests still left neglected and blank, and though the Government has been encouraging for years past turning of the wasted land to economic purposes, planting as carried out by 1918-19 reached only 140,000 *cho*. It was decided in 1920 to adopt a new plan on an expanded scale, the object being to improve and plant 1,000,000 *cho* out of the total blank area. Of this 1,000,000 *cho*, 350,000 *cho* is to be conserved according to the river works plan now in active operation and will be wooded by 1929-30, 330,000 *cho* will be converted by the Government into economic areas, and the balance 320,000 *cho* by the communal bodies concerned. As the proceeds accruing from the yield of the converted Government forests will be placed at the disposal of the villagers and towns-people forming the communal bodies, they are required only to contribute their labor as regards the protection and preservation of the regenerated woodland. On the other hand the

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profit to come from the worked area will be shared on equal terms between the two parties concerned. Detailed plan is as follows:—

Terms 102 years:—1st term, 15 years for plantation; 2nd term, 87 years for rearing and felling.

Planting program:—1920-22 years to be devoted to preparation, 1922-23 to plant 12,000 *cho*, 1923-34 24,000 *cho* annually.

Species:—*Sugi, hiba, akamatsu, karamatsu, kunugi, etc.*

## FINANCIAL ASPECTS

### Yield of Forests in *yen* (Dec. 1920)

| | Timber | Fagots | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crown ... ... ... ... | 13,262,437 | 390,628 | 13,653,065 |
| State ... ... ... ... | 17,495,874 | 3,770,211 | 21,266,085 |
| Communal ... ... ... | 5,225,001 | 5,986,649 | 11,211,653 |
| Temple ... ... .. | 1,131,990 | 382,582 | 1,514,572 |
| Private ... ... ... | 140,357,227 | 84,973,174 | 225,330,401 |
| Total ind. others ... | 181,146,927 | 95,863,871 | 272,975,776 |

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido and the Bonin (in ¥1,000):—

| | Receipts | Expenses | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,580 | 8,126 | 7,424 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,589 | 9,022 | 13,567 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,487 | 10,067 | 20,420 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,254 | 14,977 | 25,277 |

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

### Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1920 (1 *koku* = 10 cubic ft.):—

| Kind of trees | Quantity *koku* | Value *yen* |
|---|---|---|
| Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa ... ... | 1,789,485 | 21,563,401 |
| Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica) ... ... | 10,582,149 | 71,299,613 |
| Pine ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,175,730 | 44,965,459 |
| Ezomatsu (Picea ajanensis) ... ... | 8,686,776 | 10,157,390 |
| Momi (Abies) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,113,639 | 5,447,341 |
| Tsuga (Tsuga Siebodii) ... ... ... | 1,221,776 | 3,567,239 |
| Camphor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,921 | 211,477 |
| Chestnut ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 809,985 | 3,221,554 |
| Keyaki (Zelkowa serrata) ... ... ... | 138,158 | 1,340,747 |

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| Kind of trees | Quantity *koku* | Value *yen* |
|---|---|---|
| Nara (Quercus glandulifera) ... ... | 1,305,213 | 2,100,744 |
| Kiri (Paulownia imperialis) ... ... | 190,422 | 3,473,599 |
| Total including others ... ... ... | 42,949,773 | 181,146,927 |

Production of bamboos reached 5,398,672 bundles or ¥7,914,359 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, *kunugi*, etc., these aggregating about 19,610,989 *tana* valued at ¥95,863,871.

### Principal By-Products (1920 in ¥1,000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galls ... ... ... ... | 186 | Wood tar ... ... ... | 54 |
| Agaricus Shiitake ... | 3,707 | Acetate of Calcium ... | 335 |
| Resin ... ... ... ... | 18 | Total ... ... ... ... | 4,436 |
| Pine Black ... ... ... | 134 | | |

Those from State forests and wild lands are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barks ... ... ... ... | — | Mushrooms ... ... ... | 58 |
| Fruits ... ... ... ... | 2 | Stones ... ... ... ... | 54 |
| Leaves ... ... ... ... | 11 | Clay, etc. ... ... ... | 3 |
| Under-grown grass ... | 113 | Total incl. others ... | 260 |
| Vegetables ... ... ... | 7 | | |

The total volume of felling in 1920 amounted to 42,949,773 *koku* (1 koku=10 c. f.) valued at ¥181,146,927, being 6,790,550 *koku* and ¥39,013,533 less than in the previous year. Classified according to the kind of trees coniferous timbers including *hinoki*, *sugi*, *ezomatsu*, pines, etc., occupied 86%, the rest being broad-leaved species as *kiri*, *nara*, *keyaki*, etc. State and Crown forests contributed 22 and 7 per cent respectively, the rest coming from communal, temple, private forests, etc. Against this the number of trees planted in the year totalled 367,876,383 (an increase of 20 millions over the previous year) for 85,051 *cho*, of which 91% were occupied by conifers and the rest by miscellaneous kinds. Of the broad-leaved trees planted, the *kunugi* oak claimed 50%.

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

### Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the six coniferous trees mentioned above *yezo-matsu*, *todo-matsu*, and *momi* are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The five broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of *kiri*, one of the lightest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

## CAMPHOR

In the world's market of this article the consumption of which is put at about 12 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1½ lb.) per annum in normal time

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the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. The world-wide economic dislocation, however, seriously affected the market and both the output and export have gradually dwindled, the former to about 4 million *kin* in 1920 (i. e. about one half of the former figure including the Formosan produce), while the latter declined from ¥7,883,875 in 1919 to ¥4,965,350 in 1920 and ¥2,870,414 in 1921.

**In Japan proper.**—Camphor trees growing in state and crown forests are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 *shakujime* of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre.

**Formosa.**—In Formosa the trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a maximum percentage of camphor, the supply of the trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed. Suggested by that consideration, in 1918 the Formosan Government expanded the original plan of planting young camphor trees over the area of 20,000 *cho* between 1900 and 1924, to one of 55,000 *cho* to be completed by 1929. The plantation of 1,500–5,000 *cho* is to be made according to the new program, which, on its consummation, will supply every year 8 million *kin* of crude camphor.

## SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

### Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number 10, they being in Aomori (est. in '06) Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in '09). Some of them were sold to private persons.

At the end of 1920, 337 lumber companies backed by 32,708,030 p. u. capital, were reported, besides 270 ltd. and unltd. partnerships with ¥7,068,046.

### Principal Wood Industry

Since the European war investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially the sawing business, matchsticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

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Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 268,261 tons in 1920 to decrease to 250,027 in 1921, but the figures for 1922 are estimated at 326,000 tons and at 430,000 in future. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines, *tsuge*, etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 3,487,000 *koku* in 1921. With the future development of paper industry the consumption of wood will come to about 4,570,000 *koku* in 1922 and 6,430,000 in the near future. Of the total Karafuto is expected to supply about one half.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks stands at about ¥3 million level, though in these abnormal times the figures fell to ¥28 millions in 1920 and 17 millions in the following year. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chest-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

## Inflow of Foreign Timbers

Apart from wood pulp and other materials already referred to, the inflow of foreign timbers has been quite conspicuous in recent years, their arrivals being valued at ¥10,889,941 in 1919, to jump to 23,459,994 and 43,476,529 in 1920 and 1921. The imports from both China and East Russia (the Maritime Provinces) gained, but especially phenomenal in this respect has been the inflow of the American goods, the oversupply there and lowered freightage accounting for this extraordinary arrival, the declared customs value for the three corresponding years being respectively ¥4,133,341, 15,127,980 and 25,514,419. Pines, cedars, spruce, and hemlock are these American materials; the first forms the bulk and is replacing the native growth as building timber, being cheaper by 30 to 70% than the Japanese produce according to the length. The following table is taken from the *Oriental Economist*, Tokyo.

| | Cedar × | Cedar, pine & fir | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 cubic ft. | under 66 m.m. thick 1,000 cubic ft. | Others 1,000 cb. ft. | cubic ft. (in full) |
| 1914 ... ... | 29 | 159 | 744 | 930,816 |
| 1918 ... ... | 65 | 158 | 4,273 | 4,495,896 |
| 1919 ... ... | 91 | 313 | 2,532 | 2,935,836 |
| 1920 ... ... | 90 | 385 | 8,288 | 8,734,356 |
| 1921 ... ... | 22 | 771 | 32,799 | 33,593,670 |

N.B.—× Not exceeding 20 c.m. in length, 7 c.m. in width, 7 m.m. in thickness.

## GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed

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under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying till September 1919 when the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one passed by the 40th Session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 4 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥100 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 millions a year.

### Birds and Beasts of Game

**Birds.**—*Aisa*, *Atori*, *Ahodori*, *Aosagi* (heron), *Aoji*, *Ikaru*, *Isuka* (crossbill), *U* (cormorant), *Uso* (bullfinch), *Uzura* (quail), *Kakesu* (jay), *Kashiradaka*, *Kawarahiwa* (gold finch), *Kamo* (wild duck), *Karasu* (crow), *Kari* (wild goose), *Kiji* (pheasant), *Kuina* (moor-hen), *Kumadaka* (hawk), *Kuroji*, *Keri*, *Goisagi* (night-heron), *Shigi* (snipe), *Shime* (common hawfinch), *Shirohara*, *Suzume* (sparrow), *Daizen*, *Chidori* (plover), *Tsugumi* (dusky ouzel), *Nyunai-suzume*, *Nojiko*, *Hakucho* (swan), *Hato* (dove), *Hayabusa* (peregrine falcon), *Ban* (grouse), *Hiyodori* (brown-ear), *Hiwa* (siskin), *Hojiro* (bunting), *Mashiko*, *Manichajinai*, *Misago* (eaglefisher), *Miyama-hojiro*, △*Munaguro*, △*Yamadori* (copper pheasant), *Washi* (eagle), *Ezoyamadori*, *Oshidori* (mandarin duck).

N.—Those marked △are protected for 8 months, from Mar. to Oct.

**Beasts.**—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel, are protected for 9 months from March to Nov.

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# CHAPTER XXXII

## FISHERY

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

With a coast line of more than 17,815 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from old times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of fish in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one side and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. In such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J. Y. B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor-boats has come in vogue, the boats engaged numbering about 2,500. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc, are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp

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and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan.

In 1919 the spawning grounds for salmon and trout numbered 92, including both government and private stations, and the number of young fish planted amounted to 180,000,000, salmon and 15,000,000, trout The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu lake in Hokkaido and Towada lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to acquatic products associations (Suinsan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which are systematically organized and unified by one central institution, the National Acquatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,647 fishery guilds with aggregate membership of 495,529, and 223 acquatic products guilds with 362,275 members in total.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, *pagrus*, *bonito*, *sardine*, *horse mackerel*, *tunny*, *oyster*, *clam*, *prawns*, *lobsters*, etc. in the northern districts, *herring*, *cod*, *salmonidae*, *crab*, *laminaria*, and over the whole country *tunny*, *flat-fish*, *yellow-tail* etc. For industrial use there are *coral*, the *isinglass* weed, the *starch* weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried *cuttlefish*, *sea cucumber*, *ear-shell*, *sharks' fins*, *laminaria*, *isinglass*, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are *canned salmon*, *trout*, *sardine*, *crab*, *prawns*, preserved *cod*, and *mackerel*, *fish oils*, *potassium iodide* from sea-weed, *coral*, *shell-buttons*, etc.

## Encouragement of the Industry

With a view to encouraging the industry, a small aid is granted to owners of fishing boats of qualified standard as to type, tonnage, engine, storage, etc. The rate is ¥45 per ton of iron or steel of the bottom, ¥22 per horse power of steam engine, ¥30 per horse power of motor engine, ¥1,500 per ton capacity of ice for storage. Besides, a small sum of ¥300,000 is annually given to those corporations organized by Japanese subjects with Japanese capital and engaged in pelagic fishery, or those engaged in the distribution or transportation of the catches by Japanese boats of approved description.

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## FISHING POPULATION AND BOATS

The fishing-population for 1920 was returned at a little over 628,850 families, the number of persons engaged in the business being, male 1,019,543, female 316,010, total 1,335,555.

Fishing-boats. Without motor 377,780, with motor 5,785, total 383,565.

Two things that mark Japanese fishery of late have been the rapid increase of motored boats, due to the development of deep sea fishery and improvement in fishing methods. These numbered 1,585 including 33 steam-driven at the end of 1920, against 486 in 1915. In the same period open boats fell from 393,073 to 377,780.

## THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

### Catches and Marine Production

| | 1918 ¥1,000 | 1919 ¥1,000 | 1920 ¥1,000 | 1921 ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catches | | | | |
| Fish | 128,613 | 195,026 | 213,339 | 202,530 |
| Shell fish | 8,057 | 12,041 | 12,387 | 12,663 |
| Other aquatic animals | 20,859 | 26,908 | 31,820 | 30,890 |
| Sea-weeds | 13,655 | 12,859 | 12,749 | 12,141 |
| Total | 171,185 | 246,834 | 270,294 | 258,226 |
| Marine products | | | | |
| Foods | 87,204 | 117,742 | 114,250 | 140,884 |
| Manure | 20,905 | 41,480 | 32,571 | 26,180 |
| Fish oil | 3,114 | 4,002 | 1,992 | 1,259 |
| Glue | 1,041 | 1,154 | 708 | 1,273 |
| Total | 112,264 | 164,378 | 149,522 | 169,598 |

### Principal Catches

| | 1919 | | 1920 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 *kan* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kan* | ¥1,000 |
| Herring | 123,708 | 24,592 | 107,248 | 18,895 |
| Sardine and anchovy | 69,036 | 21,662 | 76,942 | 20,120 |
| Bonito | 6,680 | 9,357 | 8,187 | 13,174 |
| Mackerel | 14,191 | 7,943 | 13,273 | 8,293 |
| Tunny | 2,933 | 5,999 | 3,001 | 6,502 |
| Yellow tail | 5,961 | 10,120 | 5,802 | 12,540 |
| *Tai* (Pagrus) | 4,675 | 15,212 | 5,271 | 18,356 |
| Salmon | — | 5,615 | 2,860 | 4,285 |
| Carp | 1,152 | 3,278 | 1,565 | 3,953 |
| Eel | 1,149 | 5,204 | 1,568 | 8,291 |
| Total incl. others | — | 195,026 | — | 202,530 |

### Principal Marine Products

| | 1920 ¥1,000 | 1921 ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|
| Dried bonito | 22,046 | 28,944 |
| Dried cuttle-fish | 7,454 | 9,703 |

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| | | 1920 ¥1,000 | 1921 ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Herring | manure | 14,750 | 11,278 |
| | dried | 4,848 | 4,293 |
| Sardine & anchovy | Salted & dried | 3,306 | 3,591 |
| | dried | 6,417 | 4,920 |
| Salted & dried trout | | 2,133 | 2,944 |
| Prawn boiled & dried | | 2,271 | 1,641 |
| Dried laver | | 6,133 | 7,837 |
| Isinglass | | 1,435 | 2,269 |

## EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

| | | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | Marine products: | | | |
| | Salt | 688 | 185 | 211 |
| | Sea-weeds | 3,004 | 4,072 | 4,136 |
| | Fresh fish | 730 | 1,225 | 620 |
| | Cuttle, dried | 2,346 | 2,908 | 1,910 |
| | Ligaments of scallops | 1,023 | 1,320 | 1,346 |
| | Isinglass | 2,053 | 1,428 | 1,806 |
| | Total incl. others | 18,244 | 17,343 | 14,570 |
| II | Canned or in bottles | 5,869 | 5,660 | 4,306 |
| III | Fish and whale oil | 3,043 | 3,389 | 251 |

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent, the corresponding figures being (in ¥1,000), 3,035 in 1916; 4,569 in 1918; 3,938 in 1919.

## AQUICULTURE

(in ¥1,000)

| | Oyster | Carp | Eel | Laver | Total incl. others, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | ¥ 766 | ¥1,587 | ¥ 947 | ¥2,784 | ¥8,262 |
| 1919 | 1,252 | 2,453 | 1,675 | 3,092 | 13,298 |
| 1920 | 1,492 | 2,493 | 1,732 | 4,542 | 13,283 |

**Pearl Fishery.**—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, and extends 20 nautical miles.

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

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## FISHERY IN HOKKAIDO

Hokkaido enjoys the repute of the being one of the three important fishing grounds in the world, though not especially on account of deep-sea fishery alone, but with coast fishing combined. During the last three years catches and marine products averaged ¥50,000,000 roughly, which corresponds to about ¥130 per capita of the total population in the island. The principal kinds of fish are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc.; in shell-fish and sea-weeds there are cuttle-fish, crabs, octopus, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herring stands foremost in value, constituting about ¥22,000,000. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishermen registered 169,206.

## PELAGIC FISHING AND WHALING

**Pelagic Fishery.**—State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in 1905 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,000, and is granted on drag-net, drift line, and bonito-fishing.

Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the advent of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact that whereas before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and ¥77,000 catch, the corresponding figures have grown to 3,297 motored boats and 724 open boats with over 100,000 tons and ¥38,608,000.

*Deep Sea Catches*

(In Japan proper for 1921).

| | Fishing boats | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Open boats | | Motor boats | | |
| | No. boats | Tons | No. boats | Tons | Total catch ¥1,000 |
| Circle net ... ... ... ... | 94 | 444 | — | — | 1,807 |
| Deep-sea net ... ... ... | 130 | 1,430 | 1 | 25 | 7,668 |
| Drift ... ... ... ... ... | 271 | 1,689 | — | — | 5,327 |
| Long line „ ... ... ... | 299 | 1,665 | — | — | 7,465 |
| Hand „ ... ... ... ... | 98 | 1,397 | — | — | 972 |
| Bonito angling... ... ... | 3 | 30 | 34 | 556 | 24,585 |
| Drift line ... ... ... ... | 10 | 80 | — | — | 415 |
| Total including others | 905 | 6,735 | 35 | 581 | 48,243 |

Besides in 1920 the whale caught represented ¥1,623,000 in value.

**Trawling**.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Scinena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the yearly catch totalling ¥8,000,000.

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**Whaling.**—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers, in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

In order to protect the cetaceans, the Dep't of Ag'ture and Com. issued in Oct., 1919 an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain a license which will be effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught yearly both in Japan proper and the territories amount to about 2,000 in number representing ¥2,000,000 in value.

## FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

At the time of close in 1921 there were about 8,902 fur-seals in Robon island, Karafuto, and 100 sea-otters in Kuriles. At the height of season in 1921 Roben had 14,833 fur-seals (5,760 females, 3,215 males, and 5,858 ofsprings) and Kuriles about 500 sea-otters. These otters are reputed the best in the world. However, fur-seals are insignificant in Kuriles. Fox-farming in Karafuto and Hokkaido dates from 1916, there being at present 30 ranchers in the former and 14 in the other. The stock kept by the Karafuto ranchers in 1921 consisted of 125 red, 195 cross, 203 silver-black and 20 blue. The Government farming in Kuriles is of greater importance, the latest figures being 100 silver-black, 400 cross, 1,300 blue, 1,000 brilliant red and 1,500 common red. The wholesale price of the fox-furs now stands at ¥10-30 for common red, ¥20-50 brilliant red, ¥50-400 for cross, ¥200-1,000 for silver-black and ¥200-400 for blue.

## SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artifical heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which averaged a little over 9 mil. catties in 1919-21. In the same period about 6½ mil. were imported, the bulk from Kwantung and Tsingtao. Of some 13 mil. catties consumed in 1921 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 84%, chemical industries 11.8, etc. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of its cheap production has assumed a grave importance.

## CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1921 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kagoshima-ken ... ... | 137 | Nagasaki-ken... ... ... | 524 |
| Kochi-ken ... ... ... | 224 | Total with others... ... | 887 |

Recently a good coral bed has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy

## JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

**Korean Seas.**—These are the earliest field of exploitation by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 6,000 fishing craft manned by over 20,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥5,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea).

**Russian Territory.**—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are about 25,000 Japanese fishermen in the territory who acquire about ¥40,000,000 worth of catches, these representing about 80% and 30% respectively of the total in East Russia and Japan (deep-sea products). The chief items are salmon 100,000 *koku* (one *koku*=40 *kwan*), trout 400,000 *koku*, herring 8,000 *koku*. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 376 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1921-22.

Of the 5 cos engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥25 millions (18,950,000 p. u.).

**Canada.**—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief catch being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million *yen* in value in canned salmon alone.

**California.**—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

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# CHAPTER XXXIII

## MINES AND MINING

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 *-kin* of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 *kan* of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which our miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million *yen*. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprises.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440-500 millions a year. When to this are added gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., produced in Chosen and gold and petroleum in Taiwan the annual output from Japanese dominions reaches ¥500-600 millions in normal years.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 *tsubo* (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under

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Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create a mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools etc.

## DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

| *Sedimentary Rocks* | | *Igneous Rocks* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archæan ... ... ... ... ... | 3.78 | Old period ... ... ... ... | 11.24 |
| Palæozic ... ... ... ... ... | 10.24 | Young period ... ... ... ... | 20.62 |
| Mesozoic ... ... ... ... ... | 7.95 | Total ... ... ... ... ... | 32.16 |
| Cainozoic ... ... ... ... ... | 45.87 | Grand total ... ... ... ... | 100.00 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 67.84 | | |

## METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palaeozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

## NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal minera productions in Japan proper are as follows :—

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| | Gold | | Silver | | Copper | | Lead | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity *momme* | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 *m'me* | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 *kin* | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 *kin* | Value ¥1,000 |
| 1917... | 1,887,072 | 9,388 | 58,992 | 11,946 | 180,064 | 118,692 | 26,345 | 5,661 |
| 1918 .. | 2,051,652 | 10,243 | 54,744 | 12,622 | 150,569 | 90,390 | 17,807 | 4,153 |
| 1919... | 1,938,711 | 9,681 | 42,822 | 11131 | 130,739 | 67,581 | 9,619 | 1,592 |
| 1920... | 2,056,958 | 10,288 | 40,577 | 9,865 | 112,987 | 47,577 | 6,945 | 1,384 |
| 1921 .. | 1,964,830 | 9,712 | 34,734 | 5,501 | 91,595 | 33,046 | 5,229 | 652 |

| | Iron | | Iron pyrite | | Antimony | | Manganese | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity m. ton | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 *kan* | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1 000 *kin* | Value ¥1.000 | Quantity 1,000 *kan* | Value ¥1,000 |
| 1917... ... | 494,642 | 94,991 | 32,365 | 1,041 | 11,113 | 3,171 | 13,700 | 1,356 |
| 1918... ... | 514,361 | 151,732 | 28,202 | 1,034 | 651 | 179 | 15,198 | 1,952 |
| 1919... ... | 508,795 | 134,539 | 33,866 | 1,829 | 2 | — | 6,100 | 690 |
| 1920 .. ... | 179,715 | 23,416 | 36,908 | 2,498 | — | — | 1,460 | 158 |
| 1921... ... | 97,264 | 10,020 | 25,329 | 1,334 | — | — | 1,034 | 89 |

| | Coal | | Sulphur | | Petroleum (crude) | | Total value incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity 1,000 m. ton | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 m. ton | Value ¥1,000 | Quantity 1,000 *koku* | Value ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 |
| 1917 ... | 26,361 | 140,010 | 118 | 4,767 | 2,508 | 19,004 | 362,447 |
| 1918 ... | 28,029 | 286,032 | 85 | 2,675 | 2,142 | 30,417 | 514,093 |
| 1919 ... | 31,271 | 442,540 | 67 | 2,425 | 1,964 | 42,562 | 641,282 |
| 1920 ... | 29,245 | 418,074 | 40 | 1,877 | 1,950 | 35,357 | 566,788 |
| 1921 ... | 26,220 | 227,674 | 36 | 1,657 | 1,961 | 34,149 | 332,620 |

N. B.—In case of petroleum, there was besides some amount of oil gas, 1,374,290,000 cubic ft. valued at ¥2,714,711, for instance, in 1920.

## GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and south-western sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some north-eastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken, which buys ores from all parts of the country, has become the most noted centre of production, having occupied nearly 40% of the total output in Japan proper in 1920.

**Kind of Ores.**—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

**Deposits and Geology.**—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of

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deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

**Demand and Supply of Gold.**—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15-18 millions for specie reserve and 3-5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

### Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

## SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, itephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

## COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

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**Kind of Ores.**—Chalcophrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of total output as shown below:—Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

The war boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan which, before the world's war ranked second to America as exporter of this metal has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures in Eng. tons:—

| | Production | Import | Export | Consumed | In stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... ... | 78,704 | 0 | 43,305 | 32,045 | 4,350 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 122,384 | 14,081 | 71,052 | 63,221 | 2,727 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 81,885 | 27,570 | 19,132 | 65,753 | 26,500 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 64,904 | 22,540 | 5,156 | 91,645 | 27,500 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 52,552 | 12,881 | 9,025 | 75,680 | 8,240 |

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines is responsible, for the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita and Ozarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keep up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

**Manufactured Articles.**—Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in the spring of 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to 7.00.

## IRON

Japan is poor in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores being estimated at roughly 5,000,000 tons. Then there are in Korea and Formosa another 50,000,000 tons; Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshihu mines with deposits estimated at about

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80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. Lastly near Tsingtau, there is Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making swords and other kinds of cutlery and is found extensively in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

How much of all these different ores admit of economical working is still an open question. In 1921 only 87,000 tons represented the production of native ores, while the quantity imported from China and Korea and Formosa reached 765,000 tons, of which 70% came from China with which Japan is under special contract for the supply. The store in China is immense, those iron beds so far explored being estimated to contain no less than 7,000 million tons, though the enforcement of various obstructive measures unfavorable to foreign exploitation makes the supply of Chinese ores at best precarious.

**Recent Development.**—The enactment of a law for protecting the iron industry in 1918 resulted in increasing the number of iron works from 22 before the European War to over 300 in 1919. The output also rose in the same period from 240,000 m. tons of pig-iron and 250,000 m. tons of steel materials to 877,000 of pig-iron, 844,000 of steel and 625,000 of steel materials. The total investment at the end of 1921 amounted to ¥350,000,000 including ¥100 millions of the Government and semi-Government investment (Yawata Iron Works and South Manchuria Rly's Anshantien Works). In the same year the working capacity of the iron works amounted to 1,412,000 tons of pig iron (400,000 Govt. and 1,012,000 private), 1,033,000 tons steel (750,000 Govt. and 283,000 private), and roughly 1,450,000 tons of steel materials.

**Output.**—The actual output in 1921 was less than one half the capacity, i.e. 566,531 tons pig and 557,826 tons steel materials. The consumption in Japan proper is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1,000,000 tons for pig and 1,200,000 for the other, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time. This, however, is economically impossible in the presence of far cheaper American and Indian productions which are arriving freely in defiance of the tariff wall created to protect the home industry. In point of fact, Japan is seriously handicapped in this industry, both as regards relative poverty of iron ores and coal, next in the higher wages, as compared with China and India, and lastly in the imperfect technical development.

The latest arrangement made at Anshantien deserves notice. The ores there are comparatively poor, but by a special concentration process it has been decided to produce as originally planned 1 mil. tons of pig. It is estimated that the pig can be supplied at about ¥35 Dairen delivery.

## LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

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In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 64,989,177 *kin* valued at ¥27,215,753 in 1916 gradually to come down to the present 25 million *kin* and 6 million *yen*.

## IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

## TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

Tin industry is a new innovation, due to the enterprise of the Mitsubishi, which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

## ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 *kin* in 1916, but it gradually declined. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. Graphite was produced about 3,250,013 *kin* 1919, to drop to almost halt in 1920.

## TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENEUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 *kan* during the world's War.

## SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

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## PRINCIPAL METAL MINES (in 1920)

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥500,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below. Some big mines whose products are refined at some other works, in most cases, belonging to the same company, are excluded from the table. Hanaoka Mine, Matsuoka Mine, etc., of Fujita Mining Co., for instance, produce copper ore, iron pyrite, cement copper, silver ore, etc., which are altogether refined at the company's Ozaka Mine. In other cases as Ikuno and Yoshioka, the totals are up held. (Figures in unit of 1,000):—

| Names of Mines | Gold | | Silver | | Copper | | Total incl. other metals and ores |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *momme* | ¥ | *momme* | ¥ | *kin* | ¥ | ¥ |
| **Hokkaido:** | | | | | | | |
| Kunitomi ... ... | 20 | 95 | 684 | 164 | 1,129 | 477 | 736 |
| Konomai ... ... | 81 | 405 | 227 | 55 | — | — | 460 |
| **Main Island, N.-E.** | | | | | | | |
| Abeshiro ... ... | 20 | 96 | 1,212 | 292 | 2,665 | 1,170 | 1,558 |
| Kosaka ... ... | 120 | 612 | 4,234 | 1,088 | 11,834 | 6,592 | 8,585 |
| Osaruzawa ... | 9 | 44 | 360 | 90 | 4,762 | 2,011 | 2,145 |
| Ani ... ... ... | 2 | 12 | 304 | 73 | 1,454 | 544 | 629 |
| Furokura ... ... | — | — | — | — | 723 | 313 | 533 |
| Arakawa ... ... | — | — | 197 | 49 | 2,186 | 921 | 972 |
| Kamaishi ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,932 |
| Sen-nin ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 618 |
| Takata ... ... | — | — | 426 | 107 | — | — | 1,748 |
| **Main Island, Middle:** | | | | | | | |
| Sado Is. ... ... | 110 | 548 | 1,371 | 325 | 21 | 10 | 883 |
| Ashio ... ... | 13 | 63 | 2,842 | 696 | 22,601 | 8,848 | 9,736 |
| Hitachi ... ... | 457 | 2,287 | 9,301 | 2,301 | 15,312 | 6,461 | 11,060 |
| Ikuno ... ... | 7 | 34 | 1,333 | 332 | 4,265 | 1,595 | — |
| Yoshioka ... ... | 1 | 4 | 327 | 82 | 954 | 357 | — |
| Ogoya ... ... | — | — | — | — | 3,793 | 1,419 | 1,420 |
| Kamioka ... ... | 14 | 70 | 1,855 | 408 | 18 | 7 | 2,495 |
| Naoshima ... | 24 | 122 | 1,188 | 296 | 3,625 | 1,356 | 1,822 |
| **Shikoku:** | | | | | | | |
| Besshi ... ... | 9 | 43 | 190 | 41 | 14,685 | 6,197 | 6,314 |
| **Kyushu:** | | | | | | | |
| Saganoseki ... | 669 | 3,349 | 9,159 | 2,190 | 10,432 | 4,402 | 9,941 |
| Bajo ... ... ... | 53 | 267 | 9 | — | — | — | 1,763 |
| Mitsui-kushikino | 225 | 1,123 | 1,816 | 430 | — | — | 1,554 |

## COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite and is of Tertiary formation. The anthracite seams are rare and negligible. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most

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extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coalfields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 420 million *tsubo* in area in Japan proper besides 363 millions now closed down. The available resources, according to the investigation of the Mining Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are judged to amount to 1,006,000,000 *tsubo* harboring roughly 8,789 million tons of coal besides over 300 million tons already worked out. When the calculation is made on workable seams measuring two feet and over and lying generally not more than 2,000 ft. below the drainage level and also some portion of the inner seams that admit economic working, the available quantity is put at 1,737 million tons distributed as follows (in 1000 tons):—

| | Hidden stores | Workable |
|---|---|---|
| Honshu & Shikoku ... ... ... ... | 873,950 | 172,560 |
| Kyushu ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,876,000 | 998,250 |
| Hokkaido ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,040,000 | 556,960 |

Besides in Honshu and Shikoku there are some 32,000,000 tons of brown coal in store.

As regards the industrial aspect of this mineral, the following figures quoted from the "Major Industries of Japan" issued by the "Oriental Economist" Tokyo, in January 1923 may be useful:—

INVESTMENT

| | No. of Cos. | Subs. cap in ¥1,000 | P'd up |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... ... ... | 113 | 77,550 | 63,206 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 202 | 174,496 | 123,330 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 273 | 355,030 | 209,601 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 321 | 365,589 | 190,674 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 330 | 411,385 | 276,251 |

OUTPUT, IMPORT & EXPORT (in 1000 tons)

| | Output | Import | Export | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... ... ... | 22,293 | 958 | 3,587 | 19,664 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 28,029 | 768 | 2,197 | 26,600 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 31,271 | 700 | 2,001 | 29,970 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 29,245 | 797 | 2,130 | 27,914 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 26,200 | 800 | 2,400 | 24,600 |

RATE OF INCREASE OF OUTPUT

| | Increase of output (1000) | Rate of increase | Average rate of inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1877-'93 ... ... ... | 2,818 | 565 % | 35 % |
| 1893-'03 ... ... ... | 6,772 | 204 „ | 20 „ |
| 1903-'13 ... ... ... | 11,227 | 111 „ | 11 „ |
| 1913-'19 ... ... ... | 7,929 | 37 „ | 6 „ |
| 1919-'21 ... ... ... | dec. 5,071 | dec. 16.2 „ | dec. 8.1 „ |

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PRINCIPAL USES OF COAL (in 1000 tons)

| | Ship | Railway | Factory | Salt-refining | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 ... ... | 5,134 | 1 915 | 8,133 | 811 | 16,220 |
| 1918 ... ... | 5,275 | 2,940 | 14,244 | 566 | 23,026 |
| 1920 ... ... | 6,972 | 3,220 | 14,695 | 778 | 25,665 |
| 1921 ... ... | 6,200 | 3,220 | 12,700 | 800 | 22,900 |

Both in output and principal uses perceptible decline is noticeable, and for this the relatively higher price, about double that in America, is responsible, not to speak of the encroachment of the cheaper hydro-electricity. The high price is attributable to the distance of the principal coal-mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and defective facilities of loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages. These discouraging factors are, it may be added, equally handicapping other industries in Japan. At any rate the freight of Hokkaido coal shipped at either Muroran or Otaru amounts to about 50% of the spot price in Tokyo.

In efficiency the daily extraction per worker at the Yubari mine is put at 0.64 tons against 0.8 in England for 1918 and 2.27 anthracite and 3.77 bituminous in America. The explanation made by the "Oriental Economist" is that this low efficiency is chiefly due to the poverty of the Japanese seams and the greater difficulty experienced in using mechanical contrivances.

**Cost of Extraction.**—All those disadvantages place the cost of extraction at a very high level. Before the War per ton cost of extraction at three collieries in the Jo-ban districts, the nearest mining centre to Tokyo, averaged ¥3.15 but in the first half of 1922 the corresponding figures stood at ¥12.

**Business Result of Colliery Cos.**—Affected by such adverse circumstances, the colliery cos. are struggling hard to keep themselves aflont, and even the best paying Iriyama colliery that realized profit ranging from 74 to 117% between the 2nd half of 1917 and 1st half of 1920 and declared a dividend of 50 to 80% had to content itself in the 1st half of 1923 with profit of only 17.1% and a dividend of 10%.

OUTPUT OF THE CHIEF COAL-FIELDS IN JAPAN PROPER

| Coal field | 1919 1,000 tons | 1921 1,000 tons | Worked by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miike (Kyushu) ... ... | 1,970,266 | 1,926,927 | Mitsui Mining Co. |
| Yubari (Hokkaido) ... | 1,166,094 | 841,645 | Hokkaido Coal & S. S. |
| Bibai „ ... ... | — | 429,113 | Mitsubishi Mining Co. |
| Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu) | 927,819 | 992,399 | Mitsui Mining Co. |
| Onoura ( „ ) | 929,671 | 877,543 | Kajima Mining Co. |
| Futase ( „ ) | 668,099 | 805,000 | Dept. of Ag. & Co, |
| Iriyama (Iwaki) ... ... | 374,577 | 361,888 | Iriyama Coal Min. Co. |
| Mineji (Kyushu) ... ... | 685,564 | 387,656 | Kurauchi Mining Co |
| Yoshinotani ( „ )... ... | 482,424 | 314,997 | Mitsubishi & Co. |
| Hokoku ( „ )... ... | 426,474 | 379,050 | Meiji Mining & Co. |
| Meiji ( „ )... ... | 481,103 | 425,770 | „ |

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| *Continued* Coal field | 1919 1,000 tons | 1921 1,000 tons | Worked by |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uchigo (Iwaki) ... ... | 468,912 | 527,447 | Iwaki Coal Min. Co. |
| Namazuta (Kyushu) ... | 491,939 | 445,178 | Mitsubishi & Co. |
| Shinnyu ( „ ) ... | — | 373,629 | „ |
| Tadakuma ( „ ) ... | — | 292,388 | K. Sumitomo. |
| Furukawa Shakanoo („)... | 465,603 | 353,593 | Furukawa & Co. |
| Mitsui-Yamano („)... | 396,699 | 428,702 | Mitsui Mining Co. |
| Kishima („)... | 585,995 | 504,203 | Takatori & Co. |
| Shimbara-Navy („)... | 353,392 | 398,004 | Dept of Navy. |
| Yoshima (Iwaki) ... ... | 644,409 | 468,427 | Furukawa & Co. |
| Kanada (Kyushu)... ... | 196,578 | 189,351 | Mitsubishi & Co. |
| Otsuji ( „ )... ... | 369,127 | 278,632 | Kaijima Min. Co. |
| Ochi ( „ )... ... | 435,684 | 358,481 | Mitsubishi & Co. |
| Okinoyama (Yamaguchi) | — | 454,364 | Yusaku Watanabe. |
| Higashi-Misome ( „ ) | — | 319,135 | Kansaku Fujimoto. |

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below :—

| Field | Name of coals | Water | Volatile matter | Cake | Ash | Sulphur | Caking quality | Sp. gravity | Calorific power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chikuho ... | Namazuta | 1.66 | 42.59 | 52.68 | 3.16 | 0.31 | Cakes and swells | 1.208 | 75.90 |
| Miike ... ... | 8 ft. Seam | 0.70 | 42.15 | 43.85 | 3.30 | 3.34 | Cakes and swells | 1.273 | — |
| Hizen ... ... | Takashima | 0.98 | 39.08 | 53.42 | 6.53 | 0.65 | Cakes | 1.270 | 80.30 |
| Ishikari ... | Yubari | 1.46 | 42.89 | 57.11 | 4.54 | 0.3 | Cakes | 1.200 | — |
| Hitachi-Iwaki | Shiramizu | 5.05 | 44.36 | 40.81 | 3.75 | 1.39 | Does not cake | 1.304 | — |

## PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Formosa to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken are the oil-field of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashimaya, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

In this important mining product also Japan, as in regard to coal and iron, is far from being self-supporting. The consumption of petroleum in Japan by private users is estimated in the neighborhood of 2,600,000 *koku* (1 *ton* = 6 *koku*) per annum. The total must reach some 5,000,000 *koku* if the consumption by the Navy is taken into account. Against this the home supply in 1921 amounted to 1,516,000, or about 60% of the private consumption. The shortage comes from California, Java, Borneo and Mexico. The prospect of the industry is by no means reassuring; on the contrary, judging from the result of working in recent years the fear is entertained that the limit of economic working may have been reached, and that the hidden reservoirs are rapidly exhausting. This is indeed the conclusion to which the "Oriental Economist" has been driven in a careful survey of the situation given in

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the "Major Industries of Japan" already referred to, and on which this article is based.

**Output.**—During the ten years ending 1911 the annual yield of crude oil was returned at roughly 1,515,000 *koku*. The adoption of the American rotary system in well-sinking in 1912 marked the turning point as to output, as shown in the following figures in 1000 *koku*:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,694 | 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,143 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,307 | 1919 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,967 |
| 1915 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,568 | 1920 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,950 |
| 1916 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,593 | 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,954 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,509 | | | | | | | |

Inversely to this steady decline of yield from 1917 the oil companies had to invest a larger capital, their paid-up capital growing from ¥49,656,000 in round numbers in 1917 to ¥68,328,000 in 1921.

**Concessions and Prospecting Licenses.**—The prospecting licenses granted are disproportionally larger than cases of actual exploitation. In 1915 the latter corresponded to 46.2% of the other, but in 1921 the ratio fell to 23.3%. On the other hand, this proportion is reversed as regards the leading oil-fields, the concessionaires being persuaded to sink new wells to make up for the declining yield of the old wells. For instance, the output at Kurokawa which reached 1,000,000 *koku* in 1915, the highest in the history of Japanese petroleum industry, has recently dropped to only 270,000 to 280,000, and in the meanwhile the number of wells had increased by about 100, while Niitsu that produced 950,000 *koku* in 1907 managed to get 550,000 in 1921 by tapping about 340 new wells.

**Output of Refined Oil.**—The position of the production of refined oil is indicated in the following figures in 1,000 *koku*:—

| | | | Volatile | Lamp | Solar | Heavy | Machine | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | ... | ... | 37 | 380 | 393 | 400 | 236 | 1,646 |
| 1917 | ... | ... | 125 | 456 | 616 | 550 | 354 | 2,101 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | 141 | 143 | 699 | 104 | 427 | 1,515 |

**Foreign Oil in Japan.**—The shortage of home supply has obliged Japan to import a large quantity of foreign oil from former times and the arrivals will probably grow on increasing in view of the declining yield from the existing wells unless new rich veins are discovered. At one time the Standard Oil Co. of America took part in competition with the native companies to exploit the oil-fields of Echigo, but since the discontinuation of this enterprise in 1907, the Standard has chiefly confined its operation to shipping refined oil, just as its foreign rival, the Rising Sun had been doing. The arrival of refined foreign oil during the eleven years ended 1903 averaged roughly 1,150,000 per annum. During the last five years beginning 1917 the following arrivals in 1000 *koku* were recorded exclusive of the import by the Navy:—

| | | | Refined | Crude | Total | | | | Refined | Crude | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | ... | ... | 448 | 68 | 516 | 1919 | ... | ... | 942 | 53 | 977 |
| 1918 | ... | ... | 678 | 27 | 705 | 1921 | ... | ... | 799 | 236 | 1,035 |

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The idea of refining the imported crude oil in Japan was once attempted by native and foreign business-men, and the Rising Sun even invested no small sum in erecting a necessary plant about 1909 in Kyushu, importing the oil from Borneo and Java. Probably in consequence of the adoption of a new tariff rate on crude oil about that time all these crude oil undertakings fell through.

The enterprise has recently been revived, encouraged by the low cost of the crude oil and the advance, in Japan, of the refined goods, and especially in consideration of the decline of the native output. The revived attempt became manifest about the fall of 1921 and several companies were floated with that special purpose, the supply of the oil to come from the South Seas, California, Mexico and Persia. It is a significant sign of the times that even the Japan Petroleum Co., which absorbed in 1921 its most formidable rival, the Hoden, and now practically monopolises the oil industry of Japan, is said to have arranged for the import of crude oil. The most important crude oil project now started is that of the Asahi Petroleum Co. which by hiring the Rising Sun's unused plant has begun refining the crude oil obtained under contract with the Rising Sun from a South Seas island and also the Mexican oil.

### The Fuel Question

The growing demand of the Navy, shipping trade etc. for heavy oil aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil imported from Borneo and California and undertakes the refining to the amount of 100,000 tons which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future. The Navy Fuel Dept. was created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds.

## INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during the last few years may be seen from the following table, 1st group representing metal business, 2nd coal, 3rd both combined, 4th petroleum, and 5th all others, capital paid up being in ¥1,000 :—

| | I | | II | | III | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up |
| 1917... ... | 182 | 114,835,425 | 146 | 86,681,450 | 41 | 26,953,700 |
| 1918... ... | 248 | 183,529,045 | 203 | 123,329,950 | 61 | 74,290,690 |
| 1919 .. ... | 254 | 186,190,795 | 273 | 209,601,450 | 70 | 80,343,200 |
| 1920... ... | 264 | 188,181,295 | 321 | 190,673,700 | 90 | 93,404,990 |
| 1921... ... | 310 | 200,438,795 | 330 | 226,251,250 | 97 | 115,629,990 |

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| | IV | | V | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up | No. of Co. | Cap. p'd up |
| 1917... ... | 35 | 49,655,550 | 41 | 28,551,500 | 445 | 306,677,625 |
| 1918... ... | 39 | 63,065,580 | 45 | 51,357,500 | 596 | 495,572,735 |
| 1919... ... | 42 | 63,157,050 | 47 | 54,317,500 | 686 | 593,609,995 |
| 1920... ... | 43 | 65,248,050 | 54 | 55,382,500 | 772 | 592,890,535 |
| 1921... ... | 46 | 68,328,050 | 55 | 62,282,500 | 838 | 672,930,585 |

Besides, there are individual capitalists engaged in mining business, but their investment is unknown.

## CONDITION OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers as classified by the mines they are working at and by the age and sex are as follows, at the end of June, 1920:—

| Age | No. under ground | | No. above ground | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| **At metal mines:—** | | | | | | |
| Under 14 years old... | 92 | 11 | 169 | 46 | 261 | 57 |
| „ 15 „ ... | 331 | 34 | 557 | 162 | 888 | 196 |
| „ 20 „ ... | 4,372 | 409 | 5,074 | 2,109 | 9,446 | 2,518 |
| Above 20 „ ... | 28,015 | 1,357 | 28,237 | 7,867 | 56,252 | 9,224 |
| Total ... ... ... | 32,810 | 1,811 | 34,037 | 10,184 | 66,847 | 11,995 |
| **At coal mines:** | | | | | | |
| Under 14 years old... | 226 | 169 | 175 | 123 | 401 | 292 |
| „ 15 „ ... | 1,124 | 825 | 926 | 870 | 2,050 | 1,695 |
| „ 20 „ ... | 28,744 | 15,215 | 11,969 | 8,840 | 40,713 | 24,055 |
| Above 20 „ ... | 153,301 | 50,187 | 51,538 | 18,641 | 204,839 | 68,828 |
| Total ... ... ... | 183,395 | 66,396 | 64,608 | 28,474 | 248,003 | 94,870 |
| **At petroleum mines:** | | | | | | |
| Under 14 years old... | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| „ 15 „ ... | — | — | 32 | 4 | — | — |
| „ 20 „ ... | — | — | 1,109 | 99 | — | — |
| Above 20 „ ... | — | — | 6,776 | 672 | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... | — | — | 7,919 | 775 | — | — |
| **At other non-metal mines:** | | | | | | |
| Under 14 years old... | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| „ 15 „ ... | 5 | — | 21 | — | 26 | — |
| „ 20 „ ... | 405 | 11 | 674 | 80 | 1,079 | 91 |
| Above 20 „ ... | 2,289 | 103 | 4,693 | 466 | 6,982 | 569 |
| Total ... ... ... | 2,700 | 114 | 5,390 | 546 | 8,090 | 660 |
| **Grand total:** | | | | | | |
| Under 14 years old... | 319 | 180 | 348 | 169 | 667 | 349 |
| „ 15 „ ... | 1,460 | 859 | 1,536 | 1,036 | 2,996 | 1,895 |
| „ 20 „ ... | 33,521 | 15,635 | 18,826 | 11,128 | 52,347 | 26,763 |
| Above 20 „ ... | 183,605 | 51,647 | 91,244 | 27,646 | 274,849 | 79,293 |
| Total ... ... ... | 218,905 | 68,321 | 111,954 | 39,979 | 330,859 | 108,300 |

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They work 24 to 27 days per month, average hours per day being 8 to 11.

### Accidents at the Mines

| | No. of accidents | Casualties | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Death | Severely injured | Slightly injured | Total injured |
| 1916 ... ... | 151,655 | 623 | 2,135 | 147,051 | 149,809 |
| 1917 ... ... | 164,724 | 1,249 | 5,228 | 161,139 | 167,616 |
| 1918 ... ... | 172,260 | 914 | 5,877 | 184,152 | 190,943 |
| 1919 ... ... | 209,728 | 930 | 6,378 | 212,223 | 219,531 |
| 1920 ... ... | 193,490 | 1,099 | 5,843 | 197,191 | 204,133 |

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# CHAPTER XXXIV

## INDUSTRY

### GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines was most marked after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The European war had the stimulating effect of carrying all industrial activities to a state of unprecedented prosperity, for not only were all manufactures sufficiently developed to meet the demand at home but could produce enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Especially noteworthy was the activity of shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

**The Outlook.**—In point of fact, the Japanese industry has lately been hit by a reaction consequent on its undue expansion, as shown elsewhere in this chapter. Factories, especially those devoted to new industries, have either been closed down one after another or forced to make a heavy cut in their output. They are now beset by adverse circumstances, such as refusal of bankers to extend credit, as they

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were too eager to do during the war boom two or three years ago, high wages and dwindled demand for the goods. In short, the Japanese industry is now passing the stage of a severe struggle for its existence, and better days will probably be in store for those factories sound enough to weather the storm. This point seems to be fully understood by our manufacturing companies who are trying hard to readjust themselves to the changed circumstances, by means of amalgamation or adopting cost-saving contrivances.

## FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

| | No. run by motive power | No. run by manual power | Total | Male operatives | Female operatives | Total operatives |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914..... | 14,578 | 17,139 | 31,717 | 383,957 | 564,308 | 948,265 |
| 1919..... | 26,947 | 17,002 | 43,949 | 706,074 | 814,392 | 1,520,466 |
| 1920..... | 29,855 | 15,951 | 45,806 | 700,124 | 786,318 | 1,486,442 |
| 1921..... | 71,321 | 16,077 | 87,398 | 798,838 | 887,515 | 1,686,353 |

The figures for 1921 show sudden swelling as they represent all the factories run by motive power. In the case of factories run by manual power, only those employing 5 operatives or over are included. When classified according to the nature of industry these factories, horse power, etc., in 1921 give the following figures:—

| | Factories run by motive power | Factories run by manual power | Horse power | No. employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Textile ... ... ... | 18,472 | 5,305 | 455,007 | 945,788 |
| Machinery ... ... | 8,048 | 1,244 | 358,070 | 249,102 |
| Chemical ... ... | 4,081 | 2,783 | 447,169 | 177,249 |
| Comestibles ... ... | 31,134 | 3,735 | 161,908 | 143,554 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 9,224 | 2,997 | 125,309 | 154,908 |
| Govt. works ... ... | 362 | 13 | 700,218 | 15,752 |
| Total ... ... ... | 71,321 | 16,077 | 2,231,681 | 1,686,353 |

**Development of Motive Powers.**—The figure for 1921, about 2,240,000 h. p. as given in the above table, shows an increase of about 120%, and 12% over the respective figures for 1914 and 1919, and is classified as follows according to the kind of engines used:—

| | No. of engines | Horse power | | | No. of engines | Horse power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steam ... ... | 8,074 | 356,349 | Motor .. ... ... | | 86,075 | 1,007,808 |
| „ turbine ... | 605 | 347,669 | Water wheel | Turbine ... | 596 | 346,421 |
| Gas .. ... ... | 3,046 | 62,411 | | Pelton's ... | 288 | 77,901 |
| Oil ... ... ... | 2,959 | 15,382 | | Japanese .. | 9,728 | 23,740 |

N.B.—Besides there are some whose capacities are not ascertained.

(For other details concerning labor such as the question of working hours, relative ratio of male and female operatives, wages, etc. readers are referred to the Chapter on Labor and Social Problems).

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# I. SPINNING AND WEAVING

## (1) SPINNING

### (A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 58 companies, i.e. over 90% of the total number of companies engaged in this particular industry, there are 201 mills belonging to these companies backed by ¥319 millions paid up capital and ¥190 millions of reserves, at the end of June, 1922. As regards the number of working spindles, 4,383,000, Japan ranks eighth on the list of leading spinning countries of the world, in the raw cotton consumed she closely follows the U.S.A., England and India.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been more than compensated by cheap female labor, nearness to the word's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill in mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

**The Development of Cotton Spinning in China.**—Japan has, however, a formidable potential rival in China, for the scale of wages there is still very low, about the same as that in Japanese mills some 25 years ago. At a mill in Ningpo wages paid in 1922 were only 60 *sen* for a 1st class skilled male operative and 50 for a female and 50 male and 30 female for ordinary operatives. At any rate the spindles installed increased from about 1,009,000 in 1914 to 3,838,000 at present, over and above 12,000 looms, and other mills are now under construction. Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, in Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. In consequence the export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai declined from an annual average of 443,600 bales between 1913 and '17 to 164,000 between 1917 and '21. The decreased export is more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

**Present Tendency.**—To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have began to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton stuffs of various descriptions, as sheetings, towels, blankets, hosiery, shirts, etc., The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the present untrained girl operatives and is inconsistent with the 2 shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japanese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

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As if to carry battle to the enemy's country our spinners are having their own mills in China. Before the War there were only 2 Japanese mills with 224,312 spindles but now the number has risen to 415,908 with more in sight.

**The Quantitative and Qualitative Progress.**—A significant change has lately been noticed in the quality of the output, for yarns between No. 21 and No. 42 counts have materially increased with a corresponding decrease in coarser grades below No. 20 counts.

| Average output | Thick (bale) (up to No. 20) | Medium (up to No. 42) | Thin (above No. 42) | % Thick | % Medium | % Thin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910–15 | 1,209,289 | 227,123 | 39,826 | 81.9 | 15.4 | 2.7 |
| 1916–18 | 1,415,125 | 421,988 | 45,935 | 75.1 | 22.4 | 2.4 |
| 1919–21 | 1,303,323 | 413,305 | 40,906 | 74.2 | 23.4 | 2.3 |

**Cotton Yarns in Customs Returns.**—Export of cotton yarns went on increasing up to 1915, when the record figure of 575,891 bales was attained. It fell to 230,000 bales in 1919, 304,000 in 1920 and in 1921. The following table summarizes the relation between supply and demand (in bales):—

| | Output | Imported | Exported | Consumed at home | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 1,703,866 | 1,088 | 421,512 | 400,753 | 982,689 |
| 1919 ... ... | 1,920,782 | 8,907 | 230,333 | 447,944 | 1,251,312 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1,816,976 | 5,121 | 304,925 | 473,953 | 1,043,219 |
| 1921 ... ... | 1,811,350 | 2,579 | 292,261 | — | — |
| 1922 ... ... | 2,228,246 | 3,122 | 394,062 | — | — |

**Raw Materials Imported.**—In the absence of raw cotton at home Japan must rely upon China, India, U.S.A. etc. for its supply. The American cotton is arriving in larger quantity, owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of yarns produced. The imports in the last two years are classified as follows according to countries and including cotton in the seed and cotton ginned (in 1,000 piculs).

| | U. S. A. | India | China | Africa | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 ... ... ... | 3,486 | 4,406 | 560 | 149 | 8,757 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 2,898 | 4,994 | 633 | 107 | 8,710 |

N. B.—Besides some 100,000-150,000 piculs of Korean raw cotton are supposed to have arrived in recent years.

**Financial Aspects.**—The paid up capital of the spinning companies that did not exceed ¥86 millions in the pre-war time grew to ¥315.9 millions in the 1st half of 1922, of which the older establishments represented ¥237.3 millions and those created during the war boom 78½ millions. Details are shown below:—

| | Capital p. u. (¥1,000) | Reserves (¥1,000) | Average dividend % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 ... ... ... | 86,444 | 83,803 | 14.4 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 115,623 | 70,037 | 37.3 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 165,759 | 139,074 | 1st half 50.4<br>2nd „ 49.9 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 276,536 | 165,697 | 1st „ 48.4<br>2nd „ 25.5 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 286,789 | 173,111 | 1st „ 22.3 |

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### Average Working Spindles Per Day

| | Rings | Mules | Looms | Spindles per Loom | Throwing Spindles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 ... ... | 2,365,100 | 49,400 | 24,220 | 100 | 320,800 |
| 1917 ... ... | 3,008,600 | 51,900 | 36,180 | 85 | 383,500 |
| 1919 ... ... | 3,435,900 | 52,300 | 44,400 | 79 | 410,700 |
| 1920 ... ... | 3,761,300 | 52,300 | 50,580 | 75 | 466,500 |
| 1921 ... ... | 3,867,267 | 60,961 | 54,994 | — | 573,400 |

### (B) Silk and Hempen Spinning

Silk Spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills as Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The working spindles increased from 125,000 in 1913 to over 272,000 at the end of 1921. Besides there are about 30 old-style small mills with 150,000-160,000 spindles installed. The official statistics give the output of spun silk in 1920 and 1921 at 747,553 *kan* and 1,095,398 *kan* respectively.

Hempen spinning and weaving are generally conducted by the same mills of which the Teikoku Seima, Nippon Seima and two others monopolize the market, especially the first two. According to the official statistics the position of this industry for 1921 is represented by these figures :—

No. of mills 19, average working spindles per day 64,697, hemp consumed 4,123,618 *kan* and output of yarns 2,540,000 *kan*.

There are 9 establishments devoted to this industry, and they produce such stuffs as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkins, linen, etc. In the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., they still lack the necessary art and experience. The production of fabrics for home consumption as summer wear, mosquito-nets, etc. occupies an important place. They are also exported abroad.

Other hempen products are cords, fish-nets, sacks and hempbraids. The nets now go to the U.S.A. and Canada, and sacks to China and India. The Teikoku Seima, Nippon Seima and Nippon Mashi are the largest establishments in the hemp industry.

### Data on Leading Companies (1921)

| | Capital (¥1,000) | Factories | Spindles | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teikoku Seima ... ... ... | 30,000 | 4 | 38,000 | 634 |
| Nippon Seima ... ... ... | 15,000 | 2 | 15,000 | 650 |
| Nippon Mashi ... ... ... | 3,500 | 1 | 8,000 | 200 |
| Taisho Seima ... ... ... | 2,000 | 1 | 1,100 | — |

## (2) TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Though Japan's textile industry is more than self-sufficient both in cotton and silk piece goods and exports no small quantity to foreign

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markets, its productions are in general defective in one important respect. In other words they lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home market measure only 1 ft. in width and 28–30 in length and are therefore not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, *Kaiki*, etc., that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. A movement is now on foot to remove this defect. The official statistics are as follows :—

*Statistics on Textile Industry*

| | Factories and families | Looms: Motor driven | Looms: Hand looms | Operatives | Output ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 555,725 | 277,701 | 674,731 | 1,020,615 | 1,869,446 |
| 1920 ... ... | 506,457 | 281,143 | 632,127 | 930,924 | 1,284,425 |
| 1921 ... ... | 488,248 | 319,007 | 604,937 | 942,890 | 1,312,395 |

The output of fabrics are classified as follows (¥1,000):—

| | Silk fabrics | Silk and cotton mixed fabrics | Cotton fabrics | Hempen fabrics | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 673,937 | 130,643 | 1,033,832 | 22,074 | 8,959 |
| 1920 ... ... | 469,391 | 93,064 | 693,550 | 21,341 | 9,077 |
| 1921 ... ... | 503,220 | 112,483 | 664,791 | 20,164 | 11,735 |

Note :—Data on woolen textiles are given elsewhere.

## (A) Cotton Fabrics

As may be seen from the following official data the apex of prosperity was reached in 1919. Experiencing adverse turn subsequently many small shops for manufacturing stuffs for home consumption have been closed.

| End | No. * factories | Run by motive power | No. operatives | Output ¥1,000,000 | Import ¥1,000,000 | Export ¥1,000,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 ... | 2,087 | 1,135 | 85,565 | 165 | 10 | 43 |
| 1918 ... | 2,427 | 1,683 | 132,400 | 624 | 7 | 270 |
| 1919 ... | 4,528 | 3,751 | 150,973 | 1,034 | 8 | 353 |
| 1920 ... | 4,556 | 3,202 | 137,381 | 693 | 15 | 365 |

Note :—* employing over 5 operatives. Exports and imports include those to Taiwan and Chosen.

*Staple Products* (in 1,000)

| | White Cloth: narrow (pieces) | White Cloth: wide (yards) | Striped stuff (pieces) | Flannel (yards) | Crape (pieces) | Towels (doz.) | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913... | 90,578 | | 23,588 | 3,102 | 5,702 | 5,277 | ¥165,377 |
| 1918 .. | 80,354 | 851,845 | 36,120 | 202,005 | 8,092 | 5,104 | 624,216 |
| 1919 .. | 84,526 | 1,107,033 | 36,130 | 236,246 | 8,653 | 6,417 | 1,033,832 |
| 1920... | 68,170 | 876,557 | 34,177 | 147,811 | 4,614 | 5,776 | 693,550 |
| 1921 | 115,199 | 834,503 | 46,026 | 203,865 | 5,879 | 7,447 | 664,791 |

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## (B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export *habutaye* is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the whole value. The other silk goods exported are *kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape,) *kohaku*, pongees, etc. A considerable amount of *kaiki* was shipped abroad formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. Ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee, which forms the bulk of the export pongees, is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter *habutaye*, and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

Official data on silk, and silk and cotton fabrics are as follows:—

| | No. * factories | Run by motive power | No. operatives |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 5,314 | 3,196 | 84,697 |

Note:—* represents only those employing over 5 operatives.

*Staple Exports* (in 1,000)

| | Habutaye | | Crape | | Satin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Picul (in full) | ¥ | Yard | ¥ | Yard | ¥ |
| 1920... ... | 26,970 | 91,222 | 11,399 | 27,793 | 6,919 | 9,886 |
| 1921... ... | 20,420 | 43,558 | 6,731 | 10,701 | 7,291 | 7,138 |

| | Pongee | | Taffeta | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yard | ¥ | Yard | ¥ |
| | — | — | 1,192 | 1,740 |
| | 27,134 | 23,801 | 655 | 758 |

Note:—The greatest customers for *habutaye* are the U.S.A., England and France, those for satin, the U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by the U.S.A.

## (C) Woolen Goods

With a history extending more than a generation, for the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, was created in 1876, this is the most backward of all textile industries, perhaps with the exception of mousline-de-laine. The explanation is to be sought in the utter absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labor

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and, on the other hand, presence of formidable rivals. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the government mill and the Goto mill, est. 1878, the only private enterprise in this line for long time, could keep running. It was some years after the establishment of the Tokyo Seiju Co. in 1887 that the native made cloth and flannel began to appear on the open market, the output during the ten years ending 1902 being valued at ¥6,877,000 annually against imports of roughly ¥10 millions. The European war and the forced suspension of English and German weavers to produce goods for export afforded an unlooked-for boon to the Japanese woolen mills which were even enabled to export no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc to Russia and other markets which were cut off from supply of European goods.

With the cessation of the war the Japanese mills began to expeirence with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English. Their import during nine months ending Sept. 1922 totalled 19,455,000 yards which compare with 9,865,000 in the corresponding period of 1921 and with 5,316,000 that of 1920.

The working capacity of the Japanese weaving sheds, due to sudden expansion during the war times, is put at roughly 40,000,000 yards including 5 millions for flannels, and is about threefold the pre-War figures. The important question is, can they hold their ground against the foreign rivals? The prospect is judged by the *Oriental Economist* to be very gloomy. It estimates cost of production of medium Japanese melton at ¥3.20 per yard and compares it to ¥2.60-2.70, the average declared price of imported all-wool stuffs. The declared figure may have been put, from consideration of tariff, at 20 or 30% lower than the price of the actual transaction, but even then the Japanese product has little hope to compete with the other. If wages, working expenses and sundries can be substantially cut down there may be some hope in this competition, but this is hardly possible. Meanwhile the market will practically be left at the disposal of European weavers.

**Leading Companies and Their Business Result.**—The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this particular line are;—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Tokyo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori, Muslin Boshoku (Osaka), and Jomo Muslin (Gumma-ken).

Those established during and after the European war are the Tokyo Kemmo, Yomo Seisei, Teikoku Keori, all in Tokyo; Dainippon Gemmo in Osaka, Toyo Ke-ito in Hyogo-ken, Mammo Keori at Dairen, Chuka Keori at Tsingtao, etc. All these, particularly the new establishments, are experiencing serious difficulty consequential to the reaction that came on recently and the Nippon Keori, Tokyo Keori, Osaka Keori, etc. agreed in 1921 to curtail their output to one half of their full capacity. The rate of profit of the 7 leading Cos. including 4 muslin Cos., that stood at 94% on an average for the 1st half of 1920, shrank to 19% in the corresponding period of 1921.

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### (D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods are intended for wider circles of consumers and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. It was in 1905 that Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list, 97,000 yards in all, as against the import that was returned in the same year at 11,363,000 yards.

The relation has subsequently been reversed, and while the foreign fabrics disappeared from the customs returns after 1917 the figures of export maintained a respectable level. It should be added that the great difficulty experienced by the muslin weavers during the war time in getting supply of tops and machinery considerably hampered the expansion of business at that time, and that there is no small number of hand-weavers in this line whose work admits of great elasticity according to the condition of the market. The financial position of this industry is more favorable than that of cloth-weaving, for it is estimated that the cost of production leaves a margin of profit of 20 to 30 *sen* per yard according to the current price.

*Data on Woolen Fabrics*

| | No. of* factories and families | No. of looms | No. of operatives | Muslin in ¥1,000 | Flannel in ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... | ... 570 | 10,480 | 21,623 | 19,188 | 728 |
| 1918 ... | ... 541 | 11,750 | 26,364 | 32,880 | 1,449 |
| 1919 ... | ... 574 | 13,337 | 27,990 | 34,974 | 4,295 |
| 1920 ... | ... 569 | 14,061 | 27,109 | 52,008 | 4,863 |
| 1921 ... | ... 932 | 17,868 | 32,534 | 69,753 | 3,805 |

| | Serges (in ¥1,000) | Blankets (in ¥1,000) | Woolen cloth (in ¥1,000) | Miscellaneous (in ¥1,000) | Total (in ¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... | ... 10,883 | 1,368 | 8,334 | 3,522 | 44,022 |
| 1918 ... | ... 19,024 | 3,065 | 21,487 | 8,034 | 85,938 |
| 1919 ... | ... 44,931 | 3,862 | 26,071 | 15,242 | 129,374 |
| 1920 ... | ... 25,395 | 3,194 | 30,878 | 44,900 | 161,238 |
| 1921 ... | ... 2,700 | 2,766 | 22,169 | 37,027 | 162,538 |

Note.—* The figure for 1920 includes 336 factories employing over 5 operatives, of which 122 were run by motive power.

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*Import of Raw Materials*

(in 1,000)

| | Tops | | Wool | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *kin* | ¥ | *kin* | ¥ |
| 1913 ... ... | 7,087 | 10,777 | 8,707 | 5,221 |
| 1919 ... ... | 3,240 | 13,737 | 38,533 | 47,567 |
| 1920 ... ... | 2,861 | 15,126 | 53,351 | 106,503 |
| 1921 ... ... | 4,138 | 12,655 | 22,596 | 19,547 |

*Staple Import and Export of Fabrics*

(in 1,000)

| | Import | | | | Export | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Serges, s. yard | Cloth, s. yard | Serges (mixed) s. yard | Cloth (mixed) s. yard | Cloth & serges yard | Blanket wool & mixed *kin* |
| 1913 ... | 1,713 | 3,061 | 961 | 8,762 | 242 | 15 |
| 1919 ... | 351 | 1,359 | 325 | 1,021 | 1,343 | 905 |
| 1920 ... | 519 | 3,272 | 703 | 4,362 | 462 | 465 |
| 1921 ... | 900 | 4,859 | 1,039 | 3,537 | 322 | 290 |

*Statistics of Muslin*

(in 1,000)

| | Output yard | Import | | Export | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | yard | ¥ | yard | ¥ |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 69,585 | 159 | 47 | 760 | 232 |
| 1915 ... ... ... | 65,084 | 123 | 34 | 4,607 | 1,349 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 45,812 | — | — | 3,748 | 2,205 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 41,563 | — | — | 3,817 | 3,394 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 53,265 | — | — | 2,121 | 2,480 |

## II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

### A. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

#### General Remarks

The first private electric Co., Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to Kyoto, and completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the

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volume of water-power, but with the growing rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, the attention of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo, 50 miles, 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co. completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Inawashiro to Tokyo, 150 miles, and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated their capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

**Latest Development.**—In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry easily stands first among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co., by absorbing nine cos. within two and a half years, has expanded its capital by ¥121 millions and now it commands the total subscribed capital of ¥222 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Nagoya has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥140 millions, while its sister co., the Daido Denryoku of Osaka succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The steady expansion of scope of business of Japanese electric establishments is shown in the following figures :—

| No. of Co. | End 1912 | End 1921 | Ratio of increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 to 10,000 ki. ... | 8 | 51 | 537.5% |
| 10,000 & over ... ... | 9 | 46 | 411.1% |

**Available Water-Power.**—The third researches conducted by the authorities show that as existing at the end of November 1921 Japan proper possesses water-power capable of developing 7,850,000 h. p. of which 1,400,000 was put in harness, 3,332,000 under sanction but work not yet completed, the balance of over 3,100,000 being still left in neglect.

**Electric Machines and Apparatuses.**—Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h. p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawagita Works, etc. As in the case of dynamos described above, Japan is still obliged to import high-grade electric machines of foreign-make. Doubtless owing to the greater activity of hydro-electric enterprises recently, the figure is showing steady increase with the advance of years. Generators and motors that stood at ¥2,408 thousand on the customs returns in 1914 rose to ¥9,664 thousand in 1921. What is significant is that even in telegraph and telephone

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apparatuses and parts the import advanced from ¥71,000 in 1914 to 883,000 in 1921. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i. e. the Shibaura Works, and the G.E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse; Furukawa Firm and Siemens, Schuckert; and the Nippon Dento and the W. E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

### Motors

With the steady demand for power for diverse chemical industries hydro-electric enterprises have made a striking progress. In 1914 the power supplied for all different purposes totalled over 390,000 h.p., to increase fourfold, i. e. to 1,550,000 in 1921.

Supply of Power (k. w.)

| | In operation | | | In operation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hydraulic | Steam | Total | Hydraulic | Steam | Total |
| 1911... | 143,831 | 177,733 | 321,564 | 468,940 | 91,604 | 560,544 |
| 1920... | 825,387 | 552,159 | 1,377,546 | 1,000,104 | 190,233 | 1,190,337 |
| 1921... | 914,744 | 611,974 | 1,526,718 | 1,068,036 | 174,983 | 1,243,019 |

Motors as classified by use are as follows for 1921:—

| | No. | H. P. | 1914, h. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving and dyeing ... ... ... ... | 34,200 | 274,100 | 213,900 |
| Iron foundry and Mechanic ind. ... | 34,100 | 413,200 | 319,600 |
| Chemical industry ... ... ... ... | 14,500 | 252,100 | 190,700 |
| Comestibles and beverages .. ... ... | 52,800 | 149,000 | 111,500 |
| Mining and refinery ... ... ... ... | 6,400 | 272,600 | 172,200 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32,000 | 191,000 | 152,300 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 174,000 | 1,552,000 | 1,160,200 |

### Electric Light

| | 1912 | 1916 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cases reported ... ... ... ... ... | 279 | 501 | 603 |
| Households supplied (1000) ... ... | 1,565 | 3,744 | 6,986 |
| Lamps ,, (1000) ... ... | 4,095 | 9,035 | 18,114 |
| Candle-power (1000)... ... ... ... | 38,611 | 98,011 | 256,181 |
| Converted power (k. w.)... ... ... | 118,206 | 181,376 | 327,700 |

100 household rate for 1921 amounted to 162 lamps and per 100 capita rate 32.4 lamps and 458 c. p. The six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya claimed 4,610,000 lamps, or about 26% of the total for the whole country.

### Business Result

The following table summarizes the business situation of the industry in ¥1,000,000:—

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| | Subscribed cap. | Cap. p. u. | Cons'dated cap. | Debenture & loans | Profit | % to p. u. cap. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... | 634 | 514 | 621 | 110 | 47 | 17 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 1,765 | 1,200 | 1,232 | 270 | 150 | 12 |

In the 2nd half of 1921 those that declared 8% or over numbered 324, under 8% 82, and no dividend or loss 114.

### Rating

Rating for lighting and supply of power has on the whole made perceptible increase in recent years, as shown below:—

*Metallic Wire 10 c. p*

(inclusive hire of apparatuses)

| | Hydraulic | Lighting Coal-burning | | Hydraulic | Lighting Coal-burning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... | ... 61.8 *sen* | 75.8 | 1920 ... | ... 72.0 *sen* | 90.0 |
| 1919 ... | ... 65.4 „ | 81.0 | 1921 ... | ... 72.9 „ | 91.9 |

### Supply of Power

| | Daytime Hydraulic | 1 h. p. coal | Daytime Hydraulic | 1 k. w. h. coal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | ¥6.90 | 11.70 | 6.0 *sen* | 8.5 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 7.52 | 12.53 | 6.7 | 10.2 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 8.63 | 14.70 | 7.3 | 8.7 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 9.84 | 17.88 | 7.4 | 6.8 |

### Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide and nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but subsequently the sphere of work was extended to other fields, i.e. to iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potasium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but it has dropped subsequently, as follows:—

*Total output of Electro-Chemical Industry in ¥1,000*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... | 117,727 | 1919 ... ... ... | 93,794 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 164,563 | 1920 ... ... ... | 89,036 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 166,286 | 1921 ... ... ... | 76,105 |

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*Value of electro-chemical products in 1921 in ¥1,000*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium carbide, nitrogen, ammonia sulphate ... ... | 15,000 | Iron, steel and alloy ... | 9,093 |
| Phosphorus ... ... ... ... | 460 | Zinc ... ... ... ... | 838 |
| Potassium chloride ... ... | 423 | Bleaching powder ... | 2,050 |
| Caustic soda ... ... ... ... | 2,061 | Cement ... ... ... .. | 3,504 |
| Copper, gold, silver, etc. ... | 33,365 | Others ... ... ... ... | 9,311 |
| | | Total ... ... ... ... | 76,105 |

## B. GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon the gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun seriously to affect the prosperity of this business. There is also a marked advance of price of material and wages, far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers, so that the business barely pays. Moreover, being monopolistic it is under strict control of the supervising authorities, and any proposal to raise the rates, as that of the Tokyo Gas Company in June '19, creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves under such circumstances. At present the by-products such as coaltar, coke and hartshorn are more important, for it is to them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

| Year ended | No. of lamps | No of heating installation | No. of motor installation | Motive power h.p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1917 ... | 1,542,802 | 971,971 | 1,818 | 16,134 |
| „ 1918 ... | 1,556,743 | 938,245 | 1,693 | 13,945 |
| „ 1919 ... | 1,329,372 | 1,035,012 | 1,531 | 14,815 |
| „ 1920 ... | 1,271,034 | 1,049,377 | 1,058 | 13,018 |
| „ 1921 ... | 1,239,331 | 956,401 | 1,184 | 11,455 |

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

| Year ended | No. of works | P.u. capital ¥1,000 | Production ¥1,000 c. ft. | By-Products Coke English ton | By-Products Coal-tar koku |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1917 ... | 87 | 98,676 | 6,541,981 | 378,861 | 150,480 |
| „ 1918 ... | 72 | 109,269 | 7,918,603 | 445,380 | 160,620 |
| „ 1919 ... | 75 | 115,720 | 9,230,119 | 484,173 | 160,682 |
| „ 1920 ... | 76 | 135,399 | 9,842,780 | 508,461 | 157,828 |
| „ 1921 ... | 77 | 170,310 | 10,401,694 | 496,713 | 163,195 |

Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas, which, however, is still negligenble in amount. The following figures will explain the business position of the gas industry in Japan:—

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TARIFF (per 1,000 c. f.)

| | 1914 | 1921 | | 1914 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average for the whole country ... | ¥2,216 | 3,442 | Kobe ... ... | 2,200 | 3,400 |
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... | 1,700 | 2,450 | Yokohama ... | 1,700 | 2,520 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... | 2,500 | 3,000 | Nagoya ... ... | 2,400 | 3,120 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | 3,000 | | | |

BALANCE-SHEET (in ¥1,000)

| | Profit (1,000) | Ratio to p.u. cap. | Dividend (1,000) | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... | 11,032 | 11.2 | 7,965 | 8.1 |
| 1917 ... ... | 12,855 | 11.6 | 9,470 | 8.6 |
| 1918 ... ... | 14,955 | 12.9 | 10,305 | 9.0 |
| 1919 ... ... | 15,519 | 11.6 | 13,764 | 14.7 |
| 1920 ... ... | 21,837 | 12.8 | 16,018 | 9.4 |

## III. MECHANIC INDUSTRY

### GENERAL REMARKS

The insufficient supply of materials at home and a keen competition of European and American productions have seriously hampered the progress of the infantile mechanic industry of Japan. The limited field of consumption, for it is chiefly confined to home, necessarily stands in the way of large-scope organization, specialization of work, and training of skilled labor. It was by rare chance afforded by the European War and the stoppage of imports that this particular industry had not only to make shift for the self-supply of materials but was even enabled to ship its own makes to foreign markets.

With the passing of the temporary boom and the return of normal times those concerns of later origin have been compelled greatly to curtail their output or to close their shops, and even the older established ones to struggle hard for keeping up work. Shipbuilding yards and those works supplying machines and machinery to iron works, mining and chemical industry, etc. have been hit hardest, though the case is somewhat better for those making electric apparatuses and railway materials.

**Shipbuilding.**—Though the oldest of all engineering industries in Japan and the largest in scope, this industry is now suffering from the effect of undue expansion. The cradles still left at work number at least 80 in all the shipyards capable of turning out about 560,000 tons a year, i. e. over five-fold the pre-war capacity, but it is doubtful whether the actual demand will reach 300,000 tons for some years to come. The gravest obstacles that hamper the development of the industry are insufficient supply of structural steels and low efficiency of workmen. In the former Japan has to depend on foreign supply for more than 80%, while as regards the other the data at Weir, England (for 1918) are two to sixfold that at the Kobe Shipbuilding Yard (for 1921), according to the kind of work. As the wage scale of

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the English yard is 3.28 fold of the other, the cost in Japan is decidedly higher. It should be added that in consideration of the discontinuation of the shipbuilding aid in June 1921 structural steel for use by our shipbuilders has been made free of duty. During the 16 years from the adoption of the shipbuilding aid arrangement till the outbreak of the Great War the Japanese tonnage built at home totalled 1,300,000 tons, i. e. 223,500 tons before the war and 655,000 during its continuation, and the subvention granted to the shipbuilders came to ¥22,760,000 in round numbers. (Vide Chap. Ships and Shipbuilding).

Next to shipbuilding the dynamo and electric apparatus industry is relatively the best developed line in our mechanical industry. In machine-making the Gov. Mita works started in Tokyo about 1879 to undertake the manufacture of simple machines and tools under the tutelage of foreign experts was the first in Japan. It was followed in 1887 by Mr. H. Tanaka's Shibaura Eng. Works, forerunner of the present establishment of the same title but under different management, and next by Mr. K. Hirooka's Carriage Works established in 1890. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War the motive power in operation in all the machine shops existing in Japan represented 2,454 h. p. and the workpeople employed 7,849. By the end of 1920 the output of mechanical and engineering productions of all descriptions was valued at ¥541 millions for all the workshops employing at least 30 workers. The production is classified as follows.

*Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1920*

(¥ million)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ships ... ... ... ... ... | 290.4 | Mining ... ... ... ... ... | 4.2 |
| Cars, etc. ... ... ... ... | 59.3 | Metres, gauges, etc. ... ... | 9.7 |
| Dynamos, pumps, cranes, etc. ... ... | 49.8 | Clocks, watches, etc. ... ... | 9.4 |
| Electric apparatuses... ... | 86.0 | Arms, etc. ... ... ... ... | 8.4 |
| Machine-tools, finishing-machines, etc. | 23.9 | | |

**Dynamos.**—The development of dynamos and allied machine business during the wartime may be judged from the following figures showing the output of principal productions in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc., the fgures being in ¥ million.

| | 1914 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boilers, steam turbines ... ... ... ... | 5.0 | 24.0 | 13.0 |
| Steam engines ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 14.0 | 5.7 |
| Pumps, funnels ... ... ... ... ... | 1.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| Internal combustion ... ... ... ... | 1.0 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| Water-wheels ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 |

Among the achievement in this field since the world conflict may be mentioned the production of large type water-tube boilers such as in use for warships, of huge steam turbines for warships, large type gas-engines of over 500 h. p., large Diezel engines of 500 to 1000 h. p.,

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also water-wheels of 6-7000 h. p. As a matter of fact, Japan is now in a position to supply her own requirements in medium and smaller size machines of all those descriptions, so that at the end of 1920 home-makes occupied about 82% of all the boilers installed in Japanese factories, mines, etc. Creditable as this development has been, the expansion of our industrial enterprises, urged by the necessity of minimizing cost of production, has been more striking. In other words, Japan now needs high-grade machines which are still beyond the competency of our leading works to supply. The consequence is the import of foreign-made machines of high efficiency has been quite marked in recent years, as below;—

IMPORT OF DYNAMOS, ETC. (¥1,000)

| | 1914 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boilers, economisers ... | 945 | 8,607 | 7,294 | 9,116 |
| Steam turbines ... .. | 163 | 836 | 1,702 | 2,292 |
| Steam engines ... ... ... | 453 | 540 | 492 | 391 |
| Oil and gas heating engines ... | 366 | 966 | 4,771 | 1,111 |
| Water-wheels ... ... ... | 322 | 1,787 | 779 | 1,600 |
| Total:— ... ... ... | 2,249 | 12,737 | 15,036 | 14,511 |

How far Japan still depends on foreign makers for high-grade machines of this class is shown by the fact that of the total of 1,356 water-pipe boilers of superior efficiency installed at the end of 1920 at Japanese works, mines, etc. foreign-makes numbered 1,140 and home-made only 216, i. e. about 83 and 17% respectively.

## MECHANIC INDUSTRY IN CUSTOMS RETURNS

### *Exports*

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | ¥37,170,000 | 1921 ... ... ... | ¥25,145,500 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 50,011,200 | | |

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | ¥43,291,100 | 1921 ... ... ... | ¥15,966,400 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 38,447,900 | | |

Principal items of export are detailed as follows:—

| | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Watches and clocks ... ... ... ... | ¥ 1,359,100 | ¥ 950,700 |
| Musical instruments and parts ... | 1,205,100 | 459,100 |
| Bicycles and parts ... ... ... ... | 305,100 | 395,700 |
| Ships and machinery ... ... ... ... | 15,592,400 | 3,138,200 |
| Electric machines ... ... ... ... | 5,211,900 | 3,084,600 |
| Telephone ... ... ... ... ... ... | 641,700 | 118,400 |

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| | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Spinning and weaving machines ... | 3,388,900 | 4,431,200 |
| Miscellaneous machines, parts and fittings ... ... ... ... ... | 50,011,300 | 25,149,500 |

*Imports*

Machines and parts :—

1919 ... ... ... ¥ 89,221,900 1921 ... ... ... ¥119,882,200
1920 ... ... ... 110,571,400

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines :—

1919 ... ... ... ¥ 21,180,700 1921 ... ... ... ¥ 20,150,400
1920 ... ... ... 6,390,100

Scientific instruments and guns

1919 ... ... ... ¥ 5,039,500 1921 ... ... ... ¥ 12,123,700
1920 ... ... ... 788,400

Principal items of import are as follows :—

| | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines ... ... ... | ¥ 4,771,200 | ¥ 1,111,300 |
| Water turbine and Pelton wheels ... | 779,200 | 1,600,300 |
| Boiler and fittings ... ... ... ... | 6,680,300 | 7,605,600 |
| Air and Gas compressors ... ... ... | 1,848,500 | 1,335,000 |
| Cranes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 732,800 | 1,034,400 |
| Electric generators and motors ... | 6,080,100 | 9,664,400 |
| Metal working and wood working machinery ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,650,700 | 10,977,000 |
| Spinning machinery ... ... ... ... | 18,163,900 | 29,180,000 |
| Paper making machinery ... ... ... | 3,219,700 | 916,400 |
| Sewing machinery ... ... ... ... | 6,321,900 | 3,169,000 |
| Railway cars and parts ... ... ... | 7,117,400 | 5,225,200 |
| Automobiles and parts ... ... ... | 10,478,800 | 8,067,500 |
| Watches and parts ... ... ... ... | 3,913,400 | 3,284,400 |
| Bicycles ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,879,500 | 1,919,000 |
| „ parts ... ... ... ... | 4,840,400 | 4,492,100 |
| Locomotives and tender ... ... ... | 914,700 | 908,600 |
| Scientific instruments... ... ... ... | 7,418,100 | 10,941,800 |

## Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1921 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry, and works employing 50 operatives or over are as follows :—

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| | No. | Cap. p.u. (¥1,000) | Reserves (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joint stock ... ... ... ... ... | 642 | ¥325,269 | 81,517 |
| Partnership Ltd. and unltd. ... | 737 | 33,683 | 2,208 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,379 | 358,952 | 83,726 |
| Machines ... ... ... ... ... | 168 | Metal products ... ... | 156 |
| Vessels and Rolling stocks ... | 106 | Total ... ... ... ... | 582 |
| Tools and Instruments ... | 152 | | |

At one time during the war-boom some leading works employed over 5,000 workmen but the force has been reduced to 2-3,000. Most other factories have in their service 1,000 at most. It may be noted that all the important works exist in and about Tokyo or Osaka.

Of the total number of operatives 289,000 in 1921, 178,000 were in private and 111,000 in Government works, the male workers forming 94 percent.

These mechanic workers amounted to only 17% of the total number of those employed in industrial workshops, the textile industry claiming a larger half of their number.

### Leading Mechanic Works

Leading private mechanic works and their capital are tabulated below (in ¥1,000) according to their speciality.

Steamship, steam engine, steam turbine and miscellaneous machines.

| | | Cap. subscribed | Cap. p.u. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard | (Nagasaki and Kobe) ... | 50,000 | 30,000 |
| Kawasaki Dockyard | (Kobe) ... | 90,000 | 52,500 |
| Osaka Iron Works | (Osaka) ... | 12,000 | 10,500 |
| Yokohama Dockyard | (Yokohama) ... | 10,000 | (in full) |
| Uraga Dockyard | (Uraga) ... | 10,000 | 6,250 |
| Steam engine, steam machinery, cranes, etc. | | | |
| Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard | (Tokyo) ... | 5,000 | (in full) |
| Hidachi Seisakusho | (Tokyo and Sukegawa) ... | 10,000 | ( „ ) |
| Nitto Steel Works | (Hokkaido) ... | 30,000 | „ ) |
| Water turbine and Pelton wheel. | | | |
| Dengyo-sha Gendo Kikai Seisakusho | (Tokyo) ... | 5,000 | 1,250 |
| Hidachi Seisakusho | — ... | — | — |
| Gas and oil engine, Diezel engine. | | | |
| Hatsudoki (Motor) Mfg. Co. | (Osaka) ... | 2,000 | 1,250 |
| Mitsubishi Nainenki Mfg. Co. | (Nagoya) ... | 5,000 | 3,750 |
| Ikegai Iron Works | (Tokyo) ... | 6,000 | 3,400 |
| Niigata Iron Works | (Tokyo) ... | 5,000 | 4,000 |

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Electric motor, dynamo, and electric apparatuses.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shibaura Seisaku-sho | (Tokyo) | ... | 20,000 | 8,750 |
| Mitsubishi Elec. Apparatuses Co. | (Kobe) | ... | 15,000 | 3,750 |
| Kawakita Elec. Apparatuses Mfg. Co. | (Osaka) | ... | 2,500 | (in full) |
| Okumura Elec. Apparatuses Store | (Kyoto) | ... | 10,000 | 6,250 |
| Meiden-sha | (Tokyo) | ... | 5,000 | 2,750 |
| Osaka Elec. Apparatuses Mfg. Co. | (Osaka) | ... | 2,500 | 1,300 |
| Yasukawa Elec. Apparatuses Co. | (Fukuoka) | ... | 2,000 | (in full) |

Machine tools.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karatsu Seisaku-sho | (Karatsu) | ... | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Niigata Iron Works | (Tokyo) | ... | — | — |
| Ikegai Seisaku-sho | (Tokyo) | ... | — | — |

Spinning and Weaving machinery.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyota Weaving Machine Co. | (Nagoya) | ... | 5,000 | (in full) |
| Kimoto Iron Works | (Osaka) | ... | 1,000 | 250 |

Locomotive, cars, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kawasaki Dockyard | (Kobe) | ... | — | — |
| Osaka Kisha (Train) Mfg. Co. | (Osaka) | ... | 2,700 | 2,210 |
| Nippon Rolling Stock Mfg. Co. | (Nagoya) | ... | 4,000 | (in full) |

(Also vide the Directory).

## Working Result in Recent Years

The average working result of nine leading companies engaged in shipbuilding and the construction of rolling stocks, etc. is shown as follows :—

| Working Year | | Annual rate of profit % | Dividend % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 1st term | 78.2 | 24.5 |
| | 2nd term | 55.9 | 32,0 |
| 1918 | 1st „ | 70.3 | 30.6 |
| | 2nd „ | 68.9 | 24.9 |
| 1919 | 1st „ | 31.7 | 18.3 |
| | 2nd „ | 39.0 | 18.5 |
| 1920 | 1st „ | 17.0 | 11.5 |
| | 2nd „ | 22.5 | 13.5 |
| 1921 | 1st „ | 2.4 | 6.7 |
| | 2nd „ | 14.6 | 9.4 |

(Further data on the shipbuilding industry are given in Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

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## IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

### GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

As typical examples showing the situation of the war-born chemical industry, as indeed of any other of similar origin, it may be worth while to give a brief account of the history of the soda ash and caustic soda industry which was forced into existence owing to the non-arrival of the foreign production during the Great War.

**Soda-ash.**—The Asahi Glass Co., the largest in this line in Japan and run by the Mitsubishi Firm, started soda-ash work early in 1917. After repeated improvements and expansion of the plant the factory is now able to produce about 7,000 Eng. tons a year. Financially it was a costly business, the adverse balance from the commencement till April 1922 running up to about ¥3½ millions, chiefly due to high cost of production for which the high price of common salt and the limited scope of work were responsible. The cost of production during the first four years amounted to ¥260 to 350 per ton, salt used costing ¥13 to 22 per ton. At first 3 to 3½ tons of raw material were consumed for producing 1 ton of the ash but as this consumption has been reduced since 1921 to 2 tons while the cost of the material also fell at the same time, the cost of production is said to have been reduced to ¥104.70 in March 1922, corresponding to about ¥4.70 spot price per 100 pounds.

The Asahi Glass Co., however, has to face the competition of foreign production which till about June 1921 was almost solely supplied by an English Co, when its current price was ¥6½. Then appeared on the soda-ash market of Japan the African Magahdi natural ash which soon became a keen competitor with the English article. The latter was quoted early in 1923 at ¥3.20, and the other slightly lower. The pre-war quotation of the English production was ¥3.50, and this is a rate which the Asahi can hardly offer to its customers. The Co. therefore petitioned the authorities in 1922 to raise the tariff from 35 *sen* per 100 lb to ¥1.16, but the other glass-manufacturers opposed, so that the matter is still left in suspense. It should be added that the Asahi has the advantage, if advantage it is, of using its own ash at its glass-works.

The primary drawback in the soda industry of Japan is the absence of cheap industrial salt. About 830,000 tons of table salt are consumed altogether in Japan proper, of which 600,000 tons are produced by costly artificial processes, the balance of 230,000 tons being the sun-dried article imported from Taiwan, Liaotung and Tsingtao, and of the imported goods only 60,000 tons or so are available for industrial purposes. Now to make Japan's soda industry self-sufficient, something like 100,000 tons of soda must be produced per annum, this requiring 200,000 tons of cheap material. "Whence is this forthcoming," asks the "Oriental Economist" from whose pages this article is based.

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### Caustic Soda

The industry was under less disadvantage than the other, being economically workable on a smaller scope, while it was possible to procure from America during the wartime electro-analytical apparatus. No less than 13 caustic soda factories were started between 1915 and 1920. The position of the industry is represented in the following figures given in 1000 lb :—

| | Import | Export | Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... ... ... | 24,117 | — | 16,088 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 16,481 | 1,467 | 30,940 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 80,120 | 1,107 | 31,400 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 58,353 | 8,509 | 20,950 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 2,899 | 6,378 | 21,920 |

At present the working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb 47 millions against the home consumption that has fallen to less than lb 30 millions since 1920. With the fall of export at the same time and of the market price of caustic soda to ¥6.50 per 100 lb and of bleaching powder to about ¥10 against the cost of production remaining at 28 at least, including 220 lb bleaching-powder as by-product, the situation of this industry is no less hard than that of the other. The same disadvantages, absence of cheap salt, etc. and also high cost of electricity, stand in the way of the development of the industry, whose prospect is also dismal.

**Bleaching-powder.**—What makes the position of the caustic soda industry specially hard is the collapse of the bleaching-powder market in consequence of the break-down of the curtailment agreement among the 14 cos. that subscribed to it. The throwing on the market of their production by the members struggling for existence is responsible for this demoralization. The quotation that reached ¥19-23 per 100 lbs at the height of prosperity about March 1920 suddenly fell to about ¥12, and at present the cut-throat competition has pushed down the figure ¥6-7. The annual output was about 7½ million lb of which 5 millions were consumed at home and the balance shipped to China.

## CERAMICS

**Porcelain and Pottery.**—Thanks to the sudden activity of foreign shipment since the European War the industry is rapidly emerging from the stage of household business and is being modernized, so that factories with up-to-date equipment now exist in various centres of the industry. In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi-ken, where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first, its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounting to ¥32 millions, or about 50% of the total for the whole country. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito; Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other centres are Gifu-ken which

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supplies 12% of the total value; then follow Kyoto noted for decorative wares and Arita (or Imari in Saga-ken) and Kutani (Ishikawa-ken), etc.

**Bricks, Tiles and Shippo (Enamel ware).**—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. Arts and Craft). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

*Production* (in ¥1,000)

| | Porcelain & pottery | Shippo | Fire proof brick | Ordinary brick | Tiles | Pipes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 64,660 | 357 | 10,138 | 20,579 | 42.036 | 3,218 |
| 1920 ... ... | 62,840 | 522 | 5,995 | 15,688 | 36,434 | 3,585 |
| 1921 ... ... | 54,057 | 403 | 3,818 | 10,648 | 48,792 | 3,920 |

## Glass and Glass Ware

The glass industry has escaped with comparatively small damage from the slump. The output of glass and glass ware increased from about 7 million *yen* in the pre-war years to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1921. Fukuoka-ken contributed about 28% followed by Osaka-fu (24%), Kanagawa-ken, Hyogo-ken, and Tokyo-fu. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, its output being quadrupled from ¥5,560,000 in 1916 to ¥23,432,000 in 1920, and the wares are now shipped to China, the South Seas, etc. The Asahi Glass Works, referred to in the section on the Alkali industry, has recently started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry. The Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. recently created also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass wares reached in 1921 ¥30,789,329 including window glass ¥1,179,000, bottles ¥3,386,000, glasses ¥1,944,000, beads ¥1,082,000, looking glasses ¥1,410,000, etc.

## Cement

At one time the industry suffered from overproduction but has recovered buoyancy of late owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric and other public work and the scarcity of stock in hand. An extraordinarily brisk business favors the commodity in the midst of general depression. Indeed cement and beer are the only profitable industries in Japan at present. The shares of the Asano Cement Co., which supplies about one half of the total output, even command quotations ruling in the boom days, while most of the cos. are now expanding the scope of their business, and not a few new companies are being started. At the quotation of ¥6 to 7½ per cask net on the home market the manufacturers enjoy a margin of ¥1 to 2. On the other hand, owing to the competition of the German and English Portland cement in India and the South Seas, the Japanese exporters find the F. O. B. quotation reduced to ¥4½ to 5, and the foreign market practically closed for them. In 1921 about 7,686,000 barrels were produced valued at ¥50 million.

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## SUGAR

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, Okinawa or the Luchu archipelago in Japan proper, and Formosa. In the former there are 11 mills with the total capacity of 3,550 Eng. tons while Formosa has 45 mills with the capacity of 35,050 tons in 24 hours. The sugar industry of the homeland is inseparably connected with that in the other, which will be described in the chapter on Formosa, not only on account of the supply of crude sugar from the southern island, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the sugar cos. which possess their own mills and plantations in the island. Before the European war there were only five refineries in the homeland with the dissolving capacity of about 390 tons in 24 hours, but since then the figures have been increased to 13 and 1,810 tons respectively.

**Refined Sugar.**—When the maximum capacity of the expanded mills in Japan proper is utilized, the total production of the 13 mills will come up to 489,000 tons, i. e. 821,000,000 *kin*, the annual average of working days being put at 300. Even if eighty percent of the full power is worked the yield of refined sugar will reach about 577 million *kin* against the actual consumption of 337,500,000 *kin* in 1921. This together with the gradual slackening of export since 1918 has brought about a heavy fall of the market price of sugar, so that the sugar cos. which enjoyed 100-200% profit for a time were obliged greatly to curtail the output in 1921. The joint retrenchment agreement was effected in Dec. 1922, after prolonged negotiations.

**Raw Materials.**—The supply of crude sugar being inadequate in Japan proper refineries have to use the raw material from either Formosa or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below.

*Refined Sugar (Japan Proper)*

(in 1,000 *kin*)

| | Production | Home consumption | Export |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... | 400,895 | 178,453 | 220,904 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 414,850 | 254,096 | 190,878 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 371,485 | 283,212 | 109,500 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 337,503 | 295,039 | 100,544 |
| 1921 × ... ... | 480,000 | 390,000 | 79,305 |

N. B.— × denotes estimate.

(1) Consumption includes some quantity of molasses.
(2) Figures for production represent refined sugar only.

*Crude Sugar Used by Refiners*

| | Java (1,000 kin) | Formosan (1,000 kin) | | Java (1,000 *kin*) | Formosa (1,000 *kin*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... | 121,298 | 307,879 | 1919 ... ... | 358,599 | 35,178 |
| 1918 ... ... | 344,137 | 98,151 | 1920 ... ... | 189,428 | 169,743 |

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N. B. In the two years of 1918 and '19 the Formosan crop was a failure owing to bad weather.

The question of supply of raw materials has grown more and more serious not only because of the smaller average yield per acre of the Formosan plantation than that of Java but of the fact that the tendency is gaining force in Formosa for the sugar farms to be converted into more profitable rice paddies. The sugar percentage of the Formosan cane, too, has so far been below that of Java. To meet this insufficiency, Japanese refiners have started both the southward and northward expansion, i. e. establishment of sugar mills in Java, Sumatra and other South Seas islands on the one hand and of the beet-root cultivation in Hokkaido, Korea and South Manchuria.

**Beet-Root.**—It should be remembered that the beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private Co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up, the former in 1895 and the latter in 1901. The failure was principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms i. e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have marked out their farms there. So far the results have justified the expectation. There are four beet-root cos. with the total subscribed capital of ¥32½ millions, of which ¥13½ millions is paid up, and with the working capacity of 2,300 tons, besides 80 tons of refined sugar.

**The Tariff Question.**—It would be hard for Japanese sugar refiners to compete with the imported commodity were it not for the enforcement of ¥3.10 duty on the former. At one time the home refiners were able to import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

*Sugar Companies (Japan Proper)*

| | | Capacity, (ton 24 hours) | Production (1,000 *koku*) 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Dai-Nippon (with 3 mills at Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 650 | 180,955 |
| (2) | Taiwan (with 2 mills at Kobe, and 1 at Fukuoka) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 430 | 21,103 |
| (3) | Meiji (with 2 mills at Kawasaki and Tobata) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 260 | 52,298 |
| (4) | Teikoku (Kobe mill) ... ... ... | 100 | 8,189 |
| (5) | Niitaka (Osaka mill) ... ... ... | 100 | 3,583 |
| (6) | Yensuiko (Osaka mill) ... ... ... | 120 | 18,878 |
| (7) | Taisho (Tokyo & Nagoya mills)... | 150 | 12,492 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,630 | 337,503 |

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N. B.—(1) and (7) produce refined sugar only, the rest combining the manufacture of crude sugar.

(2), (3) and (6) are also engaged in manufacturing molasses in Taiwan.

## ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A pioneer artificial fertilizer Co. with a modest capital of ¥250,000 was created in 1888 for the manufacture of super-phosphate. By the end of 1921 the industry had attained the development as shown in the following table as regards leading companies.

| | No. of Co. | Factory | Capital (¥1000) | Working cap. (Sup. phos) | $H_2SO_4$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 ... | 12 | 26 | 65,150 | (1) 93,300 tons | (1) 64,570 |

N. B. (1) indicates full monthly capacity. If to the above the capacity of minor establishments is added the total monthly production will reach 100,000 tons.

The actual production and especially the volume of consumption of superphosphate are considerably below the full capacity. The average consumption per year recorded 478,185 tons from 1917 to '19, when Japan was most expansive from the wartime profit, while the annual output from 1917 to '21 stood at 510,370 tons, and even this represented about one half of the full capacity. In 1920 the cos. adopted the policy of 30 to 60% curtailment, but the market having been flooded by the weaker members, the agreement was abandoned in Nov. 1922. This state of affairs is too well reflected in the business position of the leading establishments. In Jan. 1923 the first 3 Cos. given decided to merge.

*Business Result of 5 Leading Cos.*

| Cap. (¥1000) | Monthly Cap. | Profit (¥1000) and Dividend (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st 1920 | 1st '21 | 2nd '21 | 1st '22 |
| Dai Nippon Jimpi | | | | | |
| 14,300 T. | 25,640 | 1,911 D. 20 | (—)1,514 D. 0 | (—)701 D. 0 | 661 D. 6 |
| Nippon Kagaku Hiryo | | | | | |
| 13,000 | 16,650 | 1,521 „ 30 | (—)1,701 „ „ | 457 „ 8 | 48 „ 0 |
| Kanto Sanso | | | | | |
| 5,000 | 8,000 | 744 „ 37 | — „ 10 | 289 „ 12 | 300 „ 12 |
| Osaka Alkali | | | | | |
| 11,350 | 8,250 | 50 — | — — | — — | — — |
| Rasa-to | | | | | |
| 25,000 | 15,000 | 1,085 „ 50 | 737 „ 12 | — — | (—)757 — |

**Raw Material.**—Before Japan could get supply of phosphate ores from Rasa and Angaur islands in the South Seas they came exclusively from Oceania, Christmas, Egypt, Florida, etc. The import, Rasa and Angaur included, totalled about 300,000 tons a year from

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1917 to 1921, and of the figure Rasa and Angaur contributed one half. The percentage is 34% for Rasa and 38 for Angaur.

## MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of raw materials as also rise in wages at home have caused a setback especially as regards exports.

| | Production 1,000 doz. | Value ¥1,000 | Exports 1,000 gross | Value ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 ... ... ... | 630,379 | 33,068 | 44,160 | 24,586 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 626,495 | 45,953 | 41,551 | 32,968 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 537,776 | 48,791 | 28,414 | 28,453 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 480,208 | 34,315 | 23,159 | 16,239 |

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export to China, India and other places and of competition of foreign matches on the American market. The small scope is a serious drawback of Japan's match industry, and the authorities are therefore encouraging fusion or cooperative arrangement among the manufacturers in order to lower the cost of production.

## DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old and new, such as the Japan Dyestuff Co., Osaka Chemie Co., Mitsui Mining Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the Great War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥24 million both in 1918 and 1919, to increase to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and 32,082,500 in 1921, apart from the 488,793 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the advalorem duty was raised to 35% in 1920 these foreign productions almost strangled the infant industry.

The Japan Dyestuff Co. (p. u. ¥8,000,000), Mitsui Mining Co., Teikoku Senryo and Yura Senryo are manufacturing the black sulphate goods which went abroad to about ¥ 6 millions in 1921. Guaranteed 8% dividend by the Government for 10 years ending 1925 the Dye-stuff Co. had got from the Treasury by the end of 1922 already ¥8½ mil., but the prospect its business remains unimproved.

## BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *saké*, beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of *saké* and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

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**Sake.**—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of the *sake* industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory, as the liquor can be brewed all the year round by the new process. *Shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Fushimi and Aichi.

The output in the 1922-23 brewing year totalled 6,194,875 *koku* of which refined *sake* amounted to 5,554,597.

**Beer.**—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama, and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the situation of the industry.

*Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in koku*

| | Output | Consumption | Export | Import |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 ... ... ... | 244,415 | 406,143 | 38,272 | negligible |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 497,973 | 374,739 | 123,234 | " |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 648,615 | 533,810 | 114,805 | " |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 592,134 | 531,419 | 60,715 | " |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 955,665 | 601,695 | 53,970 | " |

The output in 1921 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 417,000 *koku*, Kirin 127,000, Nihon Beer & Mineral Water 36,000, Teikoku 55,000, Nichi-Ei 19,000, Toyo 752, Takasago unknown. The marked decline of export is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas which were previously a good market for the Japanese production. It should be added that by the amendment of the Beer Law in 1908 the brewers were allowed to use rice, maize or sugar, thereby enabling them to produce beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and that by the revision of the Rebate Law on Liquors in 1909 export beer was brought under the law. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks have to be imported.

**Business Condition of Leading Beer Companies.**—The

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business condition of the 4 leading cos. is given below, the latter two being the latest addition (in ¥1,000):—

| | Term 2nd half | Cap. p.u. | Receipts | Expenses | Profit | Rate of Profit | Div. % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dai Nippon ... ... | 1920 | 21,800 | 27,413 | 22,751 | 4,662 | 42.8 | 30.0 |
| | 1921 | 23,317 | 26,120 | 18,722 | 4,398 | 63.5 | 30.0 |
| Beer & Mineral Water ... | 1920 | 3,750 | 1,939 | 1,563 | 376 | 20.1 | 13.0 |
| | 1921 | 5,738 | 3,794 | 3,290 | 504 | 17.6 | 12.0 |
| Kirin ... ... ... ... | 1920 | 5,000 | 7,140 | 6,241 | 898 | 35.9 | 12.0 |
| | 1921 | 5,000 | 6,863 | 5,832 | 1,031 | 41.2 | 15.0 |
| Teikoku ... ... | 1920 | 3,500 | 752 | 390 | 362 | 20.7 | 14.0 |
| | 1921 | 3,500 | 719 | 399 | 320 | 18.3 | 12.0 |
| Total or average... | 1920 | 34,050 | 34,244 | 30,945 | 6,298 | 37.0 | — |
| | 1921 | 37,555 | 37,496 | 28,243 | 9,253 | 49.3 | — |

**Soy.**—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale.. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disavantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p.u. with capacity of about 250,000 *koku* i. e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture.

*Statistics*

| Year ended March | *Sake* 1,000 *koku* | Beer 1,000 *koku* | Soy 1,000 *koku* | Year ended March | *Sake* 1,000 *koku* | Beer 1,000 *koku* | Soy 1,000 *koku* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917... | 5,030 | 422 | 2,586 | 1919... | 6,173 | 667 | 2,940 |
| 1918... | 4,932 | 512 | 2,630 | 1920... | 6,545 | 550 | 2,796 |

## FLOUR

The primitive water-wheel milling work has largely been replaced by modern machine mills and at present the latter supplies about 84% and the other 15% of the total consumption, estimated at 13,500 barrels a day, the balance representing import. The productive capacity of the machine mills is something like 21,000 barrels in 24 hours, and hence leaving a considerable margin of excess. The ban placed on export in 1918 from consideration of the food-problem on one hand and the removal of tariff on wheat and the reduction to 75 *sen* per picul in the following year on the other have made the position of our millers peculiarly hard. In 1918 Japanese flour was shipped abroad to the extent of 944,652 piculs as against import amounting to 101,805, but in 1921 the figures were reversed, i. e. to 27,806 and 584,177 respectively.

The supply of wheat at home is not enoug to meet the demand

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of the mills, the annual output of wheat in Japan averaging 5.7 million *koku* (6 *koku*=1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The deficit must be made good with the foreign produce. On the estimate that 20 mil. bags are consumed per annum, roughly 5 mil. *koku* of wheat is needed. In consequence our millers are too often at the mercy of wheat-growers, for they can not always expect to get supply of foreign wheat under advantageous terms. The milling business is, after all, far from being a lucrative one, the margin per bag not exceeding 5 to 10 *sen*. The wheat from abroad comes from Manchuria, Australia, America and Argentine.

The position of the three leading *Seifun* (milling) Cos. is shown below:—

| | Cap. sub. (¥1000) | p.u. | Loans | Reserves | Prof. 1st half '21 | Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon ... | 11,550 | 5,625 | 4,000 | 2,710 | 42 | 25,166 bls. |
| Nisshin ... | 4,500 | 3,100 | — | 1,578½ | 510 (1921) | 14,961 |
| Toa ... ... | 2,500 | 1,250 | — | 239 | 122 ( „ ) | 15,505 |

## PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *kozo*, etc. The manufacture of the European style paper in this country dates from 1872 when the Yuko-sha was established in Tokyo. At present there are besides the Fuji, Takasago, Nakagawa, and a few other cos. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing card-boards, printing and packing papers, a remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1921 by the mills forming the Paper League and which supplies over 90% of the total output, was 534,450,000 lbs. of which those kinds which exceeded lb. 10 millions were as follows in unit of 1,000:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior Printing paper... | 72,770 | Torinoko-mozo ... ... ... | 23,762 |
| Printing paper ... ... .. | 77,519 | Wrapper ... ... ... ... | 18,532 |
| Newsprint ... ... ... ... | 275,170 | | |

The following figures (in 1000) will show the latest position of the foreign-style paper industry:—

| | Production | Sale | Export | Import |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... | lb 559,835 | 505,160 | ¥ 51,049 | ¥ 56,879 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 534,450 | 551,320 | 18,939 | — |

The speciality of the three leading mills, Oji, Fuji and Mitsubishi, is shown in the following table, the figures (in 1000) being for 1921:—

| | Superior printing | Ordinary printing | Newsprint | Tori-noko | Wrapper | Sundries | Total with others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oji... ... | ...20,547 | 11,790 | 153,654 | 5,668 | 7,780 | 1,834 | 203,540 |
| Fuji ... | ...17,151 | 19,409 | 94,215 | 6,225 | 6,305 | 18,475 | 171,791 |
| Mitsubishi | ...21,420 | 20,746 | — | 70,392 | 59 | 11,547 | 61,166 |
| Total for all the mills | — | — | — | — | — | — | 534,450 |

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**Japanese Papers.**—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception. Tosa, Kochi, Gifu, and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1000):—

| | Hanshi | | Mino | | Total incl others (value) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prod. (*shime*) | Value ¥ | Prod. (*shime*) | Value ¥ | ¥ |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 4,614 | 23,423 | 385 | 9,518 | 79,574 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 4,146 | 17,937 | 321 | 5,914 | 65,262 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 3,994 | 17,056 | 488 | 7,145 | 61,111 |

**Financial Position.**—The figures for the Oji (nominal capital ¥50,000,000) and the Fuji (n. cap. ¥35,150,000) will serve to show the position of the industry.

| | Oji | | | | Fuji | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2nd half 1920 | 1st '21 | 2nd '21 | 1st '22 | 2nd '20 | 1st '21 | 2nd '21 | 1st '22 |
| P.u. cap. (¥1000) ... | 26,216 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,500 | 26,588 | 26,970 | 30,389 | 30,389 |
| Profit ( „ ) ... | 5,351 | 4,982 | 4,227 | 4,140 | 5,727 | 4,142 | 4,124 | 3,302 |
| Ratio of profit (%) ... | 40.9 | 31.9 | 27.1 | 27.0 | 43.1 | 30.7 | 27.1 | 31.7 |
| Dividend (%) ... | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 15 |

**Pulp.**—The output of pulp, estimated at 250,000 tons a year at present, is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though with a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north. The leading producers are Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji Pulp, Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., etc. The first three have factories at Karafuto while Fuji and Chosen Paper Mill have their own in Hokkaido and Chosen respectively. Okunagumi and Oji Paper Mill started the pulp manufacturing in Dec., 1921.

Since the latter part of 1921 the pulp market has suffered from the inflow of cheap foreign goods, mostly from Canada, whence about 40,000 tons arrived in 1920 and 30,000 tons in 1921. Negotiations are now on foot among the pulp manufacturers on the question of amalgamation.

**Fancy Work.**—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo, started the work. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amount to nearly ¥4,000,000, besides fans worth ¥700,000 mostly going to the U. S. A. and Canada.

**Hats and Clothing.**—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads or strings. These are used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production reaching ¥4,829,000 in 1918. It decreased to ¥2,996,613 *in*

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1920 and 2,122,721 in 1921 of which ¥2½ millions and ¥785,000 found foreign market in the respective years.

## CELLULOID

The output of raw celluloid increased from 309,000 *kin* in 1911-12 to 3,822,000 *kin* in 1919-20 stimulated by the great demand abroad during the European War, either as raw materials or manufactured articles. With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace the output relapsed to 2,438,000 *kin* in 1920-21, and the export declined. England, France and Italy once took *kin* 267,000, 890,000 and 100,000 of Japanese celluloid but now the export to these countries has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers, including the Sakai Celluloid, Nippon Celluloid Artifical Silk, Notoya Celluloid, Toyo Celluloid, etc., combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty.

The manufactured articles have also suffered both in output and export, the former dropping from ¥14,419,291 in value in 1918 to only ¥4,724,609 in 1920. The trade depression was much apparent in 1921, the value of these articles exported shrinking from the ¥5½ millions level in the previous year to ¥1½ millions. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is advantageously placed in this particular branch of industry.

| | Production (1000 *kin*) | Sold at home (1000 *kin*) | Export (1000 *kin*) | Export of manufactures (¥1000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Toys | Miscellaneous |
| 1918 ... | 3,668 | 2,158 | 1,013 | 3,293 | 291 |
| 1919 ... | 3,822 | 2,319 | 1,024 | 3,364 | 192 |
| 1920 ... | 3,438 | 1,724 | 505 | 5,237 | 340 |
| 1921 ... | — | — | — | 1,078 | 490 |

NOTE. (1) The production and domestic sale are for the fiscal year ended in March the next year. (2) "Miscellaneous" includes combs, hair-pins, etc.

## LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The advance of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 *kin* to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from oxhides has given a great stimulus to the leather industry. The Meiji Leather Mfg., Nippon Leather, Chosen Leather, Sanyo Leather, etc. were founded in rapid succession, their manufactures reaching the record figures of 5,213,338 pieces valued at ¥60,811,616 in 1916, but falling to 1,890,613 pieces or ¥26,525,304 in 1920. In 1921 the greater decline in demand abroad and also at home, combined with the inflow of foreign goods, greatly cut into the profit of these

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companies. They hope to cope with the situation by retrenching their production by about 50%, but in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin article, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. Their art has not yet advanced beyond producing soles and box leather.

| | Of cows and calves ¥1,000 | Of horses ¥1,000 | Others ¥1,000 | Total ¥1,000 | Export ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... | 31,169 | 1,862 | 1,681 | 34,713 | — |
| 1919 ... | 24,505 | 2,142 | 1,802 | 28,449 | 4,702 |
| 1920 ... | 23,612 | 1,254 | 1,658 | 26,525 | 3,245 |
| 1921 ... | 18,890 | 895 | 1,767 | 21,553 | 1,824 |

Exports include furs, leathers, belts and hoses for machinery but not boots, bags, trunks, etc. Imports in the same period roughly amounted to ¥22, 30 and 18 millions in value respectively. Furs and hides occupy about one half, and they come chiefly from China and the U. S. A., the other half being in the shape of leather and leather goods.

## ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (*kanten*) has been exported to Europe and American of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production is as follows :—

| Year ended March | Quantity 1,000 *kan* | Value ¥1,000 | Year ended March | Quantity 1,000 *kan* | Value ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... | ... 449 | 3,470 | 1920 ... | ... 210 | 1,436 |
| 1919 ... | ... 351 | 3,289 | 1921 ... | ... 266 | 2,269 |

## RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now no less than 30 Japanese firms devoted to turning out tyres, tubes, pipes etc., valued at ¥32,816,300 in 1920, and ¥41,635,000 in 1921. The principal concerns are the Tokyo, Yokohama, Meiji, Toyo, Mitazuchi and Nippon Rubber Cos. Besides, there are several that have been launched by foreigners.

**Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.**—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. The vested interest now reaches about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres where about 1,000 Japanese and 16,000 native coolies are at work. The output is estimated at 4 million pounds or more. The leading planters are the Malay Gum Co., Nanyo Gum Exploitation Co., Borneo Gum Co., Nangoku Gum. Co., Singapore Gum Industry Co., etc., besides some private enterprises run by such wealthy capitalists as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura,

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etc. Since 1920 our rubber business has experienced hard times owing to the universal depression the world over.

## LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Yokohama, Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama-ken), Takaoka (Toyama-ken), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares is as follows:—

| | Juice *kan* | Wares ¥1,000 | | Juice *kan* | Wares ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 99,900 | 16,191 | 1920 ... ... | 134,922 | 21,181 |
| 1919 ... ... | 102,117 | 24,150 | 1921 ... ... | 147,539 | 2,3917 |

The contents of statistics for 1920 were ¥9,107,573 for furniture and ornaments, ¥7,495,431 for table ware both mostly for use at home, and ¥4,578,100 for others. Ishikawa-ken heading the list claimed ¥4,321,000, followed by Tokyo-fu ¥1,922,000; Fukushima-ken, ¥1,719,000; Shizuoka-ken ¥1,483,700; Wakayama-ken ¥1,308,000, etc.

## OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw materials, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. 80% of the total production once found a foreign market to be used for soap making in place of beef tallow. The dwindled demand for this material with the gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to Japan's hardened oil market. Two or three leading concerns in this line have already dissolved or suspended operations. Fish and whale oils, vege-

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table oils and waxes have also greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

*Fish Oil and Whale Oil*

| | Sardine oil | | Herring oil | | Whale oil | | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 *kan* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kan* | ¥1,000 | 1,000 *kan* | ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 | ¥1,000 |
| 1919..... | 1,042 | 1,008 | 1,473 | 1,855 | 273 | 404 | 737 | 4,004 |
| 1920..... | 845 | 512 | 1,936 | 706 | 228 | 299 | 474 | 1,992 |
| 1921..... | 822 | 320 | 1,231 | 293 | 451 | 376 | 263 | 1,259 |

*Vegetable Oils* (in ¥1,000)

| | Rape seed | Sesame | Yemola | Cotton seed | Bean | Peanut | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919..... | 18,457 | 2,081 | 2,256 | 1,897 | 13,323 | 5,727 | 61,540 |
| 1920..... | 13,251 | 2,636 | 3,040 | 1,773 | 11,344 | 14,110 | 56,412 |
| 1921..... | 13,243 | 2,861 | 1,926 | 1,154 | 6,226 | 270 | 33,153 |

*Vegetable Wax*

| | Production | |
|---|---|---|
| | Crude | Refined |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,345 | 2,173 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,599 | 640 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,224 | 1,026 |

*Oils and Fats in Trade Returns* (in ¥1,000)

| | Exports | | | | Imports | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bean | Rape | Whale | Vegetable | Volatile | Bean | Beef tallow |
| 1919..... | 863 | 3,655 | 3,042 | 725 | 2,943 | 724 | 4,214 |
| 1920..... | 4,884 | 3,790 | 3,389 | 346 | 2,998 | 327 | 6,460 |
| 1921..... | 314 | 717 | 251 | 1,018 | 2,691 | 1,039 | 5,269 |

## SOAPS

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo and the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka, and Lever Brothers, Kobe. The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

| | Toilet | Industrial | Laundry & others |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,796 | 2,456 | 7,641 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,018 | 1,941 | 10,424 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,006 | 2,181 | 7,300 |

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Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria, South Seas, the latter being a promising market for our production.

*Exports*

| | Toilet | | Laundry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (doz. 1,000) | (¥1,000) | (*kin* 1,000) | (¥1,000) |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 4,733 | 4,322 | 1,417 | 280 |
| 1819 ... ... ... ... | 3,589 | 3,869 | 2,012 | 478 |
| 1820 ... ... ... ... | 2,001 | 2,619 | 5,196 | 1,952 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 1,268 | 1,493 | 1,550 | 724 |

## PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Kanagawa-ken supplying 46%, followed by Hyogo-ken and Hokkaido. The sudden reduction in production in 1918 was due to the encroachment of rice and other crops of higher price on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000 : –

| | | | Exports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Crude | Menthol Crystal | Oil | Menthol | Peppermit oil |
| 1918 ... ... | 1,335 | 2,784 | 740 | 2,094 | — |
| 1919 ... ... | 2,508 | 3,762 | 1,522 | 2,775 | 1,307 |
| 1920 ... ... | 3,350 | 3,142 | 1,155 | 5,800 | 1,812 |
| 1921 ... ... | — | — | — | 2,428 | 558 |

# V. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

## CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. As export tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important. The centre of the packing industry is Hiroshima-ken and Hokkaido. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kuriles.

*Production* (¥1,000)

| | Beef | Fish and shellfish | Fruit | Vegetables | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 3,273 | 8,002 | 1,373 | 2,595 | 16,536 |
| 1920 ... ... | 2,523 | 7,727 | 878 | 2,071 | 14,801 |
| 1921 ... ... | 2,972 | 6,549 | 1,031 | 2,859 | 16,386 |

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### Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥5.50 per 100 *kin* is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and over-production have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in ¥1,000):—

| | Production | | Imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *kin* | ¥ | *kin* | ¥ |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 14,252 | 6,618 | 4,061 | 2,453 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 12,814 | 5,831 | 5,701 | 2,771 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 13,683 | 5,529 | 6,007 | 3,580 |

Exports that amounted in 1918 to 1,307,000 *kin* were reduced to nil in 1921.

## TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. The price ranges between 30 *sen* and 30 *yen*, average good dolls selling for ¥3-4 a dozen, while fancy dolls are often quoted at ¥15-30 a piece. In celluloid toys the Nagamine Co. and the Royal Co., Tokyo, and Koyama Co., Osaka are among the best. Great ingenuity is displayed both in the designing and workmanship of porcelain dolls. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wool works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China, India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. Exports in 1920 and 1921 are classified according to materials as follows (in ¥1,000):—

| | Celluloid | Porcelain | Rubber | Wood | Paper | Cotton | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 5,236 | 3,137 | 2,575 | 2,401 | 1,744 | 1,714 | 21,189 |
| 1921 | 1,078 | — | 1,248 | 778 | — | — | 7,003 |

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*Destinations* (in ¥1,000)

| | U.S.A. | India | Great Britain | Canada | S. America | China |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 1,622 | 1,068 | 239 | 472 | 1,342 | 1,059 |
| 1920 ... ... | 10,813 | 1,484 | 2,390 | 1,092 | 1,335 | 387 |
| 1921 ... ... | 3,064 | 442 | 713 | 370 | 173 | 411 |

Sudden decline in 1921 was chiefly due to the encroachment of German goods.

## WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, 24 of which were in Aichi Prefecture though mostly on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1921 being 322,000 watches and 668,000 clocks. About 2,200 employes are at work.

## STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa Prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

*Productions* (in ¥1,000)

| | Straw | Chip | Straw & Chip mix'd | Hemp | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... | 12,464 | 680 | 11 | 5,480 | 18,636 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 12,507 | 635 | 2 | 4,002 | 17,146 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 3,005 | 364 | 11 | 4,173 | 7,547 |

*Exports* (in ¥1,000)

| | Straw | Chip | Mixed | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 3,799 | 466 | 7,718 | 2 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 11,496 | 1,525 | 6,992 | — |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 14,686 | 1,463 | 5,732 | 80 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 2,284 | 18 | 4,729 | — |

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## HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i. e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning and Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupied 80% of the total value.

*Production* (¥ 1,000)

| | Shirts & drawers | Stockings and socks | Gloves | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 46,993 | 11,314 | 7,941 | 94,185 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 32,557 | 8,440 | 3,039 | 53,289 |
| 1921 × ... ... ... ... | 27,224 | 5,831 | 2,682 | 64,497 |

× denoting cotton fabrics only.

*Staple Exports* (¥ 1,000)

| | Shirts & drawers | Socks & stockings | Gloves | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 26,003 | 9,030 | 3,876 | 39,070 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 26,157 | 8,313 | 1,354 | 36,043 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 10,756 | 1,742 | 302 | 12,891 |

*Principal Markets* (¥ 1,000)

| | China | British India | Dutch India | Philippines | South America | Afri a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 4,393 | 8,158 | 962 | 2,490 | 1,443 | 3,999 |
| 1920 ... ... | 2,176 | 11,192 | 1,322 | 3,179 | 2,166 | 5,312 |
| 1921 ... ... | 1,243 | 2,752 | 1,512 | 2,371 | 88 | 1,628 |

## MATS

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchin province, Okayama-ken, in 1878 for exporting purpose. It was especially after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats comes from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in the foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

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**Conditioning.**—The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement.

| | Production (¥1,000) | | | Exports (¥1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mats for floor | Fancy mattings | Ordinary mattings | Fancy mattings | Mats for floor |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 11,277 | 4,760 | 3,235 | 2,179 | 356 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 19,950 | 7,154 | 4,085 | 2,906 | 502 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 15,191 | 8,347 | 3,565 | 3,815 | 558 |
| 921 .. ... ... | 20,575 | 8,014 | 2,860 | 933 | 451 |

## UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, where in 1918 ¥ 3,778,330 was shipped to be increased to 4,333,253 in 1919, again to relapse to ¥3,549,081 in 1920 and ¥2,236,960 in 1921. The bulk of cotton umbrellas goes to China. The output is estimated at about ¥ 6,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about one half. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrella-making went abroad by about ¥1,594,509 worth in 1920, also to drop to ¥½ million.

## BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the total output in 1920 ¥7,095,002 (a decrease of 54% below the preceding year), 51% represented these places followed by Nara-ken credited with 12%. Export amounted to ¥10,299,000 in 1919 mostly to U. S. A. and Great Britain, but fell to ¥9,000,000 in 1920 and further to ¥6,158,611 in '21 due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kinds of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used. The Royal Brush Co., leading factory of export goods was dissolved in 1921, while the Kyoto Kosho Co. and Sakabe Firm have changed their policy and are now chiefly manufacturing goods for domestic consumption.

## BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥4,359,000 in 1921 only one third compared with the figure in 1919. Shell buttons occupied 60%. Buttons exported during 1919 reached ¥10,000,000, then dropped to ¥4,126,000 in 1921, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and the U. S. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out 50 per cent.

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## MINOR MANUFACTURES

### ENAMELLED HARD WARES

| | Production | Export |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥11,607,495 | ¥5,329,803 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,576,040 | 6,339,527 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,530,685 | 3,214,615 |

### WOOD MANUFACTURES

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

| | Production | Export |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥113,262,221 | ¥4,353,708 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 106,728,313 | 4,589,486 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 126,645,959 | 2,419,577 |

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

### BAMBOO WARES

| | Production | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥10,532,279 | ¥1,962,859 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,115,988 | 3,732,737 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,397,636 | 1,841,716 |

The bulk of exports is baskets, trunks and bags.

### FANS AND FOLDING FANS

| | Production | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥3,019,368 | ¥ 950,093 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,141,686 | 1,153,922 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,025,945 | 677,461 |

### LEATHER GOODS

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, purses, etc.
For belt and hose, vide Chap. Leather Industry)

| | Production | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥21,574,082 | ¥5,728,135 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,882,474 | 2,336,651 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,842,445 | 924,121 |

### TOILET ARTICLES

| | Production | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥ 9,113,944 | ¥2,073,287 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,210,744 | 1,872,730 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,701,207 | 1,674,030 |

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Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

## WICKER WORKS

| | Production | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥5,641,872 | ¥350,844 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,569,139 | 534,542 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,043,199 | 323,145 |

## INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRE

| | Production | Exports | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Picul | ¥ |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | ¥26,554,500 | 93,758 | 8,411,700 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 27,172,914 | 87,285 | 8,043,332 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 44,997,402 | 42,167 | 3,273,092 |

## ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND EXCESS OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

The Capital invested in various enterprises during the period of seven years 1914–20 aggregated ¥14,613 millions, or a little over five-fold that for the same length of time previous to the European war. New enterprises were especially active in the three years from 1918 to 1920, the yearly investment exceeding or even doubling the aggregate capital of the pre-war years. This amazing growth was followed in 1920 by an equally serious setback which dislocated almost all industries. Since then every half year dissolution of companies or reduction of capital have been the order of the day. The total de-investment for the 1st half of 1920 was ¥180 million, to increase to ¥253 million in the 2nd half; to ¥319 million in the 1st half, 1921 and to ¥484 million in the 2nd half. It amounted to ¥235 during the 4 months from Jan. to April 1922. Copper, iron and shipbuilding industries fared worst. Naturally the demand for home manufactures has declined and given rise to the question of what to do with the overpuls. To adjust itself to this situation almost every industry has had to curtail operation. Paper manufacturers agreed in Dec. 1920 upon reducing the output of printing paper by 20% and by 10% in Feb. 1922, superphosphate fertiliser 35%, bleaching powder and soda-ash by 50-65%, hemp-dressing 30%, sulphate ammonium 25%, coal-mining 12.5-17%, etc. Thus did our industrialists invoke a nemesis by their own indiscretion during the war time, suffering from excess of their productive capacity.

Even cotton spinning which continued active through the period of economic slump is now experiencing similar difficulties from excess output, the capacity having grown by 177% as compared with the prewar days as shown in the ensuing table. Hemp-dressing business shows an enormous increase of 1,110% in capacity. This question of over-production, and that of high cost of production owing to

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advanced wages demand the serious consideration of all concerned in industries and commerce. In the following table is shown the percentage of the growth of productive capacity, as based upon the amount of output, etc., before and after the European war:—

| | Output, etc., 1913 | Maximum since 1914 | | Increase % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Year | |
| **Raw silk** | | | | |
| Output (*kan*) ... ... ... ... | 3,741,025 | 6,719,234 | 1921 | 179 |
| No. of machine-driven oven... | *205,588 | 287,287 | ,, | 139 |
| **Cotton yarn** | | | | |
| Output (bales) ... ... ... | 1,517,982 | 1,925,579 | '16 | 127 |
| No. of spindles ... ... ... | 2,414,499 | 4,196,126 | '21 | 174 |
| **Silk thread** | | | | |
| Output (*kan*) ... ... ... ... | 311,961 | 813,656 | '20 | 257 |
| No. of spindles ... ... ... | 125,000 | 272,000 | ,, | 218 |
| **Hemp yarn** | | | | |
| Output (*kan*) ... ... ... ... | 1,211,063 | 13,466,237 | ,, | 1,111 |
| No. of spindles operated per day ... | 25,452 | 74,455 | ,, | 292 |
| **Woollen cloths and serges** | | | | |
| Output (yds.) ... ... ... ... | 11,513,145 | 34,603,579 | '18'19 | 301 |
| No. of weaving machines ... | *10,133 | 14,323 | '20 | 141 |
| Copper (tons) ... ... ... ... | 65,974 | 107,180 | '17 | 162 |
| Pig iron (tons) ... ... ... | 240,363 | 779,984 | '19 | 328 |
| Steel materials, (tons) ... ... | 254,952 | 563,880 | '20 | 221 |
| Coal (tons) ... ... ... ... | 21,315,962 | 31,271,093 | '19 | 147 |
| Cement (barrels) ... ... ... | 3,741,593 | 9,419,364 | '21 | 241 |
| Pulp (tons) ... ... ... ... | 25,077 | 142,212 | '20 | 567 |
| **Sugar, refined** | | | | |
| Output (bags) ... ... ... | 3,186,581 | 4,148,500 | '18 | 130 |
| Capacity (tons) ... ... ... | 980 | 1,700 | '21 | 173 |
| **Sugar, Formosan centrifugals** | | | | |
| Output (bags) ... ... ... | 1,050,477 | 6,769,016 | '17 | 645 |
| Capacity of latest-style plants ... | 21,330 | 33,000 | '21 | 155 |
| Sulphate ammonium (tons)... | 15,350 | 96,600 | '21 | 628 |
| Super phosphate fertilisers (1,000 *kan*) ... | 146,299 | 162,081 | '19 | 111 |
| **Flour** | | | | |
| Output (bags) ... ... ... | 13,428,093 | 23,172,417 | ,, | 172 |
| Capacity (barrels) ... ... | 10,375 | 21,845 | '21 | 211 |
| **Shipbuilding** | | | | |
| Tonnage built ... ... ... | 65,541 | 611,883 | '19 | 933 |
| No. of berths ... ... ... | 17 | 157 | '18 | 923 |

N. B.—*Figures for 1915.

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# CHAPTER XXXV

## TRADE

### RECENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

The work of economic readjustment called for by the depression that started in April 1920 was checked by the "interim boom," as it was called, which set in about the middle part of the year 1921 lasting till about September. It was only a backwash of the slump and a passing phase, but its effect on the entire market was harmful as it revived the speculative mania among those who could not easily forget the ecstacy of easy success realized during the war boom, and therefore intercepted the progress of readjustment. The ephemeral excitement left the market so much more depressed and slower to recover its normal condition, and this pernicious effect is still felt today. The aftermath was an unfavorable reaction casting a darker shadow over the market down to 1922. Two factors that were mainly responsible for the chronic economic trouble in the year 1921 were (1) curtailment of production and (2) inflation of currency and credit. The curtailment was conspicuous after the slump and shown in the closing down of a large number of new factories and the contracted scope of business at the old. The warehousing returns may be quoted as an indication of the general movement of commodities. In July, 1920 the record figures, ¥1,285,000,000 were registered, to dwindle to ¥780,000,000 at the beginning of 1921, ¥500 million level, after April, and after some fluctuations, further to ¥400 millions in the last quarter of 1922. In other words, the warehoused stock decreased to about one third in these two years. The sudden collapse of price and decrease in stocks accounted for this extraordinary decline, the former roughly from 30 to 20 millions or by about 50% during the period in question. In the meanwhile various causes combined to relax the cautious attitude which the bankers had in a hurry assumed on the occasion of the economic relapse. First the loans advanced by the Bank of Japan to give relief to private persons and companies in difficulty had rapidly been repaid and fell from ¥2,120 to 753 millions between the latter part of 1921 and the next 6 months. The issue of notes was also restricted, though not quite in proportion to the general trend of the economic market, especially in relation to the rapid recall of the loans. At the same time the national expenses were greatly swollen, while the specie hoarded increased apace, attaining a record figure of ¥2,183,000,000 in Jan. 1921 (1,137,000,000 at home and 1,046,000,000 abroad). Idle funds began to accumulate on the hands of private bankers who were obliged in consequence to relax their cautious attitude. The rate of interest was repeatedly lowered in 1921. On

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the other hand, the supply of goods was scarce through artificial restriction, and the upshot was the forcing up of prices of commodities. According to the investigation of the "Oriental Economist," Tokyo, the index number of price stood lowest, 187.5, in March, 1921 against 100 in Jan., 1913, gradually to advance to 216.15 in Oct., or an increase of 16%. This was in marked contrast to the downward movement of the world market. All these abnormal circumstances seriously affected the balance of trade which went against the country, this tendency growing more and more marked as the year advanced, quite an unusual feature in Japan's trade which generally recovers a favorable balance in the latter part of the year. The result was an excess of imports of over ¥360 millions out of the total volume of trade done, ¥2,856 millions. In the last quarter of the year, therefore, the downward curve fell very low for all the markets and occasioned a panicky state in Feb. 1922 when the share market and also rice, cotton and silk yarns experienced a sharp slump.

The first six months of 1922 saw an unusual effort made to bolster up the market by more decided curtailment of products of all descriptions, steel, copper, coal, foreign paper, starch, potash etc., which had already been placed under the restricted operation agreement. Nevertheless prices continued to decline, the index number falling from 207.7 in Jan. to 188.7 in Dec. The adverse balance of trade that cast a gloomy shadow over the entire market lasted till Oct.–Nov., when the balance was turned at last in favor of exports to the extent of ¥93 millions, but at the same time it was reported that the specie hoarding abroad decreased from the ¥900 million mark in the latter part of 1921 to ¥877 in June 1922 and ¥665 millions in December. In these circumstances all the attempts made by the newly formed Kato Ministry, to bring down prices of commodities or the report of the invisible trade balance being in favor of Japan by about ¥100 millions in the latter half of the year, (vide Chapt. Foreign Trade) failed to make any marked impression on the market. At last the patch-up policy that had long been adopted by both Government and public broke down and when at the end of Nov., a minor bank in Kyoto had to suspend payment a large number of other banks were overtaken by a similar fate (Vide Chap. Banking). Graver development was fortunately checked by the Bank of Japan extending a helping hand.

## FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishment. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when war broke out with China, the total investment in

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various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,560,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late many have enlarged their capital to over a hundred million *yen*.

### Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gōmei-kaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (gōshi-kaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kaisha).—Resembles that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gōmei-kaisha).—A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as is required for Japanese companies.

## SALES BUSINESS

Alike with other lines sales business has recently made a rapid development. The paid up capital exclusive of banking ran up from ¥313,000,000 in 1913, for instance, to ¥1,220 millions in 1919, representing 10,263 cos., and further to ¥1,269 millions for 12,116 cos. in 1920 both joint stock and partnership. In the latter year those grouped under the head of Exchanges and Broking including broking, mercantile agencies, produce-markets, exchanges, etc., headed the list as to capital which was ¥755,688,699 for 1625 cos.; miscellaneous including trading in general, books and periodicals, hotels and restaurants, ¥354,541,022 for 3,230; silk and cotton yarns and fabrics, etc., ¥285,924,425 for 1,442; insurance, warehousing, pawnbroking, etc., ¥273,700,343 for 2,382; machines and tools, ¥58,747,360 for 671, etc. Main features for 1920 are shown below in ¥1,000:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton and Yarns ... ... | 155,038 | Warehousing ... ... | 61,512 |
| Textile fabrics ... ... | 107,008 | Publishing ... ... | 22,546 |
| Broking ... ... ... ... | 648,970 | Machines... ... ... | 20,288 |
| Exchanges ... ... ... | 79,537 | Fertilizers ... ... | 13,588 |

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## METRIC SYSTEM ADOPTED

With the approval of the 44th Session of the Diet (1920-21), the Government adopted the metric system of weights and measures in place of the complicated method now in practice. The new system will be made compulsory in ten years after April 1921.

## BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1923

According to the investigation of the Mitsui Bank capital invested during the year under review aggregated about ¥1,387,490,000 showing a decrease of ¥268,000,000 compared with the preceding year. Of that aggregate the new promotion contributed ¥652,973,000 and expansion ¥834,527,000, these being classified as follows according to business (in ¥1,000):—

| | New promotion | Expansion | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inc'd capital | Debentures |
| Banking | 20,000 | 138,800 | 172,717 |
| Trust | 13,000 | 10,925 | — |
| Spinning & Weaving | 3,000 | 6,250 | 3,700 |
| Electricity | 51,600 | 92,620 | 140,450 |
| Gas | 3,400 | — | 3,000 |
| Mining | 9,230 | — | 200 |
| Fishery | 4,550 | — | — |
| Railways & tramways | 91,460 | 22,660 | 17,700 |
| Marine transportation | 36,715 | 3,490 | 3,800 |
| Insurance | 3,000 | 4,500 | — |
| Warehousing | 19,750 | 10,000 | — |
| Manufacturing | 183,980 | 92,725 | 61,500 |
| Trading | 212,981 | 28,590 | 20,900 |
| Total | 652,972 | 410,560 | 423,967 |
| Compared with 1922 | —394,301 | +19,661 | +106,657 |

N.B. (+)—increase. (−)—decrease.

## COMPANIES CLASSIFIED BY ORGANIZATION (End, 1921)

| Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital | Joint stock companies | | Limited partnerships | | Unlimited partnerships | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cap. ¥1,000 | No. | Cap. ¥1,000 | No. | Cap. ¥1,000 |
| Under ¥ 50,000 | 3,914 | 76,884 | 7,978 | 75,807 | 3,663 | 44,346 |
| „ ¥ 100,000 | 2,729 | 151,496 | 913 | 50,330 | 637 | 35,545 |
| „ ¥ 500,000 | 6,267 | 1,160,071 | 602 | 92,867 | 552 | 86,311 |
| „ ¥1,000,000 | 2,122 | 1,124,880 | 69 | 37,550 | 68 | 37,940 |
| „ ¥5,000,000 | 2,222 | 3,513,478 | 41 | 70,000 | 53 | 88,450 |
| Over ¥5,000,000 | 548 | 7,768,043 | 9 | 130,000 | 15 | 444,000 |
| Total | 17,807 | 13,740,785 | 9,611 | 459,550 | 4,990 | 736,593 |

## GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital in ¥1,000:—

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| | | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | No. | 795 | 787 | 787 |
| | Authorized cap. | 144,607 | 221,413 | 181,029 |
| Fishery | No. | — | 259 | 316 |
| | Auth'd cap. | — | 63,123 | 64,921 |
| Industries | No. | 403 | 457 | 502 |
| | Auth'd cap. | 728,168 | 966,818 | 1,015,217 |
| Trade | No. | 10,112 | 11,829 | 12,951 |
| | Auth'd cap. | 3,682,850 | 5,259,819 | 5,962,563 |
| Trans-portation | No. | 13,137 | 14,530 | 15,620 |
| | Auth'd cap. | 3,768,469 | 5,706,347 | 6,394,540 |
| Mining | No. | 1,833 | 2,055 | 2,227 |
| | Auth'd cap. | 1,100,605 | 1,260,756 | 1,318,730 |
| Total | No. | 26,280 | 29,917 | 32,403 |
| | Auth'd cap. | 9,424,702 | 13,478,278 | 14,937,003 |

## BUSINESS RESULTS IN RECENT YEARS

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table money is in ¥1,000 and (A) stands for 2nd half, '18, (B) for that of '19, (C) of '20 and (D) of '21 respectively.

| | P. u. cap. ¥1,000 | Reserves ¥1,000 | Profit ¥1,000 | Ratio to cap. 10 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spinning mills. | | | | |
| A | 104,775 | 91,769 | 60,728 | 11.59 |
| B | 113,917 | 125,510 | 77,036 | 13.52 |
| C | 187,651 | 175,129 | 46,155 | 4.92 |
| D | 186,920 | 177,094 | 53,227 | 5.70 |
| Woolen textiles. | | | | |
| A | 33,656 | 10,502 | 10,373 | 6.10 |
| B | 37,257 | 15,075 | 18,218 | 7.71 |
| C | 67,625 | 25,457 | 11,396 | 3.37 |
| D | 76,818 | 26,421 | 11,621 | 3.03 |

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| *Continued* | P. u. cap. ¥1,000 | Reserves ¥1,000 | Profit ¥1,000 | Ratio to cap. 10 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Paper mills.** | | | | |
| A | 30,186 | 9,322 | 10,267 | 6.80 |
| B | 38,850 | 12,653 | 9,251 | 4.76 |
| C | 62,805 | 17,259 | 11,571 | 3.68 |
| D | 71,639 | 18,210 | 7,616 | 2.13 |
| **Flour mills.** | | | | |
| A | 6,938 | 3,101 | 1,295 | 3.73 |
| B | 7,063 | 3,648 | 2,729 | 7.70 |
| C | 11,962 | 6,961 | 1,358 | 2.27 |
| D | 12,575 | 7,226 | 1,216 | 1.93 |
| **Petroleum & coal.** | | | | |
| A | 78,425 | 14,762 | 17,461 | 4.45 |
| B | 83,219 | 21,007 | 22,577 | 5.42 |
| C | 100,310 | 32,121 | 17,229 | 3.44 |
| D | 103,613 | 32,943 | 10,298 | 1.99 |
| **Ceramics.** | | | | |
| A | 12,426 | 4,922 | 2,245 | 3.61 |
| B | 15,153 | 3,963 | 952 | 1.26 |
| C | 16,766 | 4,525 | 1,208 | 1.44 |
| D | 17,650 | 4,599 | 641 | 0.72 |
| **Chemical industries.** | | | | |
| A | 40,539 | 13,436 | 9,527 | 4.70 |
| B | 47,913 | 15,040 | 10,516 | 2.19 |
| C | 69,403 | 19,363 | 6,503 | 1.88 |
| D | 78,188 | 16,756 | 642 | 0.16 |
| **Electric power & light.** | | | | |
| A | 193,717 | 15,866 | 14,622 | 1.51 |
| B | 221,393 | 19,085 | 16,603 | 1.50 |
| C | 285,314 | 20,514 | 22,634 | 1.59 |
| D | 371,496 | 23,301 | 30,480 | 1.64 |
| **Shipbuilding.** | | | | |
| A | 44,033 | 35,035 | 30,974 | 14.05 |
| B | 59,088 | 46,165 | 31,663 | 10.72 |
| C | 67,750 | 65,016 | 14,509 | 4.28 |
| D | 88,251 | 64,183 | 7,452 | 1.68 |
| **Exchanges.** | | | | |
| A | 36,197 | 4,110 | 3,190 | 1.76 |
| B | 37,175 | 4,546 | 5,932 | 2.18 |
| C | 51,826 | 5,521 | 4,328 | 1.67 |
| D | 72,211 | 7,164 | 7,202 | 1.99 |
| **Sugar.** | | | | |
| A | 78,695 | 28,553 | 13,329 | 3.39 |
| B | 79,620 | 30,502 | 35,205 | 8.84 |
| C | 103,359 | 45,546 | 29,481 | 5.70 |
| D | 141,081 | 46,222 | 1,038 | 0.15 |

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## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Though Japan had before 1868 commercial organizations that served as Chambers of Commerce, it was not till 1890 that the regular regulations were enacted. At present, with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden compulsorily to collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

| | Number | Members | Annual expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,897 | ¥ 395,632 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 59 | 1,837 | 457,358 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,851 | 589,666 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 60 | 1,803 | 783,153 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 62 | 1,846 | 1,367,189 |

## EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The revised Law passed by the 45th Session of the Diet (1921-22) and put in force is intended to make brokers members of the Exchanges, who shall jointly and severally be responsible for transactions on the market, and to regulate bargains for future delivery of a longer period, say two months in case of the stock exchange. The reform was made chiefly to strengthen credit and establish the good name of the Exchange by guarding against the failure of brokers, preventing the building-up of rickety b[illegible] accounts, and prohibiting illegitimate dealings on the kerb.

**Time Transactions.**—According to the revised Law there are two kinds of time bargains as recognized on the floor, viz., short and long. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter provides for the settlement within 2 months in case of stocks and securities, 3 and 6 months respectively for rice and yarns. The account of other

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merchandise is to be settled within the time limit specified in Imperial ordinances to be issued hereafter.

### Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

| Year | No. | Capital p. u. ¥1,000 | Reserve ¥1,000 | No. of Deposits by brokers | Deposits by brokers ¥1,000 | Receipts ¥1,000 | Expenses ¥1,000 | Profit ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... | 42 | 41,750 | 4,503 | 915 | 12,878 | 11,362 | 4,163 | 7,198 |
| 1919 ... | 42 | 45,229 | 5,132 | 1,002 | 14,535 | 18,180 | 6,666 | 11,524 |
| 1920 ... | 43 | 67,192 | 7,056 | 1,054 | 23,141 | 21,767 | 13,810 | 7,957 |
| 1921 ... | 42 | 81,365 | 7,739 | 1,086 | 42,539 | 22,406 | 8,126 | 14,280 |

### Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

| Year | Stocks ¥1,000 | Rice 1,000 *koku* | Cotton yarn 1,000 bales | Silk 1,000 *kin* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918... ... | ... 10,376,965 | 230,550 | 6,569 | 16,138 |
| 1919... ... | ... 7,353,221 | 240,468 | 9,633 | 36,362 |
| 1920 .. ... | ... — | 349,770 | 8,958 | 30,784 |
| 1921... ... | ... — | 316,003 | 11,097 | 13,834 |

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, while cotton yarns show transactions also on the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka. The Yokohama silk exchange is the only one in this particular line.

### Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

| Year | Tokyo | Osaka | Nagoya | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 25,241 | 12,727 | 3,378 | 44,677 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 40,873 | 18,602 | 5,361 | 68,937 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 35,710 | 14,835 | 3,584 | 59,649 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 39,788 | 16,807 | 4,743 | 72,990 |

### Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

| Year | Amount 1,000 *koku* | Of which Tokyo 1,000 *koku* | Of which Osaka 1,000 *koku* | Av'ge quotation per *koku* ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920... ... ... | ... 349,770 | 72,165 | 76,802 | 34.95 |
| 1921... ... ... | ... 316,003 | 70,478 | 73,872 | — |
| 1922... ... ... | ... 478,842 | 81,995 | 71,609 | 32. |
| 1923... ... ... | ... 435,643 | 55,063 | 86,016 | 30,61 |

**Proportion of Marginal and Actual Transactions.**—During the five years ending 1921 the proportion of actual delivery in rice ranged, among the 34 rice exchanges in Japan, between the highest of 86 per 100 at Niigata and 72 at Sakata and the lowest of none at all at Himeji and Nagahama. At 29 places the delivery was less than 1%. The proportion is not so striking on the stock exchanges. At Tokyo the delivery was 133 per 100 under contract, 77 at Osaka, but only 2 at Wakayama.

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## Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is in Japan the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in transactions.

**Brokers.**—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

### Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1923)

(50 *sen* or above counted as ¥1; smaller fragments ignored)

| Shares (time delivery) | Paid up per share ¥ | Highest ¥ | Lowest ¥ | Rate of divd. (10 %) 2nd half 1922 | Rate of divd. (10 %) 2nd half 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Tokyo:** | | | | | |
| Nippon Yusen Kaisha | 50 | 108 | 82 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Toyo Kisen Kaisha | 50 | 26 | 13 | 0.50 | — |
| Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co. | 50 | 323 | 286 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| Toyo Woolen Cloth Co. | 50 | 50 | 28 | 1.00 | — |
| Toyo Muslin Sp. Co. | 50 | 109 | 68 | 2.50 | 1.80 |
| Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. | 50 | 109 | 90 | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co. | 20 | 125 | 48 | — | 1.00 |
| Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. | 50 | 42 | 27 | 0.60 | — |
| Nitto Seihyo (Cold Storage) Co. | 50 | 93 | 60 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Nisshin Flour Milling Co. | 50 | 117 | 84 | 2.20 | 3.20 |
| Hoshi Pharmacy | 12.5 | 26 | 11 | 2.00 | 0.80 |
| Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co. | 50 | 46 | 35 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Iriyama Colliery Co. | 50 | 39 | 26 | 1.00 | 0.80 |
| Asano Cement Co. | 40 | 138 | 104 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. | 50 | 77 | 53 | 1.40 | 0.80 |
| Tokyo Gas Co. | 50 | 62 | 44 | 0.90 | 0.70 |
| Oji Paper Mill Co. | 50 | 91 | 71 | 1.70 | 1.50 |
| Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co. | 50 | 56 | 39 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Enji Gassed Yarn Co. | 50 | 111 | 61 | 2.50 | 1.20 |
| Nippon Petroleum Co. | 50 | 87 | 62 | 1.50 | 1.20 |
| Tokyo Stock Exchange | 50 | 149 | 106 | 1.10 | 8.00 |
| Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery Co. | 50 | 152 | 117 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| South Manchuria Railway Co. | 100 | 113 | 104 | — | 1.00 |
| Nippon Paint Mfg. Co. | 50 | 65 | 48 | 1.20 | 1.00 |
| Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co. | 20 | 39 | 8 | 0.70 | — |
| Tokyo Fire Ins. Co. | 12.5 | 40 | 15 | 1.80 | 2.80 |
| Nippon Cinema Co. | 50 | 75 | 34 | 1.50 | — |
| **At Osaka:** | | | | | |
| Osaka Shosen Kaisha | 50 | 50 | 39 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| Hanshin Electric Railway Co. | 45 | 75 | 70 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co. | 50 | 65 | 57 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Osaka Electric Tramway Co. | 50 | 75 | 70 | 1.20 | 1.20 |

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| Shares (time delivery) | Paid up per share ¥ | Highest ¥ | Lowest ¥ | Rate of Div. (10 %) 2nd half 1921 | Rate of Div. (10 %) 1st half 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Godo Spinning Co. ... ... ... | 50 | 98 | 84 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Toyo Cotton Spinning Co. ... ... | 50 | 140 | 106 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| Dojima Rice Exchange... ... ... | 50 | 106 | 85 | 2.00 | 2.40 |
| Osaka Stock Exchange... ... ... | 50 | 120 | 78 | 0.90 | 0.65 |
| Osaka Sampin Exchange ... ... | 50 | 111 | 74 | 1.60 | 1.00 |
| Kuhara Mining Co. ... ... ... | 50 | 51 | 33 | — | — |
| Osaka Iron Works ... ... ... ... | 50 | 51 | 38 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Sembi Estate Co. ... ... ... ... | 20 | 46 | 33 | 1.50 | 1.50 |

## SHARE MARKET IN 1923

In the early part of the year under review the share market presented somewhat lively aspect due to the advance of the prices of copper, iron, sugar and a few other staple articles, and on the whole this upward movement continued. Especially this was marked for sugar and cement as shown in the following :—

| | Mar. High. | Mar. Low. | Apr. High. | Apr. Low. | May High. | May Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon Sugar ... ... ... | ¥110 | 104 | 124 | 103 | 120 | 116 |
| Asano Cement ... ... ... | 123 | 115 | 138 | 120 | 132 | 127 |

The briskness of the market in February and March may be accounted for by the speculation carried on in some merchandise for which supply was expected to diminish as a result of the French occupation of the Ruhr, and also for the active trade condition then prevailing in the U.S.A. But a slump came in the American sugar market at the beginning of May, followed by a general reaction, and this directly affected our sugar market where speculation was much rife, and then the raw silk, which chiefly relies upon American demands. The reaction then spread to cotton, flour, iron manufactures and other commodities which are closely related with foreign markets. This was at once reflected on the share market where the bulls had already seemed tired with their operation. Thus May and June were the months of reaction and the dulness continued to the middle of June. The exports became generally inactive, not to say of the remarkable decline of raw silk. The Japan Beers, Asano Cements and a few others fell as low as the minimum quotations in January. The hopes entertained by many in anticipation of usual activity in export trade and the relaxation of the money market at the end of the first half-year turned out disappointing, due to enormous unfavorable balance in foreign trade and as a result of speculations in February for rice, cotton and silk. The discouraging state of trade balance and general inactivity continuing in the market, August passed in a rather stagnant condition. But the market was not without some sign of repellence inspite of such unfavorable circumstances as the adverse state of trade and the cabinet change. This may be accounted for by the prospect of trade activity as foreshadowed by the briskness regaining in the raw silk

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and cotton markets and the comparative smallness in the amount of transaction for September delivery as compared with that for the preceding months. Thus the share market as well as the cotton, raw silk, and rice were not unhopeful the end of August, so that, as was generally expected, the September, market opened a little brisk, Cottons, Sugars and Tokyo Exchanges all moving to a higher level. The crush of earthquake all at once undid what human ingenuity had conceived and elaborated.

The Osaka market was sympathetically affected by the blow, and from the 3rd to the 7th the Exchange was closed. On the reopening of session on the 8th a heavy slump by ¥39.80 was recorded for the Kanegafuchi Cottons, ¥13.50 for the Osaka Exchanges, and ¥69.50 for the Tokyo Exchanges, also ¥30—40 for Beers and Sugars. But the state of confusion was soon got over and normal condition gradually regained, due to the emergency measures which both the Government and the Bank of Japan took to give relief and encouragement to the public and business circles. The prices of commodities showed an advance after the catastrophe but the reaction came in November and at the end of the month they fell again. The shares took a similar movement. For instance, the Kanegafuchi Cottons and Tokyo Exchanges which in November soared higher than the maximum in August, relapsed again in the first ten days of December. The fall was received as a pessimistic anticipations for the future.

| | Highest before quake | Aug. High. | Aug. Low. | Nov. High. | Nov. Low. | Dec.* High. | Dec.* Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kanegafuchi Cottons... | ¥315 | 300 | 292 | 318 | 285 | 309 | 298 |
| Tokyo Exchanges ... | ¥148 | 123 | 117 | 130 | 106 | 126 | 119 |

N.B.—*First decade.

*Stocks Transacted & Average Quotation on Tokyo Exchange*

| | No. transacted | Total value | Average per share |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 ... ... ... | 4,773,360 | ¥297,307,990 | ¥62.28 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 3,019,730 | 167,463,190 | 55.45 |
| 1923 ... ... ... | 30,092,870 | 2,472,817,294 | 81.75 |

***Movement of Leading Shares***

| | 1923 Highest (Month) | 1923 Lowest (Month) | 1922 Highest (Month) | 1922 Lowest (Month) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kanegafuchi Cott. ... ... | ¥323.0(12) | ¥285.6(11) | ¥362.3(1) | ¥269.0(5) |
| N. Y. K. ... ... ... ... | 107.7(5) | 82.2(11) | 138.7(1) | 78.0(9) |
| Dai-Nippon Sugar Mfg.... | 125.2(5) | 90.0(1) | 101.8(1) | 65.0(4) |
| Tokyo Exchange ... ... | 148.9(4) | 106.1(11) | 166.0(1) | 105.1(9) |

## WAREHOUSING

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 96 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1921—¥99,856,000: 1918—¥520,856,000; 1919—¥642,745,000; 1920—1,034,813,000. A few months after the economic débâcle of March 1920, i. e. by July the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,285 millions. The steady

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arrivals of speculative purchases contracted from abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion. Gradually relieved, the figure stood in Jan., 1921 at ¥780 millions, ¥525 in Nov., ¥566 in June, 1922 and ¥402 in Dec., this latter showing a decrease of 3,886,000 in number and ¥148 millions in cash value below the corresponding figures in Dec. of the previous year. Principal goods warehoused are compared as follows in (¥1,000):—

| Items | 1921 (Dec.) | 1922 (Dec.) | 1923 (Dec.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | — | 24,552 | 14,670 |
| Rice (imported) | 21,971 | 12,571 | 10,287 |
| Flour | 1,831 | 1,219 | 767 |
| Sugar (crude) | 11,339 | 17,484 | 6,419 |
| Sugar (refined) | 8,260 | 7,116 | 10,780 |
| Silk fabrics | 1,510 | 9,414 | 812 |
| Cotton goods | 24,385 | 23,594 | 21,572 |
| Woolen fabrics | 20,180 | 23,311 | 14,936 |
| American cotton | 39,716 | 9,660 | 24,750 |
| Indian cotton | 28,268 | 17,515 | 14,956 |
| Silk yarn | 60,484 | 5,504 | 89,532 |
| Cotton yarn | 10,320 | 12,350 | 12,240 |
| Woolen yarn | 6,997 | 9,657 | 8,724 |
| Wool | 11,763 | 22,300 | 21,868 |
| Hemp & hemp goods | 2,828 | 2,894 | 1,334 |
| Leather & leather goods | 3,030 | 2,025 | 759 |
| Foreign paper | 17,258 | 13,275 | 11,079 |
| Art. fertilizers | 1,947 | 6,420 | 3,908 |
| Iron materials | 17,471 | 18,512 | 8,584 |
| Hard ware | 9,581 | 11,088 | 7,582 |
| Drugs & dyes | 13,594 | 13,629 | 16,379 |
| Total incl. others | 550,775 | 402,693 | 438,471 |

## MERCANTILE AGENCIES

### The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency) (est. 1896)

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They pay annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains news of such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains

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business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members. *Officers*: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima, *Head Office*: 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

### Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

*Officers*:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
*Head Office*:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

## GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds increased to 1,092, 1,131 and 1,204 in 1917, 1818 and 1919 respectively with a corresponding increase in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of the year 1919: Raw silk, 278, Rice, 69; Artificial fertilizers, 26; Paper, 31; Porcelain, 24; Medicines, 20; Weaving, 141; Timber, 35; Soy and *miso*, 36; Charcoal, 53; Matting, 18; Total incl. others, 1,204.

## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum, the Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum and the Osaka Com. Museum.

### The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confréres in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese

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merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access Location: 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

## PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1923

According to the returns of the Bank of Japan the average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo rose from 243 in Jan. to 263 in Dec., taking the average for Oct 1900 as 100.

### INDEX FIGURES IN RECENT YEARS COMPARED

| | Jan. | Mar. | May | July | Oct. | Dec. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... | ...398 | 425 | 359 | 316 | 298 | 271 | 343 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | .. 265 | 252 | 252 | 253 | 290 | 277 | 265 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | ...272 | 265 | 257 | 266 | 252 | 241 | 259 |
| 1923 ... ... ... | ...243 | 259 | 263 | 254 | 280 | 279 | 263 |

### WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.
(Average in Dec.)

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Kyushu Coal (per ton, 1st class)... ... ... ... | ¥17.00 | 16.00 |
| Japanese Vellum (B) per lb.... ... ... ... ... | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| Lamp oil ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5.80 | 7.85 |
| Muslin, per yard ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.83 | 0.90 |
| Sheeting (Dragon C) per *tan*... ... ... ... ... | 8.67 | 8.80 |
| Sugar (Refined) A. A. per picul ... ... ... ... | 26.30 | 27.51 |
| Wheat ,, ... ... ... ... | 6.98 | 8.51 |
| Flour, one bag ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 54 | 3.94 |
| Cotton (Mid Ring), per picul ... ... ... ... | 79.59 | 36.91 |
| Cement, 1 barrel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.80 | 7.00 |
| American timber 1×1×12 ft. ... ... ... ... | 9.90 | 10.50 |

## MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN 1922

### RICE

*Monthly Average; Standard Quality, per koku (about 4.96 bushels)*

A. Actual dealings at Fukagawa, Tokyo.
B. Future delivery, Rice Exch., Tokyo.

| | Dec. (1921) | Jan. (1922) | March ( ,, ) | May ( ,, ) | July ( ,, ) | Sept. ( ,, ) | Nov. ( ,, ) | Dec. ( ,, ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. ... | ¥38.15 | 36.46 | 35.50 | 36.02 | 40.60 | 35.03 | 29.90 | 26.30 |
| B. . | ¥39.92 | 37.05 | 34.14 | 35.22 | 38.96 | 28.20 | 26.42 | 25.65 |

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With the passing of the "interim boom" in the third quarter of 1921, the year that followed opened weak with the quotation ruling at about ¥36-37. The market closed weaker still at the ¥25-26 mark against ¥40 in last November. The outlook at the beginning of 1922 was anything but bright as it was subject to the pressure of heavy stocks at various centres held over from the previous year. In Feb.-Mar. the market assumed a lively tone as it was reported that the actual crops fell short of the forecast and even the normal yield. As if to dampen the upward tendency it was then declared that the Ishii Firm, Osaka was unable to meet its obligations and that the Govt. partly released its rice holding, and yet the tone remained comparatively strong. A spell of drought in June, an important season for transplanting young rice plants, further hardened the quotation both on spot and time bargains to over ¥40, but the recovery of normal weather in July and the speculative import of foreign rice, including 5 million *koku* of Korean rice alone, brought on a reaction. The result was both bulls and the farming interests were equally hit as the year progressed, and the closing quotation of the year fell so low that the Government deemed it expedient in Jan. 1923 to purchase 350,000 *koku* of the cereal to protect farmers. This had the effect of perceptibly raising the figure.

### Cotton Yarns

*Monthly Movement of Forward Quotations per bale (lbs. 400) in Yen*

| | Jan. | March. | May | July | Sept | Nov |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest ... .. | 253.20 | 222.00 | 239 | 270 | 242 | 232.40 |
| Lowest ... .. | 229.10 | 205.90 | 216 | 259 | 194.60 | 216.00 |

The New year market opened weak owing to the excess of supplies consequent on the removal in Dec., 1921, of the joint limitation of spinning operation which had been in force for the past 19 months, and also the wartime installation of no small number of spindles by the old mills and the new. On the Osaka Exchange all deliveries stood in March 30% below the maximum quotation that ruled during the previous year. A favorable reaction followed in the second quarter of the year, when 46,000-49,000 bales of the yarn found their way to foreign markets against 20-21,000 in Jan. and Feb. The high ruling price of American cotton due to poor crop kept on the upward tendency till July. Again the curve was turned down from various causes, as oversupply, weak share and rice market, etc. and in Oct. the bottom price of the year, ¥190 for forward delivery, was reached. The year-end saw no particular improvement and opinion was gaining force that joint limitation was again imperative.

### Raw Silk (July 1922-June '24)

The price of spring cocoons for 1923 (about one half of the total annual crop) was comparatively high as compared with the raw silk

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quotations ruling in the Yokohama market. The market was firm in the early months due to short supply towards the end of the season in May, while the reactionary fall in the new season is mainly accounted for by the unexpectedly great supply and decrease of demands in the American market. At the beginning of August it fell as low as ¥1,780 against the cost of production for the year's manufacture calculated at ¥2,000. So the reelers throughout the country agreed upon the minimum selling price of ¥2,020, though this was not faithfully observed by all.

In the September catastrophe the stock burnt at Yokohama amounted to 56,918 boxes (33,000 bales). Fear for a dearth of silk caused an extraordinary rise in the American market, and the quotations at Yokohama when business was reopened recorded for Kansai No. 1 ¥2,350, an increase by ¥150 over the pre-quake figures. Soon the market relapsed from the middle of October and finally reached the recent level of ¥1,400. In March 1924 the Nagano filatures again adopted non-sale agreement under ¥1,800 level and also to close their mills for ten days. On the other hand, the gradual fall of exchange rate favored Japanese exporters, though American purchasers generally looked on in anticipation of further falls.

The crop of cocoons for 1923 was the greatest since 1919 so that despite the loss of about sixty thousand boxes by the disaster there remained a stock of nearly 50,000 boxes at the close of the season in May 1924. Also responsible for this was the continual slump of market from the early months of the year, caused by (1) increased pressure of artificial silk; (2) low price of Chinese and Canton silk; (3) tightness of Japanese money market; (4) diminished demands in American market.

MOVEMENT OF QUOTATIONS (Kansai No. 1 spot)

| 1923 | Highest | Lowest | 1924 | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June ... ... | ¥2,160 | ¥2,020 | Jan. ... ... ... | ¥2,140 | ¥2,080 |
| July ... ... | 2,000 | 1,880 | Feb. ... ... ... | 2,060 | 2,010 |
| Aug. ... ... | 1,920 | 1,780 | Mar. ... ... ... | 2,000 | 1,880 |
| Sept. ... ... | — | — | April ... ... ... | 1,840 | 1,750 |
| Oct. ... ... | 2,350 | 2,050 | May ... ... ... | 1,740 | 1,600 |
| Nov. ... ... | 2,070 | 2,010 | | | |
| Dec. ... ... | 2,090 | 2,020 | | | |

N.B.—The Yokohama market was reopened on Sept. 17th, the first quotations being ¥2,050.

It should be added that the earthquake disaster and temporary close of silk market in Yokohama has made Kobe a second export port for this staple, as shown in the Earthquake Appendix.

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## Copper

*Monthly Average of Electrolytic Copper*
*100 kin, in Yen*

| | Jan. | March. | May | July | Sept. | Nov. | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 ... | 38.91 | 37.16 | 40.31 | 41.79 | 38.03 | 40.51 | 39.65 |
| 1922 ... | 42.95 | 43.58 | 44.73 | 44.96 | 43.86 | 44.00 | 44.10 |

The average quotation of standard electrolytic copper stood during the year 1922 at about ¥44 per 100 *kin*, showing an advance of ¥4.50 over 1921 but with a margin of about ¥3.50 below 1920. The market was dull till April when, thanks to the new tariffs approved by the 45th Session of the Diet, the market recovered activity, raising the quotation to the ¥46 mark. Real demand, however, remained stationary. The arrival in April and after of the speculative purchases made abroad and the congestion of stocks, over 12,000 tons in April, for instance, soon began to oppress the market. Despite the continued reduction of the output by the producers to the monthly amount of 4,500–4,600 tons, the market remained low till about the end of the year. The export decreased from 181,034 piculs including ingots, slabs, plates, wires, etc., in 1921 to 27,356 in 1922. In Jan. 1923 an advance of American copper had a hardening effect upon the market, and the quotation recovered ¥45–46 mark.

## Iron

Pig-iron (Wanishi) was one of the staple commodities that were worse off during the year under review, as its average quotation remained as low as ¥62–65 per ton against the boom figure in 1920 of ¥140, the maximum reached, and ¥90 in Jan. 1921. Various adverse circumstances combined to keep the market low, as the heavy arrivals of cheaper foreign goods having a margin of ¥4–5 compared with the domestic produce, caused rapid falling off in demand, and accumulated stocks, 165,465 tons on Nov. 21, 1922 for instance. The output fell to 120,000 tons, for a heavy cut was absolutely necessary in view of the import of cheap Indian and Manchurian (Anshantien) production amounting to as much as 23-240,000 tons. All the leading manufacturers as Kamaishi and Penchihu had to suspend operations early in June 1921 while smaller ones were threatened with ruin. In these circumstances, the adoption of the naval reduction program and heavy fall of shipbuilding orders in 1921-22 were a cruel blow to the manufacturers. Plate business, thick and thin, and bar iron fared no better. A new disquieting factor was the appearance from about Oct. of German and Belgian productions on the market.

Movement of some kinds of iron are shown below:—

A. Pig-iron (Wanihsi), per ton in *yen*.
B. Steel bar, 6 *bu*. per 10 *kan* in *yen*.
C. Thick plate, 4 ft. × 8 ft. × 2 *bu*, 10 *kan* in *yen*.

| | Jan. | March | May | July | Sept. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A ... | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 64.15 | 62.00 | 62.00 |
| B ... | 4.91 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.69 | 4.50 | 4.29 |
| C ... | 5.00 | 4.96 | 4.70 | 4.30 | 4.06 | 4.17 |

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## Coal

*Monthly Average of the 1st class Kyushu Coal*
*F. O. B. Moji-Shinonoseki, per ton in yen*

| | Dec. (1921) | Jan. | March | June | Aug. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lump ... ... | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 17.00 |
| Dust ... ... | 14.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 14.50 | 14.50 |

The colliers' agreement to cut the output by 17% for Kyushu and Hokkaido mines and 12.5% for the Joban district – reduced to ⅓ respectively since Oct. 1922—affected the year's production which fell from 28-29 million tons, the normal average, to 25 millions. Thus restricted supply stiffened the market that had touched in the previous summer the lowest in the recent time, i. e. ¥13-14 of superior quality. The quotation advanced to ¥17 mark in Nov. 1921, and ¥16 in the first half of 1922 and further to ¥17-18 with the return of winter. However what with the depression hanging over the shipping and general industrial world, the menace of possible competition of American and British goods, etc., the outlook could not but be gloomy.

## Sugar

In sympathy with the prevailing tone the world over, the Japanese sugar market remained dull till about the middle 10 days of April, 1922, when refined sugar was quoted at ¥24.05 per picul for the Dai-Nippon Seito brand, ¥22.90 for that of the Meiji Seito Co. and ¥17.90 for general centrifugals. Some of the sugar dealers were ruined. The refiners thought it necessary to make arrangement for the limitation of the output. Before the negotiations could come to a definite issue a favorable reaction set in on receipt of a report that the Cuban market had advanced. The quotation rose by about ¥2.70 for both refined and crude sugar by July. In Aug. a counter reaction set in, for which the keen competition among the manufacturing cos. to undersell one another was responsible. The result was the market almost fell to cost price in Nov.-Dec. The agreement was reached in the middle of Dec. to cut the production, but this did not much improve the situation and the market remained in an unsettled state.

## Flour

*Monthly Average per bag (Crane Brand)*
*in Tokyo in Yen*

| (1921) Dec. | Jan. | March | May | July | Sept. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.95 | 3.85 | 3.95 | 3.78 | 3.81 | 3.25 | 3.39 | 3.54 |

The flour market in Japan is chiefly regulated by two factors, quotation of rice at home and that of foreign flour and wheat market in Canada, Australia and U. S. A. As briefly explained below, the two

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extremes on the home market was ¥4.30 per bag about the middle of Feb. and ¥3.08, the lowest for the previous seven years, in September.

The previous year closed with a brightening outlook which, however, turned out delusive, for the miller's quotation that at first stood at no more than ¥4.00 fell to ¥3.80 toward the end of January. By the middle of Feb. the cif Yokohama rate of Australian wheat had risen from ¥6.25 to 7.35 and the American from 6.10 to 7.70, the Canadian commanding the quotation of 8.05. In consequence the market rose to ¥4.30. From that time till Sept., placed at the mercy of the weather condition affecting the planting of rice and consequent fluctuations of the rice market, and the foreign market report, the market moved either up or down, though within a narrow limit. One factor that persisted to depress everything, including the flour market, was the continued adverse balance of trade and the contraction of credit. The millers, therefore, had to guard against any possibility of over-production, and further to devise measures for minimizing their holding, for many of them had on hand a pretty large stock of raw material laid in at a rather high price, and had to sell their production at scanty margin of profit. At the beginning of June the three leading milling cos. even announced that they would bear railway freight. The report that the rice crop was likely to prove short and that Canadian and Australian wheat and flour market had advanced stiffened the home quotation and toward the year end it was given by the millers at ¥3.70.

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# CHAPTER XXXVI

## FOREIGN TRADE

### INTRODUCTION

The publication of Japan's customs report in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetables, leaf-tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868-1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into *habutae* and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European War.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty raised the tariff to two or threefold what it was before, and consequently, the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall

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stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres, rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All of which helps to account for the fact that for nineteen years (excepting two of them) from 1896 to 1914 the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The European War had on the whole a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was Japan was not only left to supply the shortage of goods in the Far Eastern market, but was even enabled to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the four years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only one eighteenth of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000.

It is true that, the war, by rousing our country to exert herself to the utmost to meet the needs of the Allies, pushed her manufacturing industries to a very prosperous condition, but the blessing that accrued was by no means unmixed. On the contrary, the shortage of supply of commodities and the swelling of currency that inevitably followed caused wages and prices to rise exorbitantly. With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports exceeding exports by nearly ¥1,200,000,000 in the 3½ years from 1919 to June, 1922.

## REVISED TARIFF ON ARTICLES OF "LUXURY"

In view of the difficult financial condition, the bill to increase the tariff on articles of import judged as luxuries by placing a uniform ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. was approved by the 49th session of the Diet in July 1924. The measure was introduced by the Government on the principle of national economy, with the idea of encouraging thrift and controlling the luxurious habits of the people. It also aims to regulate the adverse trend of foreign trade by checking the heavy excess of imports. The abolition of specific duty virtually means a raise of three to five times the tariff for those articles placed under that system.

In the following are given the comparison of the new and old duties and the ratio of increase for principal items:—

| Articles | Old tariff | New tariff | Ratio of increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % |
| Maté & other tea substitutes ... ... ... ... | 40 | 100 | 220 |

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| Articles | Old tariff % | New tariff % | Ratio of increase % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skins | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Fur manufactures | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Hides of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes & horses | 20 | 100 | 500 |
| Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for; also those combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell | | | |
| (A) | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| (B) | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Feathers & downs | | | |
| 1. For ornament | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| 2. Others | 20 | 100 | 500 |
| Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Manufactures of tusk not otherwise provided for | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Manufactures of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Corals | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Pearls | 5 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc. not otherwise provided for | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Volatile oils, vegetable, aromatic | — | 100 | — |
| Cloves | — | 100 | — |
| Sandalwood | — | 100 | — |
| Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals not otherwise provided for | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared toilet articles not otherwise provided for | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Joss sticks | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Artificial spices and essences | 20 | 100 | 500 |
| Yarns, not otherwise provided for, partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal | 30 | 100 | 330 |
| Stockinet and similar knitted fabrics, napped or not, wholly or partly of silk | 45 | 100 | 220 |
| Lace and netted fabrics, | | | |
| 1. Curtain materials & other | 30 | 100 | 330 |
| 2. Mosquito nettings & other | 30 | 100 | 330 |
| 3. Veilings & other | 30 | 100 | 330 |
| 4. Others, wholly or partly of silk | 45 | 100 | 220 |
| Embroidered fabrics | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Waterproof fabrics, coated with or with layers of india rubber, wholly or partly of silk | 45 | 100 | 220 |
| Elastic webbings and chords, braids or the like, | | | |
| 1. Woven, partly of silk | 40 | 100 | 250 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Woven, others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30 | 100 | 330 |
| Handkerchiefs, single, wholly or partly of silk | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Curtains and window shades, | | | |
| 1. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered... ... ... | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| 2. Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 100 | 250 |
| Trimmings ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30-40 | 100 | 200-330 |
| Bed quilts and cushions, wholly or partly of silk | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Manufactures of fabrics not otherwise provided for, wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory, or tortoise shell or embroidered ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 100 | 200 |

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANT ITEMS (in ¥1,000)

| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Exports:** | | | |
| 1. Vessels, machines, etc. ... ... | 15,828 | 25,146 | 26,346 |
| 2. Grains, flours ... ... ... ... | 23,054 | 9,118 | 12,470 |
| 3. Metal wares ... ... ... ... | 38,448 | 15,966 | 22,292 |
| 4. Ores, metals ... ... ... | 37,655 | 17,521 | 9,637 |
| 5. Paper, paper-wares .. ... ... | 34,367 | 25 574 | 22,309 |
| 6. Clothings, etc. ... ... ... ... | 88,487 | 37.501 | 47,312 |
| 7. Oils, fats, waxes ... ... ... | 33,534 | 7,889 | 12,478 |
| 8. Drugs, chemicals ... ... ... | 68,985 | 35,047 | 44,213 |
| 9. Ceramics ... ... ... ... ... | 54,691 | 30,789 | 31,519 |
| 10. Parcel post... ... ... ... ... | 20,198 | 17,119 | 18,383 |
| Total incl. others... ... ... | 1,948,391 | 1,252,837 | 1,637,451 |
| **Imports:** | | | |
| 1. Ores, metals ... ... ... ... | 279,222 | 157,680 | 167,430 |
| 2. Skins, horns, tusks, etc. ... | 44,847 | 24,812 | 22,279 |
| 3. Parcel post... ... ... ... ... | 11,946* | 8,626* | 11,671* |
| 4. Drugs, chemicals .. ... ... | 140.907 | 64,964 | 61,250 |
| 5. Paper, paper-wares... ... ... | 36,192 | 25,910 | 36,856 |
| 6. Yarns, threads ... ... ... | 891,943 | 520,404 | 569,515 |
| 7. Metal manufactures ... ... | 47,010 | 38,211 | 41,792 |
| 8. Wool tissues ... ... ... ... | 31,270 | 31,083 | 49,953 |
| 9. Grains, flours, etc. ... ... ... | 119,592 | 108,864 | 184,642 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 2,336,174 | 1,614,155 | 1,890,303 |

* Besides there are some articles imported by parcels post and included in respective headings.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND COLONIES

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Korea shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

| | Formosa | | Chosen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1921 | 1922 |
| Exports ... ... | 169,442 | 127,301 | 241,262 | 197,914 |
| Imports ... ... ... | 71,018 | 82,173 | 167,452 | 160,247 |
| Total ... ... ... | 240,460 | 209,474 | 408,714 | 358,161 |

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## MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

### Exports and Imports of Commodities

| | Exports | | Imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Home origin | ¥1,600,907,057 | — | ¥1,884,013,803 | — |
| Foreign origin | 36,544,761 | — | 6,294,424 | — |
| Total | 1,637,451,818 | 1,447,750,000 | 1,890,308,232 | 1,982,231,000 |

| | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Grand total of exports & imports | ¥3,527,260,050 | ¥3,429,981,000 |
| Excess of imports over exports | 252,851,414 | 534,481,000 |
| Excess of exports over imports | — | — |

### Exports & Imports of Specie & Bullion

| | Exports | | Imports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Gold | — | 265,000 | 925,925 | 52,000 |
| Silver | 2,180,500 | 5,201,000 | 746,386 | 145,000 |
| Total | 2,180,500 | 5,466,000 | 1,672,311 | 197,000 |

| | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Grand total of exports & imports | ¥3,852,811 | ¥5,663,000 |
| Excess of exports over imports | 508,189 | 5,629,000 |
| Excess of imports over exports | — | — |

### Trade Returns at Leading Ports

| | Exports (¥1,000) | | Imports (¥1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Yokohama | 895,463 | 668,611 | 652,154 | 515,259 |
| Kobe | 279,822 | 357,112 | 856,357 | 1,00[illegible],927 |
| Osaka | 322,775 | 296,770 | 128,794 | 177,275 |
| Nagasaki | 14,618 | 8,986 | 21,116 | 29,771 |
| Moji | 24,919 | 22,881 | 64,447 | 68,652 |
| Hakodate | 5,735 | 5,312 | 3,276 | 1,714 |
| Niigata | 481 | 192 | 2,189 | 2,894 |
| Shimizu | 16,540 | 15,062 | 13,800 | 12,755 |
| Taketoyo | 5 | 2 | 16,157 | 18,078 |
| Nagoya | 22,027 | 26,815 | 31,074 | [illegible]9,351 |
| Yokkaichi | 4,017 | 5,594 | 32,811 | 31,541 |
| Itozaki | 0 | 0 | 2,215 | 3,4[illegible]1 |

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| (Continued) | Exports (¥1,000) 1922 | Exports (¥1,000) 1923 | Imports (¥1,000) 1922 | Imports (¥1,000) 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shimonoseki ... ... | 5,510 | 3,796 | 1,549 | 1,820 |
| Wakamatsu ... ... | 9,595 | 9,495 | 16,415 | 21,478 |
| Hakata ... ... ... | 477 | 367 | 3,484 | 5,356 |
| Karatsu ... ... ... | 3,126 | 2,307 | 321 | 100 |
| Miike ... ... ... ... | 9,568 | 10,041 | 3,795 | 4,022 |
| Tsuruga ... ... ... | 2,385 | 530 | 4,780 | 4,586 |
| Muroran ... ... ... | 1,003 | 773 | 662 | 758 |
| Kushiro ... ... ... | 1,588 | 1,605 | 0 | 0 |
| Total incl. others... | 1,637,452 | 1,447,750 | 1,800,308 | 1,982,231 |

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

### EXPORTS (¥1,000)

| | 1923 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|
| Food: (a) Raw | | |
| Rice & paddy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,906 | 9,289 |
| Beans & pease ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,444 | 7,144 |
| Aquatic products ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,020 | 18,521 |
| (b) Manufactured | | |
| Starch ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 201 | 1,436 |
| Tea... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,010 | 17,826 |
| Refined sugar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,742 | 19,127 |
| Beer ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,302 | 3,357 |
| Comestibles in tin & bottle ... ... ... ... | 6,137 | 6,621 |
| Raw materials: | | |
| Waste silk ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,463 | 14,514 |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,545 | 23,520 |
| Wood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,342 | 14,203 |
| Worked materials: | | |
| Vegetable oil ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,633 | 4,113 |
| Camphor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,879 | 7,248 |
| Menthol crystal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,452 | 3,323 |
| Raw silk ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 568,370 | 671,365 |
| Cotton yarns ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78,613 | 114,725 |
| Iron ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,630 | 5,005 |
| Plaits ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,982 | 11,294 |
| Finished articles: | | |
| Soap ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,871 | 3,341 |
| Matches ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,649 | 15,536 |
| Silk fabrics... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 92,369 | 107,930 |
| Cotton „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 234,499 | 222,145 |
| Woolen „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,099 | 1,858 |
| Cotton blankets... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,435 | 2,475 |
| Silk handkerchiefs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,165 | 4,013 |

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| | 1923 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|
| Mats & matting for floors ... ... ... ... | 3,462 | 3,341 |
| Hosiery goods ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,205 | 17,660 |
| Hats, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,941 | 5,554 |
| Buttons... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,266 | 6,398 |
| Paper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,233 | 16,141 |
| Cement... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,010 | 3,907 |
| Potteries ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,465 | 21,214 |
| Glass & glass manufactures ... ... ... ... | 10,145 | 10,317 |
| Insulated wires ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,609 | 7,818 |
| Iron manufactures ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,476 | 10,499 |
| Rubber tyres ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,896 | 5,991 |
| Machines & parts ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,904 | 15,252 |
| Umbrellas ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,057 | 2,294 |
| Brushes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,273 | 5,423 |
| Lamps & parts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,192 | 4,103 |
| Toys ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,139 | 7,408 |

**Imports (¥1,000)**

Food:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rice & paddy ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31,494 | 61,328 |
| Wheat ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,480 | 58,901 |
| Beans & pease ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,367 | 39,605 |
| Bird's eggs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,109 | 17,949 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52,629 | 63,937 |

Raw materials:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil materials ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,495 | 13,997 |
| India-rubber, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,327 | 11,311 |
| Nitrate of soda, crude ... ... ... ... ... | 8,195 | 6,535 |
| Sulphate of ammonium ... ... ... ... ... | 24,947 | 12,737 |
| Oil cake ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 109,646 | 98,521 |
| Cotton, raw ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 513,073 | 427,836 |
| Flax, hemp, etc.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,911 | 17,460 |
| Wool ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81,893 | 55,369 |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,365 | 16,819 |
| Ores ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,876 | 10,194 |
| Wood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 89,529 | 84,825 |

Worked materials:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leather ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,361 | 7,518 |
| Caustic soda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,584 | 8,978 |
| Aniline dyes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,986 | 13,649 |
| Woollen or worsted yarns ... ... ... ... | 73,826 | 48,471 |
| Pulp for paper making ... ... ... ... ... | 6,392 | 11,753 |
| Iron lump, ingots, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | 19,116 | 19,533 |
| Iron bar, rod, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 102,615 | 134,350 |
| Iron pipe & tube ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,661 | 9,529 |
| Lead ingots & slabs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,583 | 9,595 |
| Zinc „ „ „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,979 | 19,514 |

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| | 1923 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|
| Construction materials ... ... ... ... ... | 10,979 | 19,514 |
| **Finished articles :** | | |
| Volatile oil .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,962 | 11,244 |
| Kerosene oil ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,277 | 18,786 |
| Cotton fabrics ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,846 | 14,018 |
| Woollen fabrics .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 47,098 | 50,044 |
| Paper ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,207 | 19,005 |
| Iron nails .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,581 | 5,787 |
| Watches & parts ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,976 | 8,823 |
| Automobiles „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,480 | 7,306 |
| Machines & „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 103,940 | 114,49 |

## STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

EXPORTS (¥1,000 left out)

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Rice** | | |
| Kwantung..... | — | — |
| Asiatic Russia ... | — | — |
| United States ... | 150 | 312 |
| Canada ..... | 203 | 414 |
| Hawaii ..... | 221 | 1,446 |
| Others ..... | 1,083 | 1,203 |
| Total ..... ... | 1,656 | 3,375 |
| **Beans & pease** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 4,101 | 2,742 |
| France ..... | — | 16 |
| United States ... | 2,356 | 573 |
| Canada ... ..... | 211 | 253 |
| Others .... ..... | 480 | 453 |
| Total ..... | 7,149 | 4,037 |
| **Aquatic products** | | |
| China ..... | 7,811 | 7,217 |
| Kwantung... ... | 1,414 | 1,247 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 4,921 | 3,946 |
| Straits Settlements | 323 | 252 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 456 | 325 |
| United States ... | 452 | 620 |
| Others ..... | 899 | 963 |
| Total ..... | 16,286 | 14,570 |
| **Tea** | | |
| China ..... | — | — |
| Kwantung..... | 159 | 149 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 16 | 16 |
| United States ... | 16,128 | 6,695 |
| Canada ..... | 1,257 | 238 |
| Others ..... | 269 | 621 |
| Total ..... | 17,829 | 7,719 |

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Refined sugar** | | |
| China ..... | 17,316 | 11,686 |
| Kwantung..... | 1,694 | 3,197 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 59 | 521 |
| African Countries | — | 128 |
| Others ..... | 22 | 267 |
| Total ..... | 19,092 | 15,799 |
| **Beer** | | |
| China ..... | 610 | 801 |
| Kwantung..... | 288 | 320 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 310 | 337 |
| British India ... | 1,334 | 2,342 |
| Straits Settlements | 141 | 251 |
| Dutch India ..... | 279 | 1,122 |
| Others..... | 395 | 627 |
| Total ..... | 3,358 | 5,801 |
| **Comestibles in tin & bottle** | | |
| China ..... | 493 | 546 |
| Kwantung..... | 433 | 448 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 137 | 157 |
| Straits Settlements | 66 | 93 |
| Great Britain ... | 726 | 928 |
| United States ... | 3,852 | 2,796 |
| Hawaii ..... | 350 | 510 |
| Others ..... | 550 | 441 |
| Total ..... | 6,607 | 5,916 |
| **Waste silk** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 809 | 220 |
| France ..... ... | 7,537 | 5,788 |
| Italy ..... ..... | 1,891 | 809 |
| United States ... | 3,810 | 3,192 |

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| | 1923 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Others ..... | 466 | 258 |
| Total ..... | 24,513 | 10,367 |
| **Coal** | | |
| China ..... | 8,191 | 10,731 |
| Kwantung..... | 26 | 489 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 5,702 | 7,890 |
| British India ... | 1,226 | 2,759 |
| Straits Settlements | 3,392 | 7,502 |
| Dutch India..... | 349 | 1,581 |
| French Indo-China | 185 | 426 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 322 | 286 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 2,606 | 4,176 |
| Others ..... | 1,514 | 2,464 |
| Total ..... | 23,514 | 37,814 |
| **Wood** | | |
| China ..... | 5,561 | 6,851 |
| Kwantung..... | 546 | 1,533 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 976 | 1,013 |
| British India ... | 1,192 | 1,299 |
| Straits Settlements | 2,024 | 1,852 |
| Dutch India ..... | 312 | 278 |
| Great Britain ... | 672 | 508 |
| Australia ..... | 1,276 | 340 |
| Others ..... | 1,603 | 1,651 |
| Total ..... | 14,162 | 15,329 |
| **Vegetable fatty oils** | | |
| Kwantung ..... | 89 | 120 |
| Great Britain ... | 448 | 116 |
| France ..... | 274 | 137 |
| Belgium..... | 20 | 12 |
| Asiatic Russia... | 14 | 24 |
| Germany ..... | 412 | 189 |
| Canada ..... | 2 | 2 |
| United States ... | 1,378 | 717 |
| Australia ..... | 261 | 213 |
| Hawaii ..... | 103 | 84 |
| Other countries... | 1,091 | 800 |
| Total ..... | 4,093 | 2,199 |
| **Camphor** | | |
| British India ... | 781 | 800 |
| Great Britain ... | 800 | 553 |
| France ..... | 431 | 176 |
| United States ... | 4,431 | 768 |
| Australia ..... | 174 | 152 |
| Others ..... | 630 | 421 |
| Total ..... | 7,247 | 2,870 |
| **Raw silk** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 2,887 | 849 |
| France ..... | 55,191 | 21,446 |
| Italy ..... | 353 | — |
| United States ... | 610,844 | 394,453 |
| Canada ..... | 137 | 128 |
| Others ..... | 635 | 248 |
| Total ..... | 670,048 | 417,124 |
| **Cotton yarn** | | |
| China ..... | 62,185 | 47,114 |
| Kwantung..... | 5,891 | 5,044 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 23,478 | 15,410 |
| British India..... | 20,667 | 11,991 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 53 | 36 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 910 | 449 |
| South America . | — | — |
| Others ..... | 1,538 | 523 |
| Total ..... | 114,723 | 80,568 |
| **Iron** | | |
| China ..... | 2,614 | 2,874 |
| Kwantung..... | 1,909 | 3,277 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 65 | 60 |
| British India ... | 1 | 54 |
| Strait Settlements | 13 | 26 |
| Dutch India ..... | 2 | 18 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 254 | 348 |
| South America ... | — | 47 |
| Australia ..... | — | 14 |
| Others ..... | 34 | 94 |
| Total ..... | 4,893 | 6,812 |
| **Copper** | | |
| China ..... | 889 | 6,653 |
| Kwantung..... | 526 | 518 |
| British India..... | 43 | 107 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 36 | 186 |
| Great Britain ... | — | 669 |
| Dutch India ..... | 12 | 54 |
| French Indo-China | — | 50 |
| Others ..... | 10 | 77 |
| Total ..... | 1,542 | 8,252 |
| **Hat plaits** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 3,375 | 2,002 |
| France ..... | 1,543 | 810 |
| United States ... | 4,469 | 3,084 |
| Australia ..... | 910 | 239 |
| Germany ..... | 214 | 615 |
| Others ..... | 776 | 889 |
| Total ..... | 11,294 | 7,031 |
| **Leather manufactures** | | |
| China ..... | 425 | 337 |
| Kwantung ..... | 227 | 396 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 36 | 216 |

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| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Others | 301 | 463 |
| Total | 989 | 1,412 |
| **Soap** | | |
| China | 2,197 | 1,015 |
| Kwantung | 705 | 608 |
| Hong Kong | 112 | 145 |
| British India | 68 | 29 |
| Dutch India | 164 | 318 |
| Others | 102 | 102 |
| Total | 3,348 | 2,217 |
| **Matches** | | |
| China | 579 | 903 |
| Kwantung | 141 | 491 |
| Hong Kong | 2,818 | 2,738 |
| British India | 5,875 | 7,975 |
| Straits Settlements | 1,239 | 1,007 |
| Dutch India | 2,619 | 1,661 |
| Philippine Is. | 712 | 540 |
| United States | 689 | 381 |
| African countries | 484 | 252 |
| Australia | 15 | 2 |
| Others | 393 | 292 |
| Total | 15,563 | 16,239 |
| **Silk tissues** | | |
| China | 2,598 | 4,059 |
| Kwantung | 398 | 611 |
| Hong Kong | 302 | 319 |
| British India | 9,558 | 6,033 |
| Straits Settlements | 515 | 681 |
| Dutch India | 1,276 | 1,836 |
| Philippine Is. | 438 | 447 |
| Great Britain | 20,368 | 13,214 |
| France | 8,390 | 4,638 |
| Italy | 1,267 | 237 |
| United States | 26,634 | 33,527 |
| Canada | 6,804 | 6,942 |
| South America | 4,998 | 1,427 |
| African countries | 3,247 | 2,695 |
| Australia | 17,823 | 10,904 |
| New Zealand | 2,050 | 846 |
| Others | 1,263 | 1,758 |
| Total | 107,928 | 89,396 |
| **Cotton fabrics** | | |
| China | 108,758 | 100,988 |
| Kwantung | 18,494 | 15,537 |
| Hong Kong | 10,213 | 12,307 |
| British India | 33,567 | 30,466 |
| Straits Settlements | 5,892 | 3,341 |
| Dutch India | 24,938 | 25,572 |
| French Indo-China | 115 | 120 |
| Asiatic Russia | 1,095 | 415 |
| Philippine Is. | 3,453 | 3,779 |
| Siam | 1,363 | 610 |
| Great Britain | 49 | 57 |
| United States | 4,126 | 3,615 |
| South America | 760 | 509 |
| African countries | 1,509 | 2,069 |
| Australia | 6,300 | 2,858 |
| New Zealand | 634 | 178 |
| Hawaii | 392 | 418 |
| Others | 475 | 335 |
| Total | 222,052 | 203,673 |
| **Woolen fabrics** | | |
| China | 269 | 429 |
| Kwantung | 552 | 841 |
| British India | 437 | 67 |
| Asiatic Russia | 75 | 448 |
| Great Britain | 4 | 5 |
| France | — | — |
| African countries | 23 | — |
| Others | 459 | 471 |
| Total | 1,819 | 2,261 |
| **Silk handkerchiefs** | | |
| British India | 105 | 77 |
| Great Britain | 868 | 494 |
| United States | 1,028 | 1,361 |
| South America | 1,101 | 360 |
| African countries | 185 | 212 |
| Australia | 210 | 88 |
| Others | 496 | 594 |
| Total | 4,012 | 3,186 |
| **Cotton towels** | | |
| China | 178 | 229 |
| Kwantung | 69 | 151 |
| Hong Kong | 111 | 115 |
| African countries | 59 | 25 |
| Australia | 70 | 87 |
| Others | 927 | 780 |
| Total | 1,414 | 1,391 |
| **Knitted goods** | | |
| China | 1,167 | 1,243 |
| Kwantung | 605 | 949 |
| Hong Kong | 789 | 651 |
| British India | 3,849 | 2,753 |
| Straits Settlements | 410 | 461 |
| Dutch India | 897 | 1,513 |
| Asiatic Russia | 67 | 62 |
| Philippine Is. | 2,801 | 2,371 |

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| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain .. | 2,284 | 292 |
| United States ... | 64 | 19 |
| Canada ..... | 27 | 16 |
| South America .. | 181 | 88 |
| African countries | 2,742 | 1,629 |
| Australia ..... | 1,377 | 564 |
| New Zealand ... | 76 | 14 |
| Other countries... | 331 | 262 |
| Total ..... | 17,667 | 12,892 |

**Hats and caps**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 1,541 | 1,011 |
| Kwantung ..... | 609 | 499 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 399 | 239 |
| British India ... | 198 | 79 |
| Dutch India ..... | 440 | 569 |
| Asiatic Russia .. | 50 | 72 |
| Great Britain ... | 1,302 | 568 |
| United States ... | 388 | 121 |
| African countries | 45 | 52 |
| Australia ..... | 237 | 76 |
| Others ..... | 346 | 169 |
| Total ..... | 5,556 | 3,457 |

**Buttons**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 434 | 415 |
| British India ..... | 403 | 566 |
| Great Britain ... | 1,495 | 504 |
| France ..... | 369 | 56 |
| United States ... | 671 | 884 |
| Canada ..... | 310 | 122 |
| South America... | 541 | 221 |
| African countries | 150 | 46 |
| Australia ..... | 429 | 167 |
| Others ..... | 1,597 | 1,156 |
| Total ..... | 6,401 | 4,137 |

**Paper**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 8,710 | 9,830 |
| Kwantung ..... | 2,431 | 2,743 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 2,081 | 2,959 |
| British India ... | 177 | 768 |
| Straits Settlements | 561 | 286 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 261 | 173 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 407 | 357 |
| Great Britain ... | 245 | 167 |
| United States ... | 468 | 553 |
| Australia ..... | 34 | 233 |
| Others ..... | 751 | 871 |
| Total ..... | 16,128 | 18,939 |

**Portland Cement**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 974 | 1,163 |
| Kwantung ..... | 980 | 1,323 |
| British India ... | 213 | 909 |
| Straits Settlements | — | 103 |
| Dutch India ..... | 517 | 2,186 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 1,065 | 1,067 |
| Others ..... | 103 | 327 |
| Total ..... | 3,907 | 7,078 |

**Potteries**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 1,615 | 1,326 |
| Kwantung ..... | 853 | 964 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 602 | 543 |
| British India ... | 1,607 | 833 |
| Straits Settlements | 599 | 338 |
| Dutch India ..... | 3,319 | 3,776 |
| Philippine Is ... | 441 | 304 |
| Great Britain ... | 663 | 547 |
| United States ... | 6,817 | 8,545 |
| Canada ..... | 1,096 | 1,251 |
| South America .. | 571 | 301 |
| African countries | 310 | 147 |
| Australia ..... | 1,438 | 938 |
| New Zealand ... | 33 | 50 |
| Others ..... | 1,243 | 930 |
| Total ..... | 21,211 | 20,791 |

**Glass and glass manufactures**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 2,699 | 2,448 |
| Kwantung ..... | 860 | 1,035 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 1,037 | 675 |
| British India ... | 2,218 | 2,321 |
| Straits Settlements | 306 | 359 |
| Dutch India ..... | 976 | 1,379 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 331 | 208 |
| Great Britain ... | 125 | 155 |
| United States ... | 303 | 296 |
| South America... | 25 | 47 |
| African countries | 190 | 141 |
| Australia ..... | 928 | 594 |
| New Zealand ... | 60 | 62 |
| Others ..... | 340 | 277 |
| Total ..... | 10,309 | 9,097 |

**Iron manufactures**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China ..... | 3,613 | 3,154 |
| Kwantung ..... | 1,631 | 1,809 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 835 | 870 |
| British India ... | 1,425 | 925 |
| Straits Settlements | 551 | 555 |
| Dutch India ..... | 629 | 524 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 292 | 423 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 618 | 347 |
| United States ... | 25 | 32 |

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| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| South America... | 5 | 40 |
| African countries | 205 | 51 |
| Australia ..... | 147 | 88 |
| Others ..... | 319 | 236 |
| Total ..... | 10,322 | 9,112 |
| **Umbrella and parasol** | | |
| China ..... | 1,339 | 1,260 |
| British India ... | 98 | 48 |
| Dutch India ..... | 416 | 496 |
| African countries | 8 | 25 |
| Others ..... | 436 | 407 |
| Total ..... | 2,296 | 2,237 |

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Toys** | | |
| China ..... | 595 | 412 |
| Hong Kong ..... | 279 | 172 |
| British India..... | 552 | 443 |
| Straits Settlements | 181 | 136 |
| Dutch India ..... | 300 | 414 |
| Great Britain ... | 1,399 | 713 |
| United States ... | 1,693 | 3,064 |
| Canada ..... | 257 | 370 |
| Australia ..... | 1,014 | 350 |
| South America... | 311 | 173 |
| African countries | 61 | 55 |
| New Zealand ... | 96 | 27 |
| Others ..... | 675 | 674 |
| Total ..... | 7,414 | 7,004 |

IMPORTS (¥1,000 left out)

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Rice** | | |
| China ..... | 510 | 395 |
| Kwantung..... | 50 | 6 |
| British India..... | 13,785 | 2,011 |
| French Indo-China ..... | 12,276 | 13,781 |
| Siam ..... | 21,498 | 9,815 |
| Others ..... | 13,157 | 2,866 |
| Total ..... | 61,276 | 28,813 |
| **Beans and pease** | | |
| China ..... | 11,970 | 9,525 |
| Kwantung..... | 25,612 | 13,948 |
| Asiatic Russia ... | 68 | 54 |
| Others ..... | 1,957 | 1,164 |
| Total ..... | 39,607 | 24,691 |
| **Sugar** | | |
| Hong Kong ..... | 219 | 583 |
| Dutch India ..... | 48,668 | 49,119 |
| Philippine Is. ... | 7,565 | 10,467 |
| Others ..... | 7,493 | 9,646 |
| Total ..... | 63,944 | 69,815 |
| **Oil yielding materials** | | |
| China ..... | 9,061 | 12,321 |
| Kwantung..... | 3,622 | 3,322 |
| Others ..... | 1,344 | 1,610 |
| Total ..... | 14,027 | 17,253 |
| **Hides and skins** | | |
| China ..... | 3,960 | 6,592 |

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Kwantung..... | 150 | 293 |
| British India ... | 42 | 19 |
| Straits Settlements | 50 | 54 |
| United States ... | 1,134 | 939 |
| Australia ..... | 31 | 111 |
| Dutch India ..... | 84 | 72 |
| Others ..... | 476 | 398 |
| Total ..... | 5,939 | 8,378 |
| **India-rubber & guttapercha, crude** | | |
| British India ... | 338 | 1,420 |
| Straits Settlements | 10,566 | 14,137 |
| Great Britain ... | 117 | 53 |
| United States ... | 86 | — |
| Others ..... | 208 | 114 |
| Total ..... | 11,315 | 15,724 |
| **Nitrate of soda, crude** | | |
| Chili ..... | 6,540 | 2,577 |
| Others ..... | — | 24 |
| Total ..... | 6,540 | 2,601 |
| **Sulphate of ammonium** | | |
| Kwantung..... | 149 | 890 |
| Great Britain ... | 307 | 1,711 |
| United States ... | 11,434 | 6,460 |
| Australia ..... | 162 | 537 |
| Others ..... | 630 | 1,403 |
| Total ..... | 12,742 | 11,006 |

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| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Raw cotton** | | |
| China | 28,521 | 21,130 |
| British India | 209,897 | 181,707 |
| Straits Settlements | 524 | 1,264 |
| Dutch India | 616 | 301 |
| French Indo-China | 923 | 1,436 |
| United States | 178,809 | 217,436 |
| African countries | 8,465 | 11,746 |
| Others | 87 | 153 |
| Total | 427,841 | 438,173 |
| **Flax, hemp, ramie, etc.** | | |
| China | 8,484 | 6,131 |
| British India | 1,861 | 1,755 |
| Philippine Is. | 7,062 | 6,611 |
| Others | 4 | 158 |
| Total | 17,410 | 14,660 |
| **Wool** | | |
| China | 903 | 536 |
| Great Britain | 5,561 | 3,189 |
| Kwantung | 130 | 140 |
| African countries | 3,060 | 1,759 |
| Australia | 45,673 | 26,567 |
| Others | 40 | 151 |
| Total | 55,367 | 32,203 |
| **Oil-cake** | | |
| China | 19,823 | 21,270 |
| Kwantung | 73,118 | 64,784 |
| Asiatic Russia | 2,390 | 194 |
| Bonded warehouses | — | 6,614 |
| Others | 3,191 | 1,000 |
| Total | 98,522 | 94,311 |
| **Coal** | | |
| China | 4,964 | 6,863 |
| Kwantung | 8,057 | 3,758 |
| French Indo-China | 3,522 | 3,445 |
| Others | 276 | 28 |
| Total | 16,818 | 14,093 |
| **Ores** | | |
| China | 7,305 | 8,122 |
| British India | 142 | 51 |
| French Indo-China | — | 182 |
| Straits Settlements | 2,685 | 2,560 |
| African countries | 5 | — |
| Australia | 1 | 30 |
| Others | 102 | 2,830 |
| Total | 10,241 | 11,215 |

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Leather** | | |
| British India | 2,485 | 2,669 |
| Straits Settlements | 11 | 170 |
| Great Britain | 838 | 413 |
| United States | 3,842 | 4,896 |
| Others | 314 | 171 |
| Total | 7,490 | 8,319 |
| **Caustic Soda, etc.** | | |
| Great Britain | 6,343 | 1,697 |
| United States | 1,446 | 431 |
| Others | 1,196 | 1,083 |
| Total | 8,986 | 3,212 |
| **Iron ingots, slabs** | | |
| China | 6,791 | 5,067 |
| Kwantung | 3,578 | 3,789 |
| British India | 5,620 | 2,745 |
| Great Britain | 1,113 | 3,794 |
| United States | 746 | 277 |
| Sweden | 796 | 3,113 |
| Others | 886 | 384 |
| Total | 19,528 | 19,168 |
| **Iron bars, rods, plates, etc.** | | |
| China | 349 | 202 |
| Great Britain | 30,704 | 27,110 |
| Germany | 16,781 | 4,368 |
| Belgium | 6,481 | 2,710 |
| Sweden | 1,284 | 1,043 |
| United States | 71,675 | 79,304 |
| Others | 458 | 424 |
| Total | 127,733 | 115,161 |
| **Lead ingots, slabs** | | |
| British India | 2,466 | 2,666 |
| United States | 1,275 | 2,073 |
| Australia | 4,403 | 1,318 |
| Others | 1,393 | 2,120 |
| Total | 9,536 | 8,178 |
| **Tin ingots, slabs** | | |
| China | 682 | 546 |
| Straits Settlements | 2,413 | 2,629 |
| Dutch India | 1,140 | 1,562 |
| Others | 79 | 167 |
| Total | 4,314 | 4,903 |
| **Construction materials** | | |
| United States | 15,566 | 19,312 |
| Others | 3,943 | 501 |
| Total | 19,509 | 19,813 |
| **Petroleum** | | |
| Dutch India | 4,011 | 5,086 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States ... | 14,778 | 11,609 |
| Others ..... | — | 26 |
| Total ..... | 18,789 | 16,721 |
| **Woolen fabrics** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 48,578 | 29,699 |
| Others ..... | 1,376 | 1,385 |
| Total ..... | 49,954 | 31,084 |
| **Paper** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 4,486 | 2,125 |
| United States ... | 3,411 | 4,196 |
| Germany ..... | 3,846 | 1,697 |
| Sweden ..... | 4,656 | 3,555 |
| Others ..... | 2,565 | 802 |
| Total ..... | 18,965 | 12,375 |
| **Machinery & parts thereof** | | |
| Great Britain ... | 42,203 | 48,983 |
| France ..... | 2,679 | 1,527 |
| Switzerland ..... | 2,101 | 1,666 |
| Germany ..... | 7,891 | 5,893 |
| United States ... | 57,311 | 63,612 |
| Others ..... | 2,185 | 3,211 |
| Total ..... | 114,371 | 119,882 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U. S. A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 87.5 and 85% of the total value of trade done in 1921 and 1922 respectively going to these markets. Exports to and imports from them in 1922 occupied 89 and 81% of the total value. Japan gets her supply of raw materials as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from these countries while the bulk of the raw silk, the foremost item of export, finds its market in the U. S. A.

| | Exports in ¥1,000 (% to total exp.) | | Imports in ¥1,000 (% to total imp.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| China ..... | 333,520 | 272,191 | 186,344 | 104,679 |
| Kwantung ..... | 71,859 | 67,870 | 130,574 | 148,807 |
| Total ..... | 405,379(25%) | 340,061(23%) | 316,918(17%) | 263,486(13%) |
| Great Britain ... | 54,438 | 40,410 | 232,310 | 237,134 |
| Hongkong ..... | 65,422 | 55,319 | 690 | 1,653 |
| India ..... | 97,204 | 99,619 | 254,089 | 305,718 |
| St. Settlements... | 21,342 | 20,912 | 18,811 | 25,372 |
| Canada ..... | 13,687 | 14,349 | 16,559 | 24,360 |
| Cape Town & Natal | 4,820 | 4,748 | 3,778 | 663 |
| Australia ..... | 36,712 | 32,649 | 82,090 | 96,623 |
| New Zealand ... | 3,439 | 2,693 | 5 | 231 |
| Total ..... | 297,064(18%) | 260,699(18%) | 608,332(32%) | 691,751(35%) |
| U. S. A. ..... | 732,377 | 605,619 | 593,169 | 511,977 |
| Hawaii ..... | 5,189 | 4,813 | 95 | 140 |
| Philippines ..... | 17,774 | 17,538 | 15,378 | 13,459 |
| Total ..... | 755,340(46%) | 627,970(43%) | 611,642(32%) | 525,576(27%) |
| Grand total ..... | 1,457,783(89%) | 1,228,730 85%) | 1,536,892 81%) | 1,480,816 75%) |

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## STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

| Nationality | Entered | | | | Cleared | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1921 | | 1922 | |
| | No. | 1,000 ton | No. | 1,000 ton | No. | 1,000 ton | No. | 1,000 ton |
| Japanese steamers* ... | 9,775 | 19,305 | 10,563 | 23,240 | 9,691 | 19,245 | 10,562 | 23,117 |
| Chinese ,, ... | 40 | 34 | 51 | 59 | 38 | 33 | 52 | 61 |
| British ,, ... | 1,104 | 4,900 | 1,542 | 6,946 | 1,090 | 4,864 | 1,515 | 6,762 |
| French ,, ... | 117 | 329 | 115 | 396 | 117 | 329 | 114 | 394 |
| Italian ,, ... | 16 | 64 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 61 | 5 | 19 |
| Dutch ,, ... | 140 | 515 | 195 | 686 | 142 | 523 | 192 | 680 |
| Swedish ,, ... | 28 | 99 | 41 | 156 | 28 | 99 | 40 | 153 |
| Norwegian ,, ... | 8 | 28 | 115 | 395 | 8 | 28 | 114 | 397 |
| Russian ,, ... | 32 | 30 | 83 | 92 | 34 | 31 | 84 | 92 |
| Danish ,, ... | 22 | 97 | 38 | 164 | 22 | 95 | 40 | 171 |
| German ,, ... | 2 | 1 | 52 | 196 | — | — | 50 | 191 |
| American ,, ... | 610 | 2,528 | 639 | 3,422 | 607 | 2,514 | 941 | 3,436 |
| Total incl. others .. | 11,894 | 27,931 | 13,451 | 34,795 | 11,794 | 27,824 | 13,421 | 35,557 |

NOTE.—*Employed in foreign trade.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. The average rate rose to about 13%.

| Year | Total imports ¥1,000 | Dutiable goods ¥1,000 | Customs revenue ¥1,000 | Average percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... | 1,668,144 | 759,734 | 62,696 | 8.25 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 2,173,459 | 816,824 | 69,435 | 8.56 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 2,336,175 | 899,309 | 74,414 | 8.27 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 1,614,155 | 758,639 | 89,172 | 11.75 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 1,890,308 | 888,508 | 117,295 | 13.20 |

## INVISIBLE TRADE

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the balance of international account outside ordinary trade, but the following for 1922 compiled by a certain bank on the formula prepared by the Bank of Japan for 1922 may be worth quoting.

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| Income | 1922 |
|---|---|
| Gov. account | 60 |
| Freight & charterage | 190 |
| Paid by ships & ship cos | 20 |
| Tourists | 32 |
| For enter. & emigrant savings | 79 |
| Invest. abroad & interest on loans supplied | 46 |
| Amount ins. & premiums | 60 |
| Eng. & French bonds sold | 50 |
| Others | 597 |
| **Outgoes** | |
| Interest pd. on foreign loans | 98 |
| Paid by For. Office & other expenses | 52 |
| Paid abroad by Jap. steamers | 65 |
| Paid by Jap. tourists abroad, etc. | 38 |
| Profit of for. enterprises | 13 |
| Investment by foreigners | 19 |
| Amount ins. & premiums | 75 |
| Working exp. of undertakings abroad | 3 |
| Others | 12 |
| | 375 |

These rough estimates show that in 1922 the balance favorable to Japan amounted to ¥222 millions. Against this the adverse balance of trade for Japan proper, Korea and Formosa was estimated at about ¥330 mil., so that in the international account for 1922 Japan had to pay ¥111 millions. It may be added that profit from favorable exchange is included in the item of "Others" as it does not admit of computation.

## THE TARIFF REVISION IN 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1–29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law. These amendments were made effective on August 1.

Principal features of the revision are:—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed.

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or

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vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

The customs tariff law as revised in 1920 is given under together with an extract from the tariff table in force.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW

(Promulgated on the 15th, April, 1910; amended in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920 and 1921.)

ART. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

ART. II.—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value on arrival at the port of importation.

ART. III.—With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles, by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. IV.—With respect to articles, the produce or manufacture of a country in which vessels, or produce or manufactures of Japan are subjected to less favorable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, and shall be liable to customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V.-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such

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articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committe, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties provided in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of an unreasonably cheap seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent. The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

ART. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty *sen* per hundred *kin* for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;

4—2. Mineral oil for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships;
6. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan;
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for personal use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the articles for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, document, and other papers;
10. Articles imported as specimens or objects of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions and private technical schools;
11. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief;
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;

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14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent back by Japanese military or naval forces and warships abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;
18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Japanese ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local governments; or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

ART. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;
2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;
3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;
7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

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ART. IX.—Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

Import duties on materials to be used for manufacturing of oxide of zinc, zinc sheet not exceeding 0.25 millimetres in thickness or manures designated by ordinance, may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipments, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

ART. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited :—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE

The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 313 OF THE 43RD YEAR OF MEIJI (1910)

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 17th of July of the 44th year of Meiji (1911)

## CUSTOMS TARIFF (Extract)

Showing important articles subject to import duties, and the general duty levied upon each article.

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## GROUP I. Plants and Animals (living)

| Articles | General Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Units | Rates of Duty |
| Yeast (pressed) | 100 *kin* | ¥2.60 |
| Saccarifying fungi, known as "Koji" | ad val. | 20% |
| Horses | ad ,, | 5% |
| Bulls, oxen and cows | ad ,, | 10% |
| Swine | ad ,, | 20% |
| Poultry | ad ,, | 20% |

## GROUP II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rice and paddy | 100 *kin* | ¥1.00 |
| Barley | 100 ,, | 0.55 |
| Wheat | 100 ,, | 0.77 |
| Soya beans | 100 ,, | 0.70 |
| Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata) | 100 ,, | 0.50 |
| Pease | 100 ,, | 0.45 |
| Wheat flour | 100 ,, | 1.85 |
| Oatmeal | 100 ,, | 5.00 |
| Sesame seed | 100 ,, | 1.00 |
| Rape-seed and mustard-seed | 100 ,, | 0.65 |
| Coco nuts | 100 ,, | 0.70 |

## GROUP III. Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vegetables, fruits and nuts | 100 *kin* | ¥1.95-12.70 |
| | ad val. | 30% |
| Black tea | 100 *kin* | 22.60 |
| Coffee | 100 ,, | 15.10-25.10 |
| Cocoa (not sugared) | 100 ,, | 6.00-43.00 |
| Sugar | 100 ,, | 2.50-4.65 |
| Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar | 100 ,, | 7.40 |
| Confectioneries and cakes | 100 ,, | 32.00 |
| Meats, poultry, game, fish, shellfish & mollusca (Preserved in tin, bottle or jar) | ad val. | 35-40% |
| Butter | 100 *kin* | 29.60 |
| Condensed milk | 100 ,, | 5.55 |
| Eggs, fresh | 100 ,, | 6.00 |
| Saké, & Chinese liquors, fermented | 100 litres | 24.20 |
| Beer, ale, porter and stout | 100 ,, | 16.40 |
| Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc. | 100 ,, | 22.80-47.80 |
| Champagne & other sparkling wine | 100 ,, | 108.00 |
| Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco | ad val. | 355% |

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## GROUP IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, & Manufactures thereof

| Articles | General Tariff Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Sole leather | 100 *kin* | ¥15.20 |
| Tanned hide, known as "Indian blood leather" | 100 „ | 9.50 |
| Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather | 100 „ | 74.40 |
| Leather of alligators & crocodiles | 100 „ | 113.00-207.00 |
| Manufactures of elephant ivory | ad val. | 50% |
| Pearls | ad val. | 5% |

## GROUP V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castor oil (in can, barrel, or jar) | 100 *kin* | ¥2.20 |
| Cod-liver oil | 100 „ | 10.30 |
| Lard | 100 „ | 9.00 |
| Mineral oils | 10 American gallons | 0.17-1.23 |
| Soaps | 100 *kin* | 5.70-28.60 |
| Oils, fats & waxes perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed | 100 „ | 78.00 |
| Perfumed waters | 100 „ | 90.00 |

## GROUP VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Musk | 1 *kin* | ¥101.00 |
| Artificial musk | 100 „ | 81.50 |
| Gelatin | 100 „ | 10.20 |
| Sulphur | ad val. | 20% |
| Carbolic acid | 100 *kin* | 6.00 |
| Caustic soda and caustic potash | 100 „ | 1.50-7.25 |
| Bicarbonate of soda | 100 „ | 0.95 |
| Nitrate of soda (refined) | 100 „ | 2.30 |
| Salicylate of soda & salicylic acid | ad val. | 35% |
| Iodide of potash | 100 *kin* | 122.00 |
| Formalin | 100 „ | 5.10 |
| Alcoholic medicinal preparations | 1 litre | 1.00 |
| Glycerin | 100 *kin* | 3.20 |
| Saccharin & similar sweet substances | 1 „ | 60.00 |
| Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine | 1 „ | 13.50 |
| Diastase | 100 „ | 148.00 |
| Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, & other prepared perfumeries | ad val. | 50% |

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| Articles | General Tarift | |
|---|---|---|
| | Units | Rates of Duty |
| Gunpowder | 100 *kin* | 8.05 |
| Dynamite | 100 „ | 6.10 |
| Projectiles, loaded with explosives | ad val. | 40% |

## GROUP VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling Matters.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Artificial indigo | ad val. | 20% |
| Coal-tar dyes | ad val. | 35% |
| Vermilion or cinnabar | 100 *kin* | 26.80 |
| Varnishes | 100 „ | 14.50 |
| Shoe polishes | 100 „ | 9.90 |
| Pencils | 1 gross | 0.55-0.75 |
| Pencils (not cased, slender strips of graphite or of colours) | ad val. | 30% |
| Inks for copying or writing | 100 *kin* | 8.35 |
| Inks for printing | 100 „<br>ad val. | 3.45-111.00<br>25-30% |

## GROUP VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton yarns | 100 *kin* | ¥5.80-30.00 |
| Hemp yarns | ad val. | 10% |
| Woolen or worsted yarns | 100 *kin* | 12.00-20.50 |
| Floss silk | 100 „ | 30.00 |
| Silk threads | ad val. | 30% |
| Artificial silk | 100 *kin* | 87.90 |

## GROUP IX. Tissues and Manufactures thereof

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tissue of cottons | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 9.00-77.00<br>20% |
| Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp or jute, pure or mixed with one another, including those mixed with cotton | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 2.00-56.00<br>15-20% |
| Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk | 100 *kin* | 22.00-188.00 |
| Silk tissues, and silk mixed tissues | 100 „ | 90.00-520.00 |
| Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not | 100 „ | 27.00-68.60 |
| Felts | 100 „<br>ad val. | 47.40<br>30% |

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| Articles | General Tariff Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Bookbinders' cloth | 100 *kin* | ¥20.00 |
| Artists' canvas | ad val. | 30% |
| Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with Indian rubber | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 57.40<br>40% |
| Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 86.00-148.00<br>30-40% |
| Handkerchief, single | 100 doz.<br>ad val. | 25.90-73.20<br>35-50% |
| Blankets, single | 100 *kin* | 25.80-30.40 |
| Travelling rugs, single | 100 „ | 60.00-232.00 |
| Carpets and carpetings | 100 „<br>ad val. | 17.00-36.10<br>30% |
| Table cloths, single | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 60.00-98.20<br>40-50% |
| Curtains and window blinds | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 29.50-93.00<br>30-50% |
| Mosquito nets | ad val. | 40% |

## GROUP X. Clothing and Accessories thereof

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk | ad val. | 50% |
| „ „ , others | 100 *kin* | 136.00 |
| Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs | 100 „ | 134.44 |
| Undershirts and drawers | 100 „<br>ad val. | 115.00-133.00<br>40-50% |
| Gloves | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 179.00-949.00<br>40% |
| Shawls, comforters and mufflers | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 159.00-853.00<br>40-50% |
| Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods | ad val. | 50% |
| Silk hats or opera hats | 1 doz. | 28.80 |
| Felt hats | 1 „ | 7.50 |
| Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another | 1 „ | 6.25 |
| Hats of Panama straw or similar vegetables | 1 „ | 35.60 |
| Helmet hats | 1 „ | 9.50 |
| Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 30.70-135.00<br>40-50% |
| Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, &c. | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 12.60-118.00<br>40% |

## GROUP XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Paper Manufactures, Books, and Pictures

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pulp for paper making | 100 *kin* | ¥0.22-0.27 |
| Printing paper | 100 „ | 1.00-2.40 |

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| Articles | General Tariff Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Writing paper | 100 *kin* | ¥3.15 |
| Drawing paper | 100 „ | 3.55 |
| Blotting paper | 100 „ | 3.80 |
| Pasteboard or cardboard | 100 „ | 1.50 |
| Glass paper for window panes | 100 „ | 57.20 |
| Note paper in box | ad val. | 30% |
| Envelopes in box | 100 *kin* | 19.60 |
| Blank books | 100 „ | 9.00-47.80 |
| Albums | 100 „ / ad val. | 15.10-48.30 / 20-50% |
| Baryta paper, albuminized and sensitized papers for photograph | 100 *kin* / ad val. | 19.30-134.00 / 40% |
| Carbon paper | 100 *kin* | 27.30 |
| Playing cards | 100 „ | 113.00 |
| Picture post-cards | 100 „ | 52.40 |

## GROUP XII. Minerals and Manufactures thereof

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Precious stones | ad val. | ¥5% |
| Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof | ad val. | 20-50% |
| Cement | 100 *kin* | 0.30 |

## GROUP XIII. Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bricks | 100 *kin* / ad val. | ¥0.45 / 20% |
| Glass rods and glass tubes | 100 *kin* | 7.00 |
| Plate or sheet glass | 100 sq. metres / ad val. | 11.80-15[illegible].00 / 25% |
| Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net | 100 sq. metres | ¥55.22 |
| Spectacle glass, cut | ad val. | 30% |
| Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped | 100 *kin* | 20.10 |
| Spectacles and eye glasses, looking glasses or mirrors | ad val. | 40-5[illegible]% |

## GROUP XIV. Ores and Metals

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold and silver, tubes and wires | ad val. | 20% |
| Foils, gold and silver | ad val. | 30% |
| Pig iron | 100 *kin* | ¥0.10 |

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| Articles | General Tariff: Units | General Tariff: Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, bars or rods, including those having a shape as T angle, etc. | ad val. | 15% |
| Wire rods, in coils | ad val. | 15% |
| Tinned iron sheets | ad val. | 15% |
| Iron wire | ad val. | 15–20% |
| Iron pipes and tubes | 100 *kin* | ¥2.40 |
| Aluminum | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 3.20–18.50<br>5–20% |
| Copper | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 7.00–20.00<br>30% |
| Lead, ingots and slabs | 100 *kin* | 0.40–2.80 |
| Tin, ingots and slabs | 100 *kin* | 3.75 |
| Zinc, ingots, slabs and grains | 100 *kin* | 3.00 |
| Brass and bronze, ingots & slabs | ad val.<br>100 *kin* | 30%<br>7.00–38.30 |

## GROUP XV. Metal Manufactures

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron nails | 100 *kin* | ¥1.90–3.20 |
| Iron rivets | 100 *kin* | 2.20 |
| Brass screws and bronze screws | 100 *kin* | 25.50 |
| Metal nets and nettings | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 4.70–34.10<br>25–30% |
| Materials for railway construction | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 3.50<br>15–25% |
| Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 5.30–14.00<br>15% |
| Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc. | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 2.80<br>25% |
| Chains for watches, spectacles, eyeglasses or other personal adornments | 1 *kin*<br>ad val. | 3.00–23.00<br>50% |
| Platinum crucibles or dishes | 1 *kin* | 208.00 |
| Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 2.10–27.90<br>20% |
| Cutlery | 100 pieces<br>ad val. | 5.00–47.40<br>40–50% |
| Table forks or spoons | 100 pieces<br>ad val. | 4.90–50.20<br>50% |
| Safes and cash boxes | ad val. | 40% |
| Typewriters and parts thereof | 100 *kin* | 94.00 |
| Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 48.00<br>40% |
| Iron manufactures | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 4.50–13.00<br>40% |

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## GROUP XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery

| Articles | General Tariff: Units | General Tariff: Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Watches | 1 piece | ¥0.70–15.90 |
| Standing or hanging clocks | ad val. | 40% |
| Binoculars and monoculars | 1 *kin* | 3.00–15.00 |
| Telescopes | 100 „ | 120.00 |
| | ad val. | 20% |
| Microscopes and parts thereof | ad val. | 20% |
| Balances, with weights or not | 100 *kin* | 5.15–12.00 |
| | ad val. | 20% |
| Thermometers | 100 *kin* | 116.00 |
| | ad val. | 20% |
| Barometers | 100 *kin* | 63.40 |
| | ad val. | 20% |
| Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes and parts thereof | ad val. | 50% |
| Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines | ad val. | 50% |
| Musical instruments | 100 *kin* | 23.10–34.40 |
| | ad val. | 40% |
| Automobiles | ad val. | 50% |
| Cycles | 1 piece | 16.00–93.60 |
| Vessels (not exceeding 10 years of ship's age) | 1 gross ton | 15.00 |
| „ (others) | ad val. | 15% |
| Steam boilers | 100 *kin* | 3.70 |
| Locomotives and tenders, running on rail | 100 „ | 7.60–9.20 |
| Steam turbines | ad val. | 20% |
| Steam engines | 100 *kin* | 4.00–16.00 |
| Gas engines, petroleum engines & hot-air engines | 100 „ | 3.50–30.00 |
| Dynamos, electric motors, transformers, converters, frequency changer, rotary phase converters & armatures | 100 „ | 7.00–26.00 |
| Sewing machines | 100 „ | 11.10–16.30 |
| Weaving looms | 100 „ | 2.90 |
| | ad val. | 15% |
| Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving and yarn finishing or twisting machines | 100 „ | 4.15 |
| Knitting machines | 100 „ | 12.00–24.00 |
| Printing machines | 100 „ | 5.90 |
| | ad val. | 20% |

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## GROUP XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

| Articles | General Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Units | Rates of Duty |
| Karin, tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), Tsuge or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥0.50 |
| Mahogany ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 10% |
| Oak ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 5% |
| Fire wood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 10% |
| Charcoal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 15% |
| Straw plaits ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 7.65-102.00<br>30% |
| Umbrellas and parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles ... ... | ad val. | 40-50% |
| Celluloid and manufactures thereof ... ... | 100 *kin*<br>ad val. | 42.50-63.60<br>40% |
| Films for photograph (Sensitized) ... ... ... | 1 *kin* | 1.00 |
| ,, ,, ,, (Developed) ... ... ... | 1 *kin* | 8.25 |
| Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof .. | ad val. | 50% |
| Toys ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 50% |

## IMPORT DUTIES IN CHOSEN

On and after August 20, 1920, the same Import Tariff as in Japan proper shall be in operation in Chosen, with the exception of the commodities undermentioned:—

| Articles | Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| Horses (living) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | free |
| Sheep (living) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | free |
| Salt:— | | |
| Obtained by spontaneous evaporation (unground) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥0.10 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 30% |
| Mineral oils coming under B, 2, No. 112, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 American gallons | 0.19 |
| Cokes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | free |
| Wood coming under F and J, I, No. 612, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | free |

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## CONVENTIONAL TARIFF

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with Great Britain, France and Italy. But other treaty countries are also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentine, Belgium including Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Equador, France incl. Algeria and other territories, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands incl. colonies, Norway, Peru, Siam, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland incl. colonies and protectorates, United States of America incl. territories.

### Conventional Tariff Between Japan and Great Britain

| Articles | Unit | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| **Paints:** | | |
| 4. Other: | | |
| A. Each weighing not more than 6 kilog., including the weight of the receptacle | 100 *kin* | ¥4.25 |
| B. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 3.30 |
| **Linen yarns:** | | |
| 1. Single: | | |
| A. Gray ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥8.60 |
| B. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 9.25 |
| **Tissues of cotton:** | | |
| 1. Velvets, plushes, and other pile tissues, with piles cut or uncut: | | |
| A. Gray ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥25.50 |
| B. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 30.00 |
| 7. Plain tissues, not otherwise provided for: | | |
| A. Gray: | | |
| A—1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 19 threads or less ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥15.30 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 20.70 |
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 28.70 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 38.00 |
| (e) More than 43 threads ... ... ... | „ | 51.30 |
| A—2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |

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| Articles | Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| (a) 19 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥8.30 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.50 |
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 13.50 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 16.50 |
| (e) More than 43 threads ... ... | „ | 18.70 |
| A—3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 19 threads or less .. ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥6.70 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... | „ | 8.30 |
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.50 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 13.50 |
| (e) More than 43 threads ... ... | „ | 14.70 |
| A—4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 19 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥6.00 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 6.70 |
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 8.00 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.70 |
| (e) More than 43 threads ... ... | „ | 13.30 |
| A—5. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 9.30 |
| B. Bleached simply ... ... ... ... ... | The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*. | |
| C. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*. | |
| 9. Other: | | |
| A. Gray: | | |
| A—1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 19 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥16.00 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 21.30 |
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 29.30 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 39.30 |
| (e) More than 43 threads... ... ... | „ | 53.30 |
| A—2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 19 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥8.00 |
| (b) 27 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.00 |

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| Articles | Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| (c) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥14.30 |
| (d) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 18.00 |
| (e) More than 43 threads... ... ... | „ | 20.00 |
| A—3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 27 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥8.00 |
| (b) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 11.30 |
| (c) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 15.00 |
| (d) More than 43 threads .. ... ... | „ | 18.00 |
| A—4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof: | | |
| (a) 27 threads or less... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 7.30 |
| (b) 35 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 8.70 |
| (c) 43 „ „ ... ... ... ... | „ | 11.30 |
| (d) More than 43 threads... ... ... | „ | 14.70 |
| A—5. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.00 |
| B. Bleached simply ... ... ... ... ... | The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*. | |
| C. Other ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*. | |
| Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton, and silk: | | |
| 2. Other: | | |
| A. Of wool: | | |
| (b) Weighing not more than 200 grammes per sq. metre ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥57.50 |
| (c) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre ... ... | „ | 45.00 |
| (d) Other ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 40.00 |
| B. Of wool and cotton: | | |
| (c) Weighing not more than 500 grammes per sq. metre... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥30.00 |
| (d) Other ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 18.00 |
| Iron: | | |
| 1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs: | | |
| A. Pig iron ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥0.083 |
| 4. Plates and sheets: | | |

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| Articles | Units | Rates of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| A. Not coated with metals: | | |
| A—3. Other: | | |
| (a) Not exceeding 0.7 millim. in thickness ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥0.30 |
| B. Coated with base metals: | | |
| B—1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets): | | |
| (a) Ordinary... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 0.70 |
| B—2. Galvanized (corrugated or not) | „ | 1.20 |

TARIF CONVENTIONNEL ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA FRANCE

| Marchandises. | Unites | Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises | Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. B. a) | | | |
| Sardines à l'huile ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 50.0% | 20% |
| Beurre naturel ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 91.2% | ¥27.00 |
| Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin, ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C: | | | |
| A. En bouteilles ... ... ... ... | 100 litres | 37.5% | 17.92 |
| B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C. ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 33.3% | 7.50 |
| Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.7947 à 15° C.: | | | |
| A. En bouteilles ... ... ... ... | „ | 50.0% | 23.90 |
| B. En fûts ou barriques ... ... | „ | 33.3% | 12.58 |
| Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis a un droit additionnel de | | | |

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| Marchandises. | Unités | Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises | Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 *sen* par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus du sucre. | | | |
| Champagne et autres vins mousseux | 100 *kin* | 37.5% | 40.50 |
| Huile d'olive : | | | |
| 2. Autre qu'en récipients de ferblanc ou barils... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 63.2% | 6.00 |
| Savons : | | | |
| 1. Parfums ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 62.9% | 18.90 |
| 2. Autres ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 50.9% | 2.90 |
| Huiles, graisses et cires, parfumées, ainsi que préparations d'huiles, de graisses ou de cires, parfumées ... | 100 *kin* | 44.9% | 35.00 |
| Eaux de senteur : | | | |
| 1. Vinaigres parfumés ... ... ... | » | 33.3% | 30.00 |
| 2. Autres ... ... ... ... ... ... | » | 55.6% | 50.00 |
| Poudres à dents, dentifrices poudres de toilette et autres parfumeries préparées non autrement dénommées ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 50.0% | 25.% |
| Fils de laine cardée ou peignée : | | | |
| 1. Ni teints, ni imprimés : | | | |
| C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits " loop yarns " : | | | |
| C—1. De laine peignée : | | | |
| a) Ne dépassant pas le n° 32 métrique ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 100.0% | 13.20 |
| b) Autres ... ... ... ... ... | » | 75.4% | 13.20 |
| Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et soie ou de laine, coton et soie : | | | |
| 2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non : | | | |
| A. De laine : | | | |
| a) Ne pesant pas plus de | | | |

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| Marchandises | Unites | Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises | Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 grammes par mètre carré | 100 *kin* | 75.0% | 43.10 |
| Jumelles et lorgnettes: | | | |
| 1. Avec prismes ... ... ... ... | 1 *kin* | 66.7% | 10.00 |
| 2. Autres ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 83.3% | 2.50 |
| Automobiles ... ... ... ... ... ... | ad val. | 70.0% | 35.% |
| Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices ... ... ... | „ | 83.3% | 25.% |
| Machines à tricoter: | | | |
| 2. Ne pesant pas plus de kilogr. pièce... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 50% | 12.00 |

## Tarif Covention nel Entre le Japon et L'Italie

| Marchandises | Unites | Droits |
|---|---|---|
| 2-A-1) Légumes conservés en boîtes de ferblanc, y compris la conserve de tomates | 100 *kin* | ¥6.00 |
| ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boites de ferblanc | „ | 5.50 |
| ex-2-B-4a) Citrons ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 2.50 |
| Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires... | „ | 6.00 |
| Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densite de 0.7947 à 15° C.: | | |
| A) En bouteilles ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 litres | 20.00 |
| B) En fûts ou barriques... ... ... ... ... | „ | 10.00 |
| Note :—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimetrès cubes a 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 *sen* par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre. | | |
| ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C. | | |
| En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes a 15° C. | 100 litres | 5.00 |
| ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre citrus | | |

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| Marchandises. | Unités | Droits |
|---|---|---|
| (essences d' orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.) ... ... ... ... ... ... | | exemptes |
| 1) Huile d'olive en recipients de ferblanc ou barils ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | ¥1.70 |
| ex-9-C-3) Tissus de coton pour parapluies et satins, non façonnés, teints: | | |
| pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg. par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaine et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de cote: | | |
| De 28 à 35 fils ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 18.30 |
| De 36 à 43 fils ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 22.00 |
| 2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre ... ... ... ... ... | la douzaine | 5.60 |
| 2-B-2 a) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ | 5.60 |
| ex-2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal ... ... ... | 100 *kin* | 70.00 |
| ex-2-E) Boutons en os ou corne ... ... ... | „ | 70.00 |
| Mercure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | exemptes |

## Explanations Made in the Course of the Negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty

The following explanations were given by the Japanese Ambassador with regard to certain items and notes of the Statutory Customs Tariff of Japan:—

1. Those cotton tissues which are known in the trade as "scoured" or "washed" tissue will not be dutiable as "bleached tissues", so long as natural colour is retained.

2. Note 4 of Group IX of the Japanese Tariff is intended to apply to the counting of threads constituting such tissues as have figures, stripes or other designs. In case the number of threads is unequal in different parts of one piece, owing to imperfections in weaving, the mean of the number of threads in several parts of the tissue will be taken for the purpose of tariff classification. Fractions of threads, that is, threads which touch one of the sides of the counting-glass along its whole length, will not be counted.

3. "Elementary threads" in Note 4 means single threads—for instance, a two-fold yarn would be counted as two threads and not as one thread and does not mean those particular threads in the body or bulk of the cloth which are commonly known in England as "elementary threads". Consequently, in counting threads in tissues which have a design or border, the "elementary threads" would be counted wherever they happen to be most numerous, whether it be in the design or border or in the body of the tissue.

As regards Note 5, the correct interpretation is that a figured tissue, such as would pay duty under No. 298 (8) is one which has a design or repeat constituted by interplacing more than 20 warp threads

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with more than 20 woof threads. For the purpose of counting the said threads, twisted yarns consisting of two or more single yarns or yarns put together to act as one, would be counted as one thread. It is clear, however, that this method of counting will only be used in ascertaining whether a tissue should pay duty as a figured tissue or not, and not for the purpose of counting threads as set forth in Note 4.

4. The term "iron" in No. 462 of the Japanese Customs Tariff includes both iron and steel.

5. Caustic soda produced on a manufacturing scale and being the ordinary caustic soda of commerce, such as that styled 60 per cent., 70 per cent., and 76-77 per cent., will not be classed as refined, and will be subject to duty under Tariff No. 163 (2).

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# CHAPTER XXXVII

## SIX PREMIER CITIES

### The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years is demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first adopted in 1919, and provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Govt. or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Govt., may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 17% of business tax, 40% of Prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law to be extended later to 35 smaller cities throughout the country including Yokosuka, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Maebashi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Institute of Municipal Researches presided over by Mayor Vis. Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Viscount a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

**Building Regulations.**—The city building law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residental quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

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## FINANCES OF THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

### 1. Tokyo

The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown below:

| Year ending March | Revenue ¥1,000 | Expenditure ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 (estimate) ... ... ... ... ... | 131,300 | 118 563 |
| 1923 „ ... ... ... ... ... | 185,589 | 169,015 |
| 1924 „ ... ... ... ... ... | 222,816 | 220,775 |

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

| Year | Rates | Special taxes | Special taxes for street improvement | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 (estimate) ... | 10,277 | 2,171 | — | 12,448 |
| 1922 „ ... | 18,073 | 3,281 | 752 | 22,106 |
| 1923 „ ... | 30,136 | 2,168 | — | 32,304 |

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 14 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1923—'24.

| | Revenue | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| City (general) ... ... ... ... | ¥ 40,078,434 | ¥ 40,078,434 |
| Waterworks ... ... ... ... ... | 11,683,097 | 11,683,097 |
| Sinking fund for pub. loans ... | 22,744,425 | 22,689,147 |
| Mutual relief against fires ... | 929,880 | 929,880 |
| Public dining rooms ... ... ... | 1,458,144 | 1,446,144 |
| Workhouse ... ... ... ... ... | 923,732 | 923,732 |
| Electric tramway .. ... ... ... | 45,479,925 | 44,674,925 |
| Electric lighting ... ... ... ... | 9,354,313 | 9,354,313 |
| Earthquake Relief ... ... ... | 46,664,226 | 46,664,226 |
| Elec. undertaking sink. fund ... | 10,933,109 | 9,763,555 |
| Workshops and stores, etc, undertaking ... ... ... ... | 20,856,463 | 20,856,463 |
| Total including others ... | 222,816,949 | 220,775,117 |

*Some Principal Undertakings*

1. **Street Improvement.**—The original plan for street improvement was laid out as a 20 year program in 1888 at an estimated outlay of ¥23,000,000 which was afterwards reduced to ¥20,000,000. Later on to expedite the completion of some leading thoroughfares, a foreign

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loan of ¥15,000,000 was floated. A further improvement scheme as seven year work was adopted in 1920 at a total estimated cost of ¥39,468 mil. It covers a total area of 805,000 *tsubo* in roadway and 139,400 *tsubo* in side walk. The sum is distributed as follows (¥1,000):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allotment for 1920 .. ... | 32 | Allotment for 1924... | ...7,477 |
| „ „ 1921... ... | 3,837 | „ „ 1925.. | ...6,955 |
| „ „ 1922 .. ... | 7,345 | „ „ 1926.. | ...6,147 |
| „ „ 1923.. ... | 7,667 | | |

The above total includes ¥3 million donated in May 1920 by the Emperor towards the funds.

**2. Waterworks.**—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥8,500,000 raised by issuing foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic *shaku* per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 18,000,000 cubic *shaku* a day on an average. At the end of March, 1923, the condition of water supply stood as follows:—

| Private metres | Population supplied | Common metres | Houses supplied |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63,938 | 295,678 | 12,403 | 148,313 |

**3. Sewage System.**—In 1907 the first comprehensive working plan of sewerage system to be completed in 1911-27 was adopted at an estimated outlay of ¥39,890,000. The estimate for the first term program was increased in May 1921 to ¥150,000,000, the work to be completed by the end of 1923. The second term work is to be taken in hand at a cost of ¥20,000,000.

The expense is to be met with subsidy from the Government, special tax for street improvement, the sum transferred from other accounts, and of the proceeds of sale of property in connection with the dredging of the river Sumida. The deficit is to be made good by floating public loans to be redeemed in 1928-50 years.

**4. Electric Tramways.**—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911, and the purchase of the three tramways was effected at ¥63,915,000. The data of the service are tabulated below:—

| Year ended March | Mileage open to traffic | Average working mileage | No. of passengers carried per day | Passenger receipts per day ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | — | 167,262 | 822,000 | 39,856 |
| 1920 ... ... | 86 | 123,447 | 1,481,611 | 64,379 |
| 1921 ... ... | 188 | 166,193 | 1,223,583 | 81,609 |

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The uniform tariff rate of 5 *sen* including transit duty was raised to 6 *sen* in July, 1916, and to 8 *sen* in June, 1920; it was 3 *sen* when the three Cos. were fused.

**5. Electric Lighting.**—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps lighted totalled 2,397,000 in the city alone at the end of April, 1922, representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the City.

**6. Harbor Works.**—After repeated researches the Tokyo Harbor Works Committee drew up in Oct. 1920 an extensive plan as 20 year work, the cost estimated being ¥350,000 millions. The new plan is to construct a large harbor embracing the estuary of the Sumida River and the shores of Sunamura, Shinagawa, Omori, etc., but it still remains on paper.

### *Municipal Assets & Liabilities*

**Assets.**—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below :—

| End of Nov. | 1920 ¥1,000 | 1921 ¥1,000 | 1922 ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| General :— | | | |
| Public bonds & shares .. ... | 1,482 | 1,473 | 1,474 |
| Deposits, loans & cash .. .. | 4 801 | 3,936 | 4 283 |
| Land ... ... ... ... ... | 31,349 | 56,062 | 100,661 |
| Buildings ... ... ... ... ... | 4,303 | 5,150 | 5,985 |
| Other structures ... ... .. | 12,349 | 18,260 | 29,813 |
| Ships ... ... ... ... ... ... | 971 | 1,063 | 1,154 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 55,256 | 85,945 | 143,376 |
| Electricity Dept :— | | | |
| Land ... ... ... ... ... .. | 3,287 | 3,601 | 6,590 |
| Buildings ... ... ... ... ... | 3,310 | 4,248 | 5,163 |
| Tracks ... ... ... ... .. | 12,117 | 15,385 | 17,828 |
| Vehicles ... ... ... ... ... | 16,329 | 18,330 | 21,275 |
| Plants, etc. ... ... ... ... | 6,298 | 6,849 | 7,017 |
| Elec. Wires ... ... ... ... | 18,941 | 17,162 | 18,656 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 73,992 | 82,521 | 94,902 |

**Debts.**—From 1891 to 1904 the Municipality issued ¥10,000,000 domestic loans on account of the waterworks and the street improvement. In 1911 another foreign loan was issued in connection with the municipalization of the tramways to the amount of ¥86,564,085 of which ¥20,997,535, ¥19,526,000 and ¥39,040,560 were respectively taken by Great Britain, U. S. and France. With the view to completing the projected tram lines a second issue of Electric Undertakings loan ¥10 millions was floated at home in Dec. 1916. Then there are Water

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Works Bonds, etc., all these loans outstanding at the end of May, 1922 amounting to ¥155,688,585 of which foreign debts stood at ¥104,208,525. The rate of interest is 5% in most cases.

## 2. Osaka

The settled accounts of the city for the past two years and estimate for 1923 stand as follows (¥1,000):—

| Year ended March | General | | Special | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure |
| 1921 ... ... | 24,844 | 18,382 | 94,604 | 71,399 |
| 1922 ... ... | 19,847 | 12,93 | 97,065 | 82,475 |
| 1923 ... ... | 20,260 | 20,260 | 94,877 | 94,369 |

Details of 1923–'24 estimate stood as follows at the end of August. (¥1,000):—

| | | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|
| City (general) ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 22,987 | 22,987 |
| Waterworks ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 4,151 | 4,151 |
| Elec. tramway | Working ... ... ... ... | 20,500 | 20,151 |
| | Construction ... ... ... | 8,547 | 8,547 |
| | Stores fund ... ... ... | 4,941 | 4,941 |
| Harbor expenses ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,768 | 1,768 |
| City planning ... ... ... ... ... | | 12,448 | 12,448 |
| 2nd sewerage improvement ... ... ... | | 2,042 | 2,042 |
| Electric lighting ... ... ... ... ... | | 11,521 | 11,521 |
| Trust business ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 30 | 30 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 49,681 | 49,681 |
| Street improvement ... ... ... ... ... | | 4,254 | 4,254 |

*Principal Special Account Undertakings*

**1. Waterworks.**—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,230,000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is now under investigation.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1922 was as follows:— Meter used, 138,997; number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources 230,804; volume of water supplied measured 271,739,000 *koku*.

**2. Electric Tramways.**—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 51.86 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service per day are as follows (average per day):—

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| Year ended March | Working mileage | No. of passengers | Passenger receipts (in 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 48,983 | 593,259 | ¥19,074 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 68,184 | 731,761 | 41,710 |
| 1922, July... ... ... | 74,075 | 784,019 | 43,968 |

**3. Harbor Works.**—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on an 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which 4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port, about 1,800 acres, has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the Great War.

**4. Sewerage Works.**—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewerage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10 year program at an estimated outlay of *yen* 4,500,000, one third of which was to be supplied from the State treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered The work was started in 1909 and is steadily progressing.

*Municipal Liabilities*

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of June 1923 totalled ¥130,122,544 including 2 water works loans for ¥36,628,000; 3 harbor loans, ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans, ¥39,423,600; 2 sewerage loans, ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥92.01 per capita of population.

According to the original program the Municipality is to complete the redemption of principal and interest by between 1923 and 1924, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds from sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

## 3. Kyoto

The ordinary finance of the city is as shown below:—

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1921-22 ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¥6,294,172 | 6,294,172 |
| 1922-23 ... ... ... .. ... ... | 8,786,867 | 8,786,867 |

The special account estimates for 1923-24 are as follows:—

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Canal and water-power works... ... ... | ¥3,989,027 | 3,904,805 |
| Waterworks ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 865,655 | 865,655 |

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| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Electric tramway ... ... ... ... ... | 5,859,304 | 5,859,304 |
| Public work loans ... ... ... ... ... | 4,636,682 | 4,085,131 |
| City planning ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,774,600 | 1,774,600 |

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below :—

**1. Canal & Water-power Works.**—The first Biwa anal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of water-power, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

**2. Waterworks.**—The waterworks started in Oct., 1908 were completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000, of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic *shaku* per day per head, with a maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic *shaku*.

**3. Electric Tramway.**—The construction of the street tramway 14.3 miles commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,373,212. Besides, there are three private tramways run both in the city and its suburbs. The results of working in 1922 are tabulated below :—

| | No. of passengers | Passenger receipts |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal ... ... ... ... ... | ¥84,148,160 | ¥4,893,767 |
| Kyoto Electric ... ... ... ... | 26,326,608 | 4,350,702 |
| Keishin Electric ... ... ... ... | *3,702,232 | *416,067 |
| Arashiyama Electric ... ... ... | 2,471,103 | 224,744 |

* figures for 1919.

*Municipal Liabilities*

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of Oct. 1921 totalled ¥26,807,000 or ¥45.33 per capita of population.

## 4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to:—

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1921–22 (estimate) ... ... ... | ¥7,006,953 | ¥7,006,953 |
| 1922–23 ( „ ) ... ... ... | 7,668,272 | 7,668,272 |

*Special Account*

Special account of the Municipality consists of 7 items including Waterworks, Gas Works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery

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and Crematory. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

**Gas Works.**—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1922-23 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,074,715. The pipes laid measure about 130 *ri* and about 170,000 households have connection.

**Waterworks.**—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, the estimate account for 1922-23 being ¥1,871,216 both for revenue and expenditure.

### *Municipal Liabilities*

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of July, 1921 totalled ¥21,344,365 or ¥103.67 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities.

## 5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows (incl. special accounts):—

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1919-20 (estimate) ... ... ... | ¥15,194,062 | ¥15,165,331 |
| 1921-22 ( , ) ... ... ... | 33,694,086 | 33,694,086 |
| 1922-23 ( ,, ) ... ... ... | 30,182,663 | 30,181,663 |

**The total at the end of July, 1921 reached 63,037,526.**

### *Municipal Undertaking*

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe is however free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

**Waterworks.**—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1900 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but were subsequently altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work is to extend till 1923 and is estimated to require ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants ¥3,403,000 in course of twelve years from 1912.

**Electric Tramways.**—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, while there are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz. the Hyogo Electric Tramway (Akashi-Hyogo), Hanshin Electric Rly (Kobe-Osaka) and

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Hanshin Express Electric Rly (also Kobe-Osaka). The results of working of these cos. for 1922 are as follows:—

| | No. of Passengers ¥1,000 | Receipts ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|
| Municipality ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73,791 | 3,635 |
| Hanshin Electric Rly ... ... ... ... | 42,278 | 5,260 |
| Hanshin Express El. Rly ... ... ... | 8,188 | 1,818 |
| Hyogo El. Tramway ... ... ... ... | 11,703 | 1,236 |

**Harbor Works.**—The first term work extending over 16 years was started in 1903 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality. The work was completed in May 1922. The harbor now has four quays giving berth to 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons at the same time. The second term work now going on was taken in hand in 1919 as ten years' undertaking. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

## 6. Nagoya

The population of Nagoya numbered 663,337 31st. Dec. 1922 while the municipal finances, according to the estimates for 1922 23, amounted to ¥5,857,553 in revenue and 5,857,553 in expenditure.

The city receives 5 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company, and Kansai Electric Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewerage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at a cost of ¥5,279,882. The sewerage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1923, the total cost being ¥4,453,768. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,264,273 for the waterworks and ¥1,202,000 for the sewerage. The necessary sum was raised by floating municipal loans.

### *Municipal Liabilities*

The liabilities outstanding at the end of 1921 totalled ¥11,777,817.

## COMPARATIVE MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

According to the investigation of the Tokyo Municipality, the tax burdens in the 5 larger cities as shown in the budget of the fiscal year 1922-23 stand as follows:—

| | Tokyo ¥ | Osaka ¥ | Kyoto ¥ | Kobe ¥ | Nagoya ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National... ... | ...31,580,100 | 21'474,190 | 3,983,542 | 5,797,171 | 4,760,241 |
| Prefectural ... | ... 9,971,817 | 5,797,034 | 1,033,681 | 1,821,298 | 2,490,271 |
| Municipal ... | .. 21,354,834 | 10,820,931 | 5,747,167 | 6,038,212 | 3,872,587 |

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| | Tokyo ¥ | Osaka ¥ | Kyoto ¥ | Kobe ¥ | Nagoya ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ku* (ward) ... ... | 4,988,311 | *3,166,680 | *763,869 | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... | 67,895,062 | 41,258,735 | 11,528,259 | 13,656,681 | 11,123,099 |
| Per capita rates ... | ¥29.40 | 31.83 | 18.79 | 21.44 | 17.88 |
| No. population (×) | 2,304,400 | 1,296,200 | 613,300 | 636,900 | 616,700 |

N. B.*—Figures for 1921–22.
×—Estimate for Oct. 1921, based upon the results of the first census which was taken on Oct. 1st, 1920.

## SOCIAL WORKS IN MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the Municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activity in this direction. The following table is from the report of the Home Office for the 1922–23 fiscal year:—

| | Total expenditure | Social work fund |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... | ¥50,219,845 | ¥714,521 |
| Osaka ... ... ... ... ... | 19,815,857 | 662,186 |
| Kyoto ... ... ... ... ... | 7,706,925 | 101,308 |
| Kobe ... ... ... ... ... | 13,481,823 | 308,638 |
| Nagoya... ... ... ... ... | 5,857,553 | 164,994 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 7,668,272 | 156,972 |

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief notice, having been taken up by many municipal authorities, especially in the six premier cities. These two are the "public market" and the "common dining hall."

**The Public Market.**—The first market of this nature was first established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them to bring articles at their own convenience. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but some of them are being rebuilt in permanent style.

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So far as the result as realized at ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, and this is still so in most places. The Osaka municipal authorities, however, true to the traditional business spirit prevailing there, have decided to charge the stall-keepers a certain rate.

**The Common Dining Halls.**—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charitable bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 *sen* for breakfast and 10 *sen* for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 12 *sen* for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12.

## HOUSING QUESTION

The housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122,821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000. The number of houses planned during the year 1920–21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Government was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing trouble remains as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka city, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 13,987 out of the total number of 225,044 this percentage, 6.23, had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space allotted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919–20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5–6, i.e., about 17–20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between

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houseowners and tenants have become the order of the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, Home Office and Communication Dept. announced in 1920 that they would advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and 1,880,000 respectively to building fund of dwellings. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and the revised Lease Law were enacted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution on July 11th, 1921 has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associations in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥160 millions. It was in Oct. that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e. to the Kagoshima association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be advanced by the Home Office.

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# CHAPTER XXXVIII

## CHOSEN (KOREA)

### GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It lies between L. 33° 6′ 40″ N. & 43° 00′ 36′ N. and L. 134° 56′ 23′ E. & 124° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. ri. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tuman and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan on the east coast and the river Tadong flowing into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. Northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and at full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of the tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Ninsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft., though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part but in the north a rigorous climate, almost like that of Manchuria, prevails.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

#### TEMPERATURE

| | Fusan C. | Ninsen C. | Gensan C. | Seoul C. | Pyengyang C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest ... | 35.0 | 36.1 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 36.4 |
| Lowest ... | (—)14.0 | (— 20.9 | (—)21.9 | (—)22.3 | (—)28.5 |

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### Weather Condition in the Year

| | Fusan | Jinsen | Gensan | Seoul | Pyongyang |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clear or cloudy days ... ... | 200 | 186 | 212 | 175 | 188 |
| Rainy... ... ... ... ... ... | 108 | 112 | 121 | 111 | 111 |

| | Fusan | Ninsen | Gensan | Seoul | Pyongyang |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Early frost ... ... | Nov. 14 | Nov. 8 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 14 |
| Late „ ... ... | Mar. 26 | Apr. 6 | Apr. 17 | Apr. 21 | Apr. 24 |
| Early snow... ... | Dec. 28 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 17 |
| Late „ ... ... | Mar. 9 | Mar. 24 | Apr. 2 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 31 |

### Native Population

| Dec. 31 | Households | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... ... | 2,749,956 | 6,593,468 | 6,175,312 | 13,128,780 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 3,191,153 | 8, 01,988 | 8,214,090 | 16,916,078 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 3,242,432 | 8,855,524 | 8,352,615 | 17,208,139 |

| | Birth | | | Still-birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1911... ... | 148,427 | 129,026 | 277,473 | 2,783 | 2,460 | 5,243 |
| 1920... ... | 251,286 | 217,435 | 464,721 | 1,602 | 1,443 | 3,045 |
| 1922... ... | 308,894 | 276,525 | 585,419 | 1,959 | 1,697 | 3,656 |

| | Death | | | Marriage & Divorce | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Marriage | Divorce |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 87,587 | 75,666 | 163,253 | 85,612 | 5,621 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 205,844 | 189,142 | 394,986 | 141,122 | 7,982 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 195,421 | 173,567 | 368,988 | 193,918 | 7,284 |

| | Ratio per 1000 population | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31 | Birth | Still-birth | Death | Marriage | Divorce |
| 1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13.35 | 0.32 | 8.17 | 3.90 | 0.30 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 27.71 | 0.18 | 23.35 | 8.34 | 0.47 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34.02 | 0.21 | 21.44 | 11.27 | 0.42 |

### Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, and at present the Japanese form 2.13% of the total population.

| | Household | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 ... ... ... | 50,992 | 92,75 | 78,792 | 171,543 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 94,514 | 185,196 | 162,654 | 347,850 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 106,991 | 204,883 | 181,610 | 386,493 |

### Population in Principal Cities, End 1922

| | Japanese | Korean | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seoul ... ... ... ... ... | 73,345 | 194,235 | 271,414 |

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| | Japanese | Korean | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jinsen (Chemulpo) ... ... | 11,099 | 28,782 | 41,692 |
| Kaisong ... ... ... ... | 1,256 | 28,745 | 40,146 |
| Taiku ... ... ... ... ... | 16,162 | 38,265 | 54,952 |
| Fusan ... ... ... ... ... | 34,915 | 42,971 | 78,161 |
| Pyongyang ... ... ... | 19,157 | 66,549 | 86,519 |
| Chin-nan-po ... ... ... | 5,312 | 19,031 | 24,885 |
| Gensan (Wonsan) ... ... | 7,509 | 20,398 | 28,506 |

FOREIGNERS IN KOREA

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... ... ... ... ... | 11,709 | 1,095 | 12,804 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... | 21,939 | 3,122 | 25,061 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... | 28,277 | 3,852 | 32,129 |

Classified according to nationality these give in 1922 the following statistics:—Chinese, 30,826; Americans, 776; English, 254; French, 106; Germans, 54; Russians, 76; Norwegians, 5; Greeks, 4; etc.

## THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organisation of the administrative machine in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-Generalship of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has since been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system; uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; appointment of Koreans as school principals; higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with the same authority as Japanese; abolition of flogging; company regulations revised and made more liberal; recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the local self-government system, etc.

For the Government-General Office is appointed a Inspector-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to inspect the official business of the Local Governments and other various affiliated offices. The Government-General is divided into a secretariat office and ten departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of *Chokunin* rank.

**Gendarmerie System Abolished.**—The abolition of the gendar-

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merie system to be replaced by a civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

**Local Administration.**—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea are as follows;—

| Province | Seat of office | Province | Seat of office |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kyongki-do ... ... ... | Seoul | Whanghai-do... ... ... | Haiju |
| North Choongchong-do ... | Chongju | North Pyong-an-do ... | New Wiju |
| South Choongchong-do ... | Kongju | South Pyong-an-do ... | Pyongyang |
| North Chonla-do ... ... | Chonju | Kwan won-do... ... ... | Chooncbon |
| South Chonla-do ... ... | Kwanju | North Hamkyong-do ... | Ranan |
| North Kyongsang-do ... | Taiku | South Hamkyong-do ... | Hamheung |
| South Kyongsang-do ... | Chinju | | |

### The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of one President, one Vice-president, five Advisers, and 65 Councillors, all Koreans.

## THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and Prince Heir. Their Highnesses receive the treatment of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants were increased in 1921 from ¥1,500,000, the same sum as defrayed before the annexation, to 1,800,000. In April 1920 the Prince Heir married in Tokyo Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese prince of the Blood.

**Korean Peers.**—In Oct. 1910, 76 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i. e. 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Oct. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese government in Korea. These are of three kinds; (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

**Provincial Council.**—Consists of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nominated, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

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It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The Council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance. Their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

**Municipal Council.**—Consists of 12 to 30 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥ 5 and over per year in municipal taxation. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the candidates alike. Presided over by the respective Prefects or Mayors, it will deliberate upon the financial affairs of the municipality as submitted by the Mayor.

**Village Council.**—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay, and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 41 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for the municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

**School Council.**—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to Korean education. The status, election, etc. of the members are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

The laws came into force in Oct 1920.

## FINANCE

**Imperial Treasury's Burden.**—To enable the former Korean Government to meet the deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government disbursed in the 4 years prior to the annexation in 1910 ¥104 millions, of which ¥13,280,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This was in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and the prison expense devolving on the Imperial Treasury. With the annexation Special Account was established for the Government of Chosen, the expenditure to be met as a rule with the revenue of Korea and the deficit filled up with aids from the home Government. All exploitation items as roads-making, harbors, railways, etc. are defrayed with proceeds from public loans or borrowed money chargeable to the Special Account, while military and naval outlays are payable out of the General Account of the Imperial government. The latter totalled ¥125,626,000 between 1910 and 1923. In 1919 the Government-General could dispense for the first time with financial help from the Imperial Government, but the administrative reform carried out that year again required help from the home Government for the time being. It was ¥10 millions in 1920, ¥15 in '21, ¥16 in '22 and ¥15 in '23.

**The Budget Expansion.**—The budget has increased apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises undertaken and stood at the ¥158 million level both for revenue and expenditure in 1922-23 and ¥146 in the following year, the former being 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1911-12.

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## Budget (in ¥ 1,000)

### *Revenue*

| Ordinary | 1922—23 | 1923—24 |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 37,051 | 34,735 |
| Stamp receipts | 9,396 | 9,476 |
| Yök-tun-to receipts | 2,025 | 2,168 |
| Gov't undertakings and property | 52,129 | 52,490 |
| Other receipts | 945 | 1,045 |
| Total | 101,547 | 99,914 |
| **Extraordinary** | | |
| Sale of Gov't property | 4,911 | 3,990 |
| National treasury grants | 15,917 | 15,023 |
| From general accounts | 1,225 | 1,225 |
| Loans | 29,992 | 20,000 |
| Surplus of previous year transferred | 4,331 | 5,137 |
| Total with others | 56,577 | 45,775 |
| Total Revenue | 158,124 | 145,690 |

### *Expenditure*

| Ordinary | 1922—23 | 1923—24 |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Yi's Household | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Gov. General's Office | 7,203 | 5,192 |
| Justice and Prison | 7,117 | 7,454 |
| Local administration | 32,599 | 32,319 |
| Education | 2,368 | 2,683 |
| Customs-house | 1,185 | 1,089 |
| Model farms | 624 | 542 |
| Central experimental station | 262 | 240 |
| Afforestation | 3,180 | 3,019 |
| Communication | 10,751 | 11,268 |
| Monopoly Bureau | 17,745 | 17,985 |
| Sundry expenses | 962 | 964 |
| Tranferred to special account | 11,700 | 12,798 |
| Chosen Hospital and Saisei-in | 1,255 | 1,200 |
| Reserves | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Total with others | 102,739 | 102,060 |
| **Extraordinary** | | |
| Garrison | 274 | 271 |
| Land surveying | 9 | 5 |
| Investigation | 1,620 | 1,379 |
| Subsidies | 10,076 | 8,965 |
| Repairs and construction | 7,180 | 6,128 |
| Public works | 6,641 | 4,319 |
| Railways | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| Arable land adjustment | 3,490 | 2,768 |
| Tobacco Monopoly | 1,573 | 1,000 |
| Salt fields | 956 | 510 |
| Total with others | 55 385 | 43,620 |
| Total Expenditures | 158,125 | 145,690 |

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## Continuing Expenditure (¥1,000)

| | Total | Up to 1923 | 1923-1933 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro Elec. Investigation... ... | 240 | 48 | 192 |
| Chosen Shrine ... ... ... ... | 1,487 | 788 | 700 |
| Govt. offices ... ... ... ... ... | 6,338 | 3,800 | 2,538 |
| Seoul telephone ... ... ... ... | 882 | 680 | 202 |
| Telephone & telegraph ... ... | 5,914 | 1,800 | 4,814 |
| Hospitals... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,322 | 4,250 | 3,072 |
| Roads ... ... ... ... ... | 39,140 | 20,870 | 1 ,270 |
| Harbour Construction .. ... ... | 28 668 | 21,740 | 6,928 |
| Railways ... ... ... ... ... ... | 302,274 | 162,306 | 139,908 |
| Salt fields ... ... ... ... ... | 5,749 | 2,425 | 3,324 |
| Sand arrester... ... ... ... ... | 13,924 | 300 | 13,624 |
| Tobacco Monopoly ... ... ... | 4,764 | 3,232 | 1,532 |
| River improvement ... ... ... | 827 | 400 | 827 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,150 | 400 | 750 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... | 418,581 | 221,900 | 196 651 |

The yearly allotment after 1923-24 is as follows: -

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¥22,345,915 | for | 1923-24; | ¥22,230,526 | for | 1924-25; |
| 24,127,679 | „ | 1925-26; | 23,046,999 | „ | 1926-27; |
| 25,008,757 | „ | 1927-28; | 26,981,533 | „ | 1928-29; |
| 25,807,598 | „ | 1929-30; | 21,408,160 | „ | 1930-31; |
| 2,000,000 | „ | 1931-32; | 2,000 000 | „ | 1932-33; |
| 1,723,868 | „ | 1933-34. | | | |

## Debts (End March, 1923)

| | Amount ¥1,000 | Interest % | When floated | To be redeemed in |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Undertaking Loan... ... | 12,964 | 6.5 | 1908 | 1933 |
| 1st 4% Loan ... ... ... ... | 1,052 | 4.0 | 1913 | 1940 |
| Chosen Undertaking Exchequer bonds ... ... | 12,502 | 5.0 | 1923 | 1924 |
| Various Exchequer bonds 5,282 . 5.0...1928...1929 ... | 13,235 | 5.0 | 1918 | 1923 |
| | 15,538 | 5.0 | 1922 | 1927 |
| | 23,212 | 5.0 | 1920 | 1923 |
| | 19 967 | 5.0 | 1921 | 1928 |
| | 20,881 | 5.0 | 1922 | 1925 |
| | 8,359 | 5.0 | 1922 | 1927 |
| Various 5% Loans... ... ... | 49,904 | 5.0 | 1922 | 1928 |
| | 6,710 | 5.0 | 1921 2 | 197 -6 |
| | 102 | 5.0 | 1922 | 1977 |
| Various Undertaking Loans... | 32,671 | 5.5 | 1918-1922 | Within 3 years of its flotation |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 222,356 | — | — | — |

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## PUBLIC WORKS

There were formerly no *roads* to speak of in Korea, the river beds, in many places having served as such in dry seasons. Since the annexation a complete system of roads has been laid out, consisting of 515 lines of roads of various classes totalling 15,000 miles in length. The greater part of these roads was completed by the end of 1923. The remainder is still in course of construction. Reconstruction of streets has also been carried out on an extensive scale, as the old streets were extremely narrow and dirty.

**Rivers**, which were found in the worst condition imaginable, mainly owing to complete deforestation throughout the country, have been investigated with the view to systematic control, and the works of improvement are already under way.

**Harbor works** were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. The construction of breakwaters and dredging are now in progress. At Jinsen a spacious lock-gate dock has been constructed to accommodate 3 ships of 4,500 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (22–33 ft.) of the locality. The work cost ¥741,000.

Cities and towns with **Waterworks** already number 24 and are steadily increasing.

**Irrigation** works have been carried out on quite a large scale, mostly by the local unions specially formed for the purpose. At the end of 1922, the land irrigated covered no less than 850,000 acres.

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Volume of Trade (in ¥ 1,000)

| | Merchandise | | | Specie & Bullion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports | Exports | Total | Import | Export |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 280,786 | 219,666 | 500,452 | 1,637 | 4,419 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 238,956 | 191,958 | 430,915 | 1,599 | 38,366 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 232,382 | 218,277 | 450,659 | 2,540 | 7,370 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 256,045 | 215,404 | 471,449 | 1,150 | 4,189 |
| 1923 ... ... ... | 265,790 | 261,665 | 527,455 | 1,045 | 6,589 |

### *Staple Exports* (¥ 1,000)

| | 1922 | 1913 | | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... ... | 95,805 | 113,903 | Gold ore ... ... | 2,553 | 2,218 |
| Beans ... ... | 22,023 | 20,813 | Iron ore ... ... | 768 | 748 |
| Fish ... ... | 13,142 | 15,480 | Copper ore ... | — | — |
| Ginseng ... ... | 1,663 | 2,203 | Iron ... ... ... | 9,269 | 6,598 |
| Cotton ... ... | 3,526 | 8,680 | Cow hides ... | 2,248 | 2,295 |
| Cocoons ... ... | 2,822 | 7,705 | Cows ... ... | 3,151 | 3,603 |
| Raw silk ... | 3,697 | 6,153 | Pulp ... ... ... | 2,205 | 375 |
| | | | Fertilizer ... | 6,147 | 7,843 |

x Includes some 10 million *yen* of tusser-silk.

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*Staple Impor's* (¥1,000)

| | 1922 | 1923 | | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millet ... ... | 8,827 | 13,314 | Woolen fabrics | 2,487 | 3,770 |
| Flour ... ... | 2,338 | 2,980 | For. paper ... | 2,149 | 2,167 |
| Sugar ... ... | 4,349 | 4,995 | Other paper ... | 2,922 | 3,078 |
| Saké ... ... | 1,769 | 1,758 | Rails, etc. ... | 3,153 | 3,478 |
| Petroleum ... | 2,801 | 4,166 | Machines ... | 6,996 | 6,876 |
| Ginned cotton | 3,630 | 4,461 | Tobacco ... ... | — | — |
| Cotton yarn .. | 10,107 | 3,043 | Coal... ... ... | 7,979 | 9,599 |
| Sheetings ... | 21,663 | 20,948 | Wood ... ... | 13,147 | 10,906 |
| Cotton fabrics | 1,042 | 1,023 | Cement ... ... | 2,426 | 4,147 |
| Japanese cotton | 8,394 | 9,119 | | | |
| Chinese hemp fabrics ... | 8,703 | 5,182 | | | |

## BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when a branch of the First Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were added to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥30,000,000 (½ p. u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. There are also 18 ordinary banks and 16 branches of Home banks including those of the First, the 130th and the 18th. Some of them are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprises and others joint establishments. In March 1923, there were 461 petty banking organs backed by ¥4,299,000 p. u. capital and ¥3,094,000 loaned by the Government for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. The banking statistics are as follows at the end of September 1923, (in ¥1,000): –

| | No. of Banks | p. u. capital | Reserve funds | Govt. loans | Debts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Chosen ... ... ... | 1 | 50,000 | 11,043 | 1,200 | 4,000 |
| Chosen Industrial Bank ... | 1 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 459 | — |
| Ordinary Banks ... ... ... | 18 | 16,050 | 2,435 | 197 | — |
| | 16* | 3,100* | | 197 | |

| | Bank Notes | Debentures | Deposits | Loans |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Chosen... ... | 74,618 | — | 9,597 | 117,580 |
| Chosen Industrial Bank | — | 96,000 | 47,217 | 65,559 |
| Ordinary Banks... ... | — | — | 75,922 | 80,946 |

N. B.—The asterisks show the branches of home banks.

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### The Bank of Chosen

(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Government.

The Board of Directors comprises Mr. Nonaka (Pres.), Mr. T. Suzuki (Vice-pres.), Ota, Katayama, Iuchi, Hashimoto, (Directors) and Ito, Umakoshi and Okudaira, (Auditors).

## AGRICULTURE

**Arable Areas.**—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,51[illegible],000 *cho* including 1,560,000 *cho* of paddy fields and 2,820,000 of dry fields. Besides there are some 135,000 *cho* of fields laid out for temporary use.

The irrigation work extending over 15 years was begun in 1920–21 and is in progress, to convert 202,500 *cho* of dry fields, marshes, etc. into paddy and also to improve the irrigation plan for 225,000 *cho* of the existing paddy fields.

**Encouragement by the Government.**—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody may rent uncultivated lands from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc.

**Rice.**—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. Yearly products for about 1,560,000 *cho* of the rice fields are about 15,000,000 *koku* of which about 4 million *koku* valued at ¥113 million are exported to Japan.

**Barley and Soya Bean.**—Barley covers 816,302 *cho*, yielding 6,819,733 *koku*. Soya bean is exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 20,817,222 *yen* in 1923.

**Sericulture.**—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. 143,000 *koku* of cocoons were produced in 1921 yielding 45,000 *kan* of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

**Ginseng.**—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, fell off in output lately owing to the ravages of injurious fungi. An improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business. In 1922, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 40,000 *kin* and besides there was about as much white ginseng produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 30,000 *kin*. The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested. It is a Government Monopoly.

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**Cotton.**—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, being judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton fields to some 250,000 *cho* within ten years when the output will increase to about 192,000,000 *kin* in upland cotton and some 58,800,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below in unit of 1,000:—

| | Area (*cho*) | | Harvest (*kin*) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Upland | Native | Upland | Per *tan* | Native | Per *tan* |
| 1920 ... ... | 107 | 40 | 83,461 | 83 | 26,256 | 66 |
| 1921 ... ... | 105 | 43 | 67,857 | 68 | 27,588 | 52 |
| 1922 ... ... | 104 | 47 | 38,778 | 85 | 29,930 | 64 |

**Stock-Farming.**—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

**Tobacco.**—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers an area of about 12,200 *cho*. The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained recently reached 2⅔ million *kan*. Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

**Fruit-Culture.**—The climate being drier than in Japan proper is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees and produces fruits of sweeter taste. Formerly fruits were largely imported into Korea from China and Japan but of late fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the peninsula. Apples, pears, etc., are now largely exported to the homeland, Manchuria and Siberia.

**Organs of Agricultural Development.**—To encourage farming a Model Farm was established at Suwon, with branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

## MINING

The development of Korean mines, especially as regards gold, iron, graphite, tungsten, etc. is quite creditable, the value of the products having been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥25 millions. Affected by the recent slump, graphite, zinc, tungsten, etc., among others, have already ceased to be operated since 1921.

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**Gold.**—The Unsan Mine (Pyong-an North) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Suian Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

**Iron.**—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Korea. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Whang-chou) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in Pyong-an South all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnetite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the Korean Government were tranferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Govt. Yawata Iron Works. Penchi-hu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Korea but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

**Coal.**—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Govt. enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of Pyong-an South and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTION (in unit of 1,000)

| | Gold | | Takō* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Momme* | *Yen* | *Kan* | *Yen* |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 754 | 3,583 | 1,848 | 1,512 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 639 | 2,992 | 2,050 | 1,489 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... | 802 | 3,293 | 1,402 | 1,145 |

| | Iron ores | | Pig-iron | | Coal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ton* | *Yen* | *Ton* | *Yen* | *Ton* | *Yen* |
| 1920 ... ... | 447 | 4,189 | 85 | 8,266 | 289 | 3,917 |
| 1921 ... ... | 242 | 1,716 | 83 | 4,829 | 310 | 3,192 |
| 1922 ... ... | 186 | 1,153 | 83 | 5,055 | 317 | 2,531 |

N.B.*—Selected quartz vein containing gold, silver and copper ores.

Others items are alluvial gold, ¥312,652, graphite, ¥295,760; gold and silver ores, ¥543,223, etc. altogether amounting to ¥14,503,781 in 1922 against ¥30 millions in 1918.

## FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds,

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Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Scinena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tails, whale, ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

| At the end of 1922 | No. of fishermen | Value of catches of the year | Marine products |
|---|---|---|---|
| Korean ... ... | 324,685 | ¥23,985,150 | ¥15,715,233 |
| Japanese... ... | 78,142 | 23,550,901 | 10,710,383 |
| Total ... ... | 402,827 | 47,536,081 | 26,425,616 |

The coast from the River Tuman downward is noted for the Myng-tai Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi Scinena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

**Whaling.**—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 36 in 1922 and the catches totalled ¥691,300 in value.

### Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion program extending over 7 years, 1920-1926, salt fields, 1,658 at present, will come up to 4,000 *cho*.

## FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tuman, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 15,883,000 *cho* (39 million acres), about 71% of the total area of Korea including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day on a national holiday, (April 3) and effected planting over 361,000 *cho*, or 115 times as great as the figure at the time of the annexation in 1910.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 *cho* of forests along the Yalu and Tuman Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

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## INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The output of the native paper made from paper mulberry trees is put at 2,300,000. It goes to China. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥228 millions in 1921.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

**Industries Started by Japanese.**—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥158 millions in 1920 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥137 million worth. They employ nearly 36,200 workers, including 28,200 Koreans, the rest being Japanese or Chinese.

**Electric Enterprise.**—At the end of March 1923, 32 electric companies existed with capital of ¥65,050,000 besides 3 already authorized to open business. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥9,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

The following table taken from the official reports shows the rapid development of manufacturing industry from the annexation in 1910 up to 1921.

| | No. factory | Capital ¥1,000 | No. workers: Koreans | No. workers: Others | Motive power: Motors | Motive power: H. p. | Value of mfrs ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 ... | 252 | 10,613 | 12,180 | 2,395 | 148 | 6,058 | 19,639 |
| 192: ... | 2,383 | 179.142 | 40,418 | 8,885 | 944 | 86,460 | 166,414 |
| Increase | 2,132 | 168,529 | 28,238 | 6,440 | 796 | 60,402 | 146,775 |

*Wages in Korea*

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data compiled at Seoul in June 1923 are as follows showing an average of daily wages for the year 1922:—

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| Occupation | Japanese *yen* | Korean *yen* | Occupation | Japanese *yen* | Korean *yen* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter ... ... | 4.00 | 2.02 | Coolie ... ... | 2.40 | 1.75 |
| Plasterer ... ... | 4.25 | 2.62 | Compositer ... | 2.25 | 1.42 |
| Stone mason ... | 4.70 | 2.60 | Shoemaker ... | 2.75 | 1.90 |
| Rikishaman ... ... | 4.17 | 3.42 | Tailor ... ... | 2.91 | 1.10 |
| Blacksmith ... ... | 3.32 | 2.05 | Laundry ... ... | 2.11 | 1.88 |
| Thatcher ... ... | 3.63 | 1.95 | | | |

## EDUCATION

Korea had no system of modern education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes, attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

The Korean educational ordinance and regulations put in force in Nov. 1911, and revised in Feb., 1922 place Ordinary and Higher Common Schools for Korean boys and girls in the same status as elementary and secondary (i. e. Middle and Girls' High) schools at home. The secondary and special schools for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce, engineering, technics, medicine, laws, economics etc. are controlled in practice by the regulations thereof operative in Japan proper. Both Japanese and Korean students are co-educated in these schools. The data in March, 1922 are as follows:—

| | No. of schools | Staff | Public | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Boys | Girls |
| Govt. Common Schools ... ... | 3 | 28 | 616 | 395 |
| Public „ „ ... ... | 900 | 4,652 | 197,671 | 30,983 |
| Private „ „ ... ... | 44 | 148 | 6,295 | 2,078 |
| Govt. Higher Common Schools | 11 | 211 | 2,996 | |
| Govt. Girls' „ „ ... | 2 | 45 | 479 | |
| Private Higher Common Schools | 8 | 132 | 3,546 | |
| Private Girls' „ „ „ | 5 | 53 | 441 | |
| Govt. Normal School ... ... ... | 1 | 30 | 324 | |
| Public „ „ ... ... ... | 1 | 13 | 107 | |
| Public Agricultural Schools ... | 19 | 145 | 2,222 | |
| Public Commercial Schools ... | 14 | 136 | 2,292 | |
| (including two private) .. ... | 3 | 46 | 542 | |
| Public Fishery School ... ... | 1 | 5 | 44 | |
| Elementary Technical Schools (including Agr., Business, Engineering, Fishery, etc.)... | 24 | 112 | 482 | |
| Govt. Special School. | | | | |
| Seoul Special School ... ... | 1 | 12 | 132 | |
| Seoul Medical School ... ... | 1 | 59 | 353 | |
| Seoul Tech. School... ... ... | — | 50 | 29 | |
| Sui-gen Agr. and Dendrological College ... ... ... ... | 1 | 23 | 110 | |
| Seoul Higher Commercial School | 1 | 25 | 197 | |

Besides there were three private special schools managed by Koreans or foreign missionaries and 653 private schools of lower status including

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276 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of the old system mostly teaching only writing and reading number 21,057 and take in about 289,862 children.

**Korean Students Studying in Japan.**—These Koreans increase year after year numbering about 1,000 in Dec. 1923, 56 of whom are studying at official expenses.

**Japanese.**—Education of Japanese boys and girls is also properly attended to, there being elementary, intermediate and also technical schools specially devoted to take care of Japanese boys and girls:—

*Imperial Seoul University*

As the highest seat of learning in Korea the institution was established in May '23 under Imperial Ordinance and in accordance with the Imperial University Ordinance. It is to consist of Law and Literature Departments, with two year Preparatory course attached. The latter was opened in April '24 and admitted 168 boys out of 659 applicants. Of the number admitted 124 were Japanese and 44 Korean boys.

## RELIGIONS

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. As in Japan proper, the Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The French Catholic mission was the first to come, entering the field as early as 1833. The Protestant mission did not appear earlier than 1884, but already it possesses a good number of converts and probationers. The American Presbyterian and Methodist churches are especially influential, followed by the Canadian and Australian Presbyterian churches and English church. The missionary force numbers about 2,700 including Japanese and Korean missionaries, and Korean converts about 367,000. The Missions maintain schools with theological and educational objects.

## JUDICATURE

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and hear both civil and criminal cases. They also attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise 11 District Courts with 52 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts.

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The latest statistics on new cases of civil, criminal preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

| | Civil suits | Criminal suits | Prelim-inary | Pro'rators' visit | Sundry civil | Sundry criminal | Total incl. others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 42,905 | 22,459 | 814 | 57,268 | 1,062,930 | 701 | 1,188,709 |
| 1921 | 52,596 | 24,088 | 731 | 5,560 | 1,384,417 | 804 | 1,531,564 |
| 1922 | 48,877 | 23,226 | 697 | 72,912 | 1,292,959 | 724 | 1,472,617 |

Prison inmates at the year end are classified as follows:—

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | ... ... ... ... ... | 14,520 | 656 | 15,176 |
| 1920 | ... ... ... ... ... | 13,859 | 591 | 14,450 |
| 1922 | ... ... ... ... ... | 16,041 | 675 | 16,716 |
| 1922 | Japanese ... ... ... | 790 | 18 | 808 |
| | Koreans ... ... ... | 13,540 | 593 | 14,133 |
| | Foreigners ... ... | 147 | 3 | 150 |

## GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Pingyang and the other near Seoul, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion established in 1921–22. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. The police force proper comprised at the end of June 1923 8,160 native policemen, and 11,028 Japanese policemen, these with others making the total of 20,758. The gendarmés are now on their own proper duty only.

## RAILWAYS

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1904 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Jinsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Jinsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamated in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government on 1st, July '06. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly made during the Russo-Japanese war.

As existing at present the Korean railways exceed 1,189.4 miles in extension consisting of 4 main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (590.8 m.), with branches of 103.8 m., connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsula-

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line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line; (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.) connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Gensan); (3) Honan Line (176.1 m.), cousists of the Taichon-Mokpo main line and Kun-san branch. Lili-Kunsan section; (4) Wonsan-Heiryong Line with branches (376.4 m. of which 179.5 m. are open to traffic at present).

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table design to admit the passage of junks.

### Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over ¥230,000,000.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000 :—

| Year ended Mar. | Passengers | Luggage (*kin*) | Goods (ton) | Receipts (*yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 .. ... ... ... | 12,421 | 49,935 | 3,183 | 23,816 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 13,521 | 49,877 | 3,331 | 24,816 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... | 15,252 | 54,339 | 3,791 | 26,952 |

The average figures per mile per day are :—

| | Passengers | Goods (ton) | Receipts (*yen*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,058 | 1,004 | 56.50 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,132 | 1,039 | 58.59 |
| 1922 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,221 | 1,210 | 68.41 |

### Private Lines

Eight private lines exist, some of them electric but all of light railway description. Their proposed length totals roughly 1,690 miles but in Oct. 1923 the lines open extended only 329 miles. All these private undertakings have been started under the Private Railway Encouragement Law and are guaranteed 8% profit for a certain time.

## THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ¥50, ¾ being paid up. Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5–25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and by virtue of this privilege the Company's debenture bonds issued amounted at the end of Sept., 1923 to ¥141,035,331 including ¥18,620,000 of the

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French loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

**Inviting Settlers.**—The Company's settlement plan now in force divides settlers into two classes. The first can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be transferred to them after repaying the price of land in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 6% per annum, no redemption being required for the first five years. It is necessary to cultivate the whole leased lot. The second can lease five *cho* by paying not less than one quarter of the price. The ownership is transferrable to them after repaying the balance in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 7% per annum. If they are willing to cultivate only part of the land themselves, they can put out the rest to lease.

The statistics are as follows at the end of March 1923:—

| Cap. p. u. | Loans advanced | Funds available | Loans borrowed |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¥35,000,000 | ¥126,455,579 | ¥24,018,650 | 9,000,000 |

| | Land owned | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy *cho* | Upland *cho* | Total incl. others *cho* | |
| 51,644 | 21,160 | 87,642 | |

| | Land leased | |
|---|---|---|
| Settlers | Paddy, *cho* | Upland, *cho* |
| 17,779 | 7,498 | 808 |

Pres. Shunji Miyao; Board of Directors; Visc. N. Matsudaira, K. Ozaki, S. Suzuki, M. Numada.

## THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS

With the gradual increase of Korean immigrants in Manchuria, the northern borders of the Peninsula recently became a hot bed of insurrectionary attempts by recalcitrant Koreans who are living out of the reach of Korean jurisdiction. According to the official report there are now in Manchuria some 2 million Koreans mostly subsisting by farming, in places around Hunchun, Kirin, Mukden, Tou-tao-kuo, Antung, Lung-chie-tsun. The "independence" agitators are living in their midst both for their safety and for collecting the "War Fund." The agitators disguised as farmers cross the Tumen to force the innocent people to contribute to the fund and also to seduce them.

In the course of discussions in the 45th Session of the Diet (1921-22) it was pointed out by an M. P. that outrages perpetrated by these refractory elements in the Peninsula and in the Manchurian borderland, totalled 417 cases in 1919, 327 in 1920 and 729 in 1921 up to September. As recorded in our previous editions at some detail, their raids in 1919 and 1920 were bold and atrocious but have of late greatly decreased in number, the agitators entirely losing credit among the Koreans in general, while dissension among themselves has further weakened their movement. The independence agitations were on the whole quiet in 1923.

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**In Shanghai and Other Places:**—The Shanghai "Provisional Government of Korea" that had existed since the Spring, 1919, was compulsorily dispersed by the French authorities in 1920 and these recalcitrants were obliged to remove to Siberia, Hawaii and U. S. A. where no small number of those discontented with the new regime had found their way since the annexation. It is reported that those in America call themselves Civilian Party, their compatriots in Siberia the Militants, while those in Hawaii favor the Mandatory rule, etc. They are divided according to their own selfish motive, while embezzlement of the "funds" has further caused estrangement and jealousy among them.

**In Nikolsk and its vicinity:**—Of about 200,000 Koreans, including 50,000 naturalized Russians in and round Nikolsk, their headquarters in Siberia, there are some 10,000 malcontents who are intriguing against the Japanese regime in the Peninsula in concert with their fellow nationals in Russia and also in Tokyo. It is reported the Soviet Government is supporting their attempt to bolshevize Japan.

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# CHAPTER XXXIX

## TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores) and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,254 sq. *ri* and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longitude 119° 18′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores cover about 8 sq. *ri*. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other slope is flat and fertile. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) Another range runs along the eastern coast of the island. in the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands. In the neighborhood several hot springs are found. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in later summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage on the fields and public works. The seaboards extends nearly 290 *ri*, but with no good indentation except Keelung and Tansui in the north and Takao in the south-west. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the south-west, but even in the mountainous districts a great part of available plains has been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 36° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions wet weather in the northern part of island. On the other hand the southern district is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season falls in summer.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TEMPERATURE (1923)

| | Jan. c. | Apr. c | Jul. c. | Oct. c. | Dec. c. | Av. c. | Max. c. | Min. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku.. ... | 15.1 | 20.8 | 28.0 | 23.1 | 16.7 | 21.6 | 37.5 | 0.2 |
| Taichu ... ... | 15.6 | 22.0 | 27.6 | 23.7 | 17.1 | 22.1 | 37.2 | 1.0 |

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| | Jan. c. | Apr. c. | Jul. c. | Oct. c. | Dec. c. | Av. c. | Max. c. | Min. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tainan ... ... | 16.8 | 23.4 | 27.7 | 24.8 | 18.3 | 23.0 | 36.9 | 2.4 |
| Taito ... ... | 16.9 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 33.5 | 39.0 | 7.4 |
| Koshun ... ... | 20.2 | 24.6 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 21.6 | 24.3 | 34.9 | 9.8 |
| Hokoto ... | 16.4 | 22.0 | 27.8 | 24.6 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 33.5 | 7.3 |

## Rainfall (1923)

| | Jan. mm. | Apr. mm. | Jul. mm. | Oct mm. | Dec. mm. | Total mm. | Max mm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku ... ... | 86 | 141 | 218 | 133 | 81 | 2,109 | 287.3 |
| Taichu ... ... | 34 | 108 | 282 | 27 | 22 | 1,768 | 411.6 |
| Tainan ... ... | 26 | 60 | 340 | 37 | 12 | 1,710 | 384.9 |
| Taito ... ... | 37 | 75 | 331 | 197 | 56 | 1,842 | 467.5 |
| Koshun ... ... | 24 | 49 | 428 | 164 | 17 | 2,219 | 395.5 |
| Hokoto ... ... | 23 | 70 | 167 | 30 | 16 | 993 | 343.8 |

## Number of Days of Rainfall

| | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku ... ... ... | 201 | 176 | 198 | 196 | 170 | 200 |
| Taichu ... ... ... | 138 | 123 | 138 | 165 | 131 | 160 |
| Tainan ... ... ... | 132 | 95 | 106 | 124 | 162 | 114 |
| Taito ... ... ... .. | 153 | 153 | 140 | 168 | 158 | 164 |
| Koshun ... ... ... | 144 | 127 | 135 | 165 | 157 | 157 |
| Hokoto ... ... ... | 103 | 85 | 89 | 107 | 85 | 104 |

## POPULATION

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | Japanese ... ... ... ... | 98,007 | 76,675 | 174,682 |
| | Natives ... ... ... ... | 1,821,159 | 1,726,894 | 3,548,053 |
| | Foreigners ... ... ... | 22,416 | 6,066 | 28,482 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 1,941,582 | 1,809,635 | 3,751,217 |
| 1922 | Japanese ... ... ... ... | 99,118 | 78,835 | 177,953 |
| | Natives ... ... ... ... | 1,852,864 | 1,761,343 | 3,614,207 |
| | Foreigners .. ... ... ... | 22,832 | 6,536 | 29,368 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 1,974,814 | 1,846,714 | 3,821,528 |

Note.—In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

| | Birth | Stillbirth | Death | Marriage | Divorce |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 145,162 | 6,832 | 124,677 | 40,902 | 4,968 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 142,310 | 6,419 | 98,991 | 38,341 | 5,165 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 147,308 | 6,783 | 119,477 | 40,915 | 4,712 |
| 1921 ... ... ... ... | 161,987 | 6,933 | 91,513 | 40,829 | 4,658 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | 161,829 | 7,028 | 95,372 | 37,831 | 4,125 |

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| | Per 1,000 of population | | | | Females per 100 males born | Death per 100 births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Birth | Death | Marriage | Divorce | | |
| 1918 ... ... | 40 51 | 34 79 | 11.38 | 1.39 | 94.34 | 85.89 |
| 1919 ... ... | 39 20 | 27.27 | 10.56 | 1 42 | 94.17 | 69.56 |
| 1920 ... | 40.10 | 32.53 | 11.14 | 1.28 | 94.16 | 81.11 |
| 1921 ... ... | 43.2 | 24.4 | 10.9 | 1.2 | — | 56 5 |
| 1922 ... ... | 42.3 | 25 0 | 9.9 | 1.1 | — | 58 9 |

PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1922

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku ... ... ... ... | 180,362 | Kako ... ... ... ... ... | 31,449 |
| Keelung ... ... ... ... | 53,808 | Kagi ... ... ... ... ... | 41,017 |
| Giran ... ... ... ... | 20,928 | Tainan ... ... ... ... | 81,594 |
| Shinchiku ... ... ... | 35,161 | Takao ... ... ... ... | 38,571 |
| Taichû ... ... ... ... | 36,446 | Toko ... ... ... ... ... | 13,720 |
| Shokwa ... ... ... ... | 18,341 | Mako ... ... ... ... ... | 20,025 |

## THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 697 communities with a population of about 130,000 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island and that abounds in natural resources.

**The Frontier Guard Zone.**—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by the Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

**Subjugation Program.**—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for the guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police, were employed; the 2nd compaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campagin was started against the Northern tribe of Kinaiji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about

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10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 697 with 130,000 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance are still to be dealt with.

## THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administration was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much on the same lines as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government have come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislation came into force in Sept. 1920.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### Budget for 1922-23 & 1923-24

*Revenue* (¥ 1,000)

| **Ordinary :—** | '22–'23 | '23–'24 |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes & Duties ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,051 | 14,794 |
| State Undertakings and Property ... ... | 63,121 | 68,941 |
| Stamp Receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,159 | 2,293 |
| Various Licenses and Fees ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 479 | 609 |
| Total Ordinary ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88,551 | 86,615 |
| **Extraordinary :—** | | |
| Proceeds from Sale of State Property ... ... | 1,999 | 930 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,479 | 9,000 |
| Surplus of preceding year transferred ... ... | 7,930 | 3,338 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | — |
| Total Extraordinary ... ... ... ... ... | 26,406 | 13,268 |
| Total Revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... | 114,957 | 99,884 |

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*Expenditure* (¥ 1,000)

| | '22-'23 | '23-'24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Ordinary :—** | | |
| Administration Offices | 2,901 | 2,499 |
| Judicial Courts | 976 | 981 |
| Local Governments | 1,922 | 13,377 |
| Police | 11,436 | 355 |
| Prisons | 1,193 | 1,018 |
| Hospitals | 1,196 | 1,079 |
| Customs houses | 616 | 508 |
| Communication | 3,883 | 3,542 |
| Government Railways | 13,249 | 10,539 |
| Monopoly Bureau | 24,814 | 30,103 |
| Transferred to Special Account | 3,447 | 4,115 |
| Education | 2,170 | 2,410 |
| Other Expenses | 11,839 | 2,313 |
| Total incl. others | 79,640 | 79,257 |
| **Extraordinary :—** | | |
| Subsidies | 3,898 | 5,443 |
| Working Expenses | 29,362 | 13,045 |
| Encouragement of Industry | 2,057 | 1,299 |
| Total incl. others | 35,317 | 20,626 |
| Total Expenditure | 114,957 | 99,884 |

## EDUCATION (March, 1923)

| | No. of Schools | Teachers | Students |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary Schools for Japanese | 131 | 715 | 23,983 |
| Public Schools for natives | 710 | 4,968 | 231,919 |
| Public Schools for aborigines | 28 | 143 | 4,731 |
| Middle Schools | 8 | 168 | 1,425 |
| Girls' High Schools | 8 | 200 | 1,815 |
| Normal Schools | 3 | 115 | 1,282 |
| Agriculture and Forestry School | 1 | 21 | 149 |
| Business Schools | 4 | 126 | 979 |
| Higher Commercial School | 1 | 45 | 193 |
| Medical School | 1 | 90 | 387 |
| Private Schools | 22 | — | — |
| Family institutions kept by native teachers (figures for '22) | 96 | 118 | 3,678 |

In 1919 the Language School was reorganized and split up into two Normal Schools, one at Taihoku and the other at Tainan. Each school consists of two Departments, Japanese and native, the former training the Japanese students for common school teachers, the latter teaching the Japanese language to the natives to qualify them for teachers.

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## JUSTICE

The organization of law courts consisted formerly of only two stages, but by the revision effected in August, 1919 a higher stage has been added.

| | | Civil cases | | | Criminal cases | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | No. of cases | No. disposed | No. remaining | No. of cases | No. disposed | No. remaining |
| 1st Instance | 1920 | 8,922 | 6,767 | 2,155 | 4,667 | 4,527 | 140 |
| | 1921 | 12,183 | 9,616 | 2,567 | 5,281 | 5,056 | 225 |
| | 1922 | 13,289 | 10,316 | 2,973 | 5,022 | 4,781 | 241 |
| Appeal | 1920 | 1,273 | 1,001 | 272 | 369 | 361 | 8 |
| | 1921 | 1,457 | 1,026 | 431 | 351 | 326 | 25 |
| | 1923 | 1,646 | 1,298 | 348 | 336 | 378 | 18 |

## FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 3,000,000 *ko* (1 *ko* = 28 acres), including wasteland occupying 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' district, which abounds in vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging re-afforestation.

### Area of Afforestation (*Ko*)

| Year ended March | Government | | Private | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Camphor tree | Other trees | Camphor tree | Other trees | |
| 1920 | 4,630 | 2,103 | 708 | 7,338 | 14,779 |
| 1921 | 3,082 | 3,163 | 1,164 | 6,630 | 14,044 |
| 1922 | 3,103 | 1,425 | 1,076 | 5,550 | 11,154 |

### Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there

**Arisan** is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and stands east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 347,230 stamps, yielding 8,838,706 *shaku ine* (about 12 cu. ft.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,4 6,42 , yielding 18,207,356 „ „ „

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As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 *shakujime* of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 35 and 186 years respectively Reafforestation will accompany the felling, so that the supply may be kept up permanently. In 1922, 238,816 *koku* (1 *koku* = 10 c. f.) was produced.

| | No. of Stamps | *Shakujime* |
|---|---|---|
| Chamæcyparis .. ... ... ... | 152,482 | 3,443,839 |
| Red „ ... ... ... ... | 155,783 | 4,404,460 |
| "Kashi," oak ... ... ... ... | 267,363 | 2,709,678 |
| "Shii," „ ... ... ... ... | 247,548 | 2,803,622 |

Lumbering railway rails are laid for 41 m. from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan. 1913 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

**The Hassenzan.**—The mountain 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 *cho* and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 3,429,000 *shakujime* of conifers and 4,800,000 *shakujime* of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1922, 24,426 *shakujime* was produced.

**The Dakusui Valley in Giran.**—The forest area covers 60,000 *cho* and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1922, 120,941 *shakujime*. The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

## AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the low land of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now nearly five million *koku*, of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohol, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

### Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 *ko*)

| Dec. | Real area | | Area of plantation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy | Upland | Rice | Sweet potato | Beans, etc. | Sugar cane | Ground nut |
| 1920 ... | 379 | 394 | 516 | 116 | 28 | 112 | 24 |
| 1921 | 375 | 401 | 511 | 121 | 28 | 131 | 24 |
| 1922 ... | 376 | 397 | 527 | 124 | 28 | 148 | 24 |

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PRINCIPAL CROPS (in 1,000)

| Dec. | Rice | Rush | Ground nut | Sweet potato | Beans, peas, etc. | Jute | Ramie |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *koku* | *kin* | *kin* | *koku* | *kin* | *kin* |
| 1920 | 4,842 | 1,399 | 293 | 1,394,753 | 96 | 3,861 | 1,617 |
| 1921 | 4,976 | 1,235 | 246 | 1,487,269 | 100 | 3,830 | 1,253 |
| 1922 | 5,446 | 1,694 | 366 | 1,582,991 | 101 | 4,844 | 1,694 |

FRUITS (in 1,000 *kin*)

| | Oranges | Longan | Banana | Pine-apple |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 9,614 | 2,342 | 37,533 | 8,059 |
| 1920 | 11,113 | 11,734 | 60,381 | 6,084 |
| 1922 | 15,000 | 9,614 | 131,400 | 9,054 |

LIVE STOCK

| | No. of live stock (in 1,000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buffalo | Cattle | Swine | Goats |
| 1920 | 312 | 117 | 1,303 | 102 |
| 1921 | 308 | 111 | 1,281 | 102 |
| 1922 | 301 | 105 | 1,267 | 103 |

## FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1920 there were 162,894 fishermen including 37,409 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 4,124 wooden boats and 4,435 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 25,319 *ko*.

VALUE OF CATCHES AND PRODUCTS (¥1,000)

| | Catches | | | | Marine products | Aquiculture |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fish | Shell fish | Seaweed | Total | | |
| 1920 | 5,044 | 437 | 33 | 5,560 | 1,563 | 1,860 |
| 1921 | 5,660 | 265 | 16 | 5,943 | 1,664 | 2,154 |
| 1922 | 5,713 | 252 | 23 | 5,988 | 2,200 | 2,130 |

## MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields increase as follows, in unit of 1,000 *tsubo*.

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| Dec. | Gold | Gold-Copper | Alluvial gold | Copper | Coal | Petroleum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... | 1,502 | 3,400 | 2,863 | 10,019 | 227,986 | 39,895 |
| 1921 ... ... | 2,115 | 3,400 | 1,500 | 10,019 | 208,192 | 34,057 |
| 1922 ... ... | 2,145 | 3,400 | 1,462 | 9,544 | 223,112 | 28,940 |

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in both of which the natives are allowed one half the share of output. The production in the last few years is as follows :—

| | Gold 1,000 *momme* | Alluvial gold 1,000 *momme* | Silver 1,000 *momme* | Copper 1,000 *kin* | Coal 1,000 *ton* | Petroleum 1,000 *koku* | Sulphur 1,000 *kin* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920... | 140 | 11 | 149 | 1,154 | 1,139 | 7 | 1,345 |
| 1921... | 232 | 3 | 211 | 1,995 | 1,029 | 7 | 1,463 |
| 1922... | 180 | 2 | 195 | 1,826 | 1,347 | 12 | 5,648 |

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1920 reached ¥9,000,000 and headed the list. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY

When the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895, the new rulers found the industry in a highly neglected state and, after various experiments, they decided to introduce Rose Buds variety and to enforce compulsory measures as in Java. In 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and for some years warm protection was extended to the industry, to the extent of even as much as 90% of the declared value of the Java sugar as imported into Japan. The rate has been subsequently reduced to about 50% as the industry had become prosperous enough to dispense with such protection and also because the natives no longer required costly interference to compel producing the canes. They began to see that cane-raising paid them well and therefore willingly attended to it.

**Recent Activity.**—At present there exist 14 companies with 43 refineries of the latest equipment backed by a paid up capital of ¥170 millions. In 1917 they produced 678,872,000 *kin* of sugar of various kinds which if taken together with molasses produced in these works (164 millions), sugar manufactured in native refineries, etc., totalled over 900 million *kin* valued at ¥145 millions. It decreased in 1918 to about 780 millions *kin* worth ¥112 millions. In 1919-20 the great storm that swept over the island and the unusually low temperature in the summer further affected the industry. Of the total output about half, that is 366,015,359 *kin* worth ¥135,224,159, was exported to Japan proper while about 21,145,000 *kin*, ¥6,981,275, were shipped abroad. Recent data are these :—

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| Year ended June | Plantations area (*Ko*) | Total yield 1,000 *kin* | Of which used for sugar 1,000 *kin* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 ... ... | 120,410 | 5,631,339 | 5,192,509 |
| 1920 ... ... | 100,376 | 4,382,506 | — |
| 1921 ... ... | 118,888 | 4,038,323 | — |
| 1922 ... ... | 142,032 | 6,752,838 | — |

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 kin):—

| Year ended Oct | Coarse man'ture | Raw | Refined | Molasses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... ... ... | 351,481 | 57,929 | 57,076 | 2,277 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | — | 26,692 | 24,185 | 942 |
| 1922 ... ... ... | — | 55,507 | 50,056 | 1,921 |

PRODUCTION AT THE MODERN-STYLE REFINERIES (1000 Kin)

| Refining Cos. | 1920 | 1921—1922 | Refining Cos. | 1920 | 1921—1922 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teikoku ... ... | 36,624 | 55,161 | Taiwan ... ... | 95,355 | 134,031 |
| Niitaka ... ... | 22,248 | 51,189 | Tainan ... ... | 7,470 | 12,969 |
| Rin-Hongen ... | 9,500 | 18,104 | Shinko ... ... | 7,733 | 8,549 |
| Toyo ... ... ... | 51,402 | 84,390 | Taito ... ... ... | 1,961 | 1,959 |
| Meiji ... ... ... | 43,795 | 79,068 | Shinchiku ... | 1,650 | 5,097 |
| Dai-Nippon ... | 33,127 | 59,950 | Saroku ... ... | — | 2,738 |
| Ensuiko ... ... | 47,617 | 60,444 | Total ... ... | 351,481 | 573,650 |

**Formosa v. Java.**—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 *sen* in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

## TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 1[illegible],000,000 *kin* valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. In 1919 its export totalled ¥5,370,000, but the volume has since been on the decrease, that for 1921 amounting to 3,534,000. The explanation ventured is that the tea farms are losing fertility owing to the prejudice of the natives that manuring impairs the flavor; the greater attention paid by the

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authorities and people to sugar, rice and camphor leaves tea in neglect, and lastly there is the prejudice entertained by American importers to the tea sent by Japanese shippers, who handle about 10 or 12% of the total export, the bulk being shipped by the foreign firms in the island. It is said that the "tea-taster" commands pay of about ¥16,000 in one season lasting seven months, and that as the experts are scarce it is difficult to engage one even at such a salary. The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines' district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. The export of wrapper tea was valued at ¥4,766,952 1922. Amount of tea product is shown below in 1,000 *kin* :—

| | Spring | Summer | Autumn | Winter | Total | Value (¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 13,199 | 8,025 | 5,006 | 2,326 | 28,552 | 6,942 |
| 1919 ... ... | 11,616 | 7,847 | 4,833 | 2,264 | 26,560 | 6,623 |
| 1920 ... ... | 7,595 | 4,229 | 2,379 | 873 | 15,066 | 3,171 |

N. B.—For the remarkable decline in both quantities and value in 1920 the after-war reaction in the market is responsible.

## STATE MONOPOLY

**Opium.**—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 48,011 by the end of 1920 against 169,064 in 1900. In 1920 the total output of the drug amounted to 8,835,920 *yen* as against 9,031,390 *yen* in 1919.

**Salt.**—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. In 1922 the area of salt fields reached 2,386 *ko* which yielded 200,000,000 *kin* of common salt.

**Camphor.**—Formosan camphor saw its zenith in 1916 yielding 5,208,843 *kin* of camphor and 6,808,516 of oil, these declining to 2,332,602 and 6,223,819 in 1920. Camphor trees felled in the Govt. forests and sold to private persons similarly decreased from 252,460 *shakujime* in 1915 to 203,276 and 39,278 in 1917 and '18 respectively. The Government keenly alive to these facts early took in hand the planting of the trees, for instance, 2,076 *ko* in 1916, 1,468 in 1917, suddenly to increase to 5,153 in 1918. The total area is expected to be brought up to 50,000 acres by 1923. This chemical, besides being used for the manufacture of explosives and celluloid, is in demand for insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense-making. Fragrant oil containing linalu began to be sold in 1913. (Also vid. Chapts. on Industry and on Finance.)

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**Tobacco.**—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient. It cannot even meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, SALT, CAMPHOR AND TOBACCO (in 1,000)

| Dec. | Opium *kin* | Salt *kin* | Camphor *kin* | Camphor-oil *kin* | Tobacco *kin* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 ... ... | 166 | 175,397 | 2,423 | 4,219 | 665 |
| 1919 ... ... | 226 | 112,123 | 2,394 | 4,238 | 1,130 |
| 1920 ... | 211 | 97,088 | 2,807 | 6,576 | 1,701 |

## TRADE

| | Trade with Japan Proper (in ¥1,000) | | | | | Trade with foreign countries (in ¥1,000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commodities | | Specie & bullion | | | Commodities | | Specie & bullion | |
| Year | Exports | Imports | Exp. | Imp. | Year | Exports | Imports | Exp. | Imp. |
| 1919 | 141,886 | 90,527 | 285 | 343 | 1919 | 35,622 | 64,133 | — | — |
| 1920 .. | 180,816 | 112,041 | 508 | 42 | 1920 | 35,173 | 60,367 | — | 719 |
| 1921 | 128,897 | 93,521 | 852 | — | 1921 | 23,542 | 40,433 | — | 391 |
| 1922... | 127,301 | 82,173 | 670 | 500 | 1922 .. | 30,563 | 36,922 | — | — |

CHIEF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

| | Tea | Alcohol | Sugar | Camphor | Flax, hemp jute | Coal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 .. | 6,400 | 31 | 6,733 | 4,735 | 658 | 8,982 |
| 19 1 ... .. | 7,945 | 571 | 2,120 | 280 | 435 | 6,582 |
| 1922 .. | 9,507 | — | 2,749 | 4,418 | 496 | 5,719 |

CHIEF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

| | Opium | Petroleum | Tobacco-leaf | Beans and peaee | Straw matting | Iron |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 ... | 6,062 | 1,921 | 1,606 | 1,844 | 1,353 | 174 |
| 1921 .. .. | 1,505 | 1,948 | 821 | 1,493 | 575 | 368 |
| 1922 .. ... | 1,669 | 1,374 | 862 | — | 1,659 | — |

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (in ¥1,000)

| | China | Hongkong | Dutch Indies | Great Britain | U.S.A. | Philippines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 .. | 12,108 | 5,335 | 1,855 | 990 | 7,011 | 1,706 |
| 1920 | 11,893 | 9,023 | 1,891 | 1,459 | 6,832 | 2,021 |
| 1921 .. | 9,178 | 4,569 | 3,065 | 205 | 3,331 | 445 |
| 1922 .. .. | 10,299 | 4,323 | 3,294 | 1,033 | 7,691 | .. |

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DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS (in ¥1,000)

| | China | British India | Dutch Indies | Great Britain | U.S.A. | Persia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 .. | 28,673 | 3,567 | 4,407 | 1,575 | 3,443 | 3,301 |
| 1920 .. .. | 28,734 | 1,899 | 10, 57 | 9 8 | 5,567 | 2,994 |
| 1921 .. .. | 19,465 | 1,649 | 6,588 | 1,989 | 4,963 | 938 |
| 1922 .. .. | 18,239 | -- | 3,501 | 1,465 | 3,301 | — |

## PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the Island, it seemed to be the policy of her Government to keep the natives quietly at their homes, as it did nothing with the construction of *roads*. Any roads that were found in the Island were built by wealthy individuals.

In the first 17 years of Japanese occupation, 6,500 miles of roads were constructed. Since 1912, 240 miles of the most important ones have been reconstructed by the Government; and 1,800 miles more are being likewise improved.

The rivers of Taiwan are all torrential in their nature, bringing down an immense amount of detritus at every flood. The investigation for improvement was commenced in 1912; and the construction work has been going on since 1917. The money already spent for the work is no less than ¥5,000,000.

The lack of good natural harbors in the Island has made the construction of artificial ones a necessity. Keelung was the first one put in hand. The works there consisted of providing an anchorage with a depth of 30 ft. at low water, quay walls 6,000 ft. in length and breakwaters for sheltering the anchorage, the whole at a cost of ¥22,000,000. These works are now rapidly approaching completion. Takao, the nearest port to China, had its works commenced in 1908, consisting in the construction of breakwaters 3,040 ft. in length, and 4380 ft. of quay walls; further, dredging of 440 acres of mooring ground to a depth of 30 ft. at low water. These works which are to cost ¥25,240,000 are now nearly completed.

The tropical climate of the island making the supply of potable water a necessity, waterworks were started immediately after the occupation. Those for the cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao and 14 other smaller towns have already been completed at a total cost of ¥5,400,000, the greater part of which was borne by the Government.

The extensive cultivation of rice and sugar canes makes irrigation a work of utmost importance in Taiwan. The construction of main canals for the purpose undertaken by the Government was commenced in 1908, and is expected to be completed in 1932 at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000. Other minor works of the kind are being carried out by individuals.

## COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

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**Railways.**—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899, and completed in the spring of 1908. The construction of Tansui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the island, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic in Mar. 1921 was 44.2.

Besides the Government railways there are 914.6 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 603.2 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

## IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

The 1st term Government undertakings, as the trunk-line-railway construction and improvement, land surveying, Keelung harbor-works, etc. having been completed by 1911, at the cost of ¥42,965,045, the Government next took in hand the second series at the estimate of about ¥39,000,000, spread over 21 years ending 1928-9, as: (1) Irrigation ¥30,000,000, (2) Takao harbor-works ¥4,733,000, (3) Taito Railway. In 1920 improvement of the Keelung Harbor ¥13,650,000 spread over 7 years, the extension of the Taito Rly ¥2,104,000 spread over 3 years, the reconstruction of the trunk line ¥6,252,000; etc., were decided on.

**Irrigation.**—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms. The plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified water-ways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 *ko* (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

**Takao and Keelung Harbor-works.**—The most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao, lacks proper accommodation, for loading etc. The plan, to be finished by 1926, is to allow steamers below 10,000 tons in capacity and to give facilities for handling 900,000 tons of goods a year. The Keelung harbor-works when completed will afford shipping facilities to steamers of about 10,000 tons.

## PLANTATION WORK

Several plantations have been opened by private capitalists, and of these the Mitsui plantation as described elsewhere and the Murai plantation by W. Kichibei Murai, a Tokyo banker, may be mentioned. The former is situated at Hakkotsu-cho, about 7 m. from Taikokan and covers about 80,000 acres. The area opened does not yet exceed 2,500 acres, consisting of tea-farms, rice-paddies, camphor-plantation and mulberry-fields.

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The Murai plantation at Kagi measuring about 6,750 acres combines rubber-planting; camphor-planting has been completed.

The cultivation of teak and cinchona trees is also on hand, and it is expected that sixty years hence Formosan teak will be quite sufficient to meet the demand in Japan. About 150 *ko* of ground was already selected in Tainan for the cultivation of the cinchona trees.

The private forest area is put at 300,000 *ko* at present. The figure is expected to swell to 700,000 in future with the completion of the adjustment of forests and fields now in progress. On the other hand the Government has undertaken to plant yearly 3,000 *cho* as a continuation work beginning with 1916–17. Besides those mentioned above, sandal-wood, coca, cinnamon, ipecacuanha, eucalyptus, etc., are being cultivated.

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# CHAPTER XL

## KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude, and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers an area of about 13,?54 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 23.7 miles across. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Gilyaks (78), Orotchones (213), Ainus (228) and Tungues (6). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (117,752), Koreans (625), Chinese (185), and Russians (24). The chief towns are Toyohara (Capital, pop. 15,296), Otomari (13,164), Mauka (11,310) Honto (6,471), and Tomarii (6,115). The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Mauka and 29° at Shikka. The minimum falls in January 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

### BUDGET

The estimates for the fiscal years 1922–23 and 1923-24 are as follows (¥1,000) :—

| | 1922—'23 | 1923—'24 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Revenue... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,800 | 6,755 |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,727 | 1,408 |
| State undertakings and property... ... ... | 4,413 | 4,486 |
| Revenue stamps and others ... ... ... ... | 176 | 255 |
| Receipts from Tobacco Monopoly ... ... | 394 | 475 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 90 | 131 |
| Extraordinary Revenue ... ... ... ... ... | 11,52 | 11,344 |
| Sale of State property ... ... ... ... ... | 590 | 453 |
| Forestry .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 899 | 5,100 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 5 |
| Loans ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,554 | 4,060 |
| Grants from national treasury ... ... ... | 1,100 | 1,786 |
| Surplus from previous year ... ... ... ... | 3 1 | — |
| Grand total ... ... ... .. ... ... ... | 18,329 | 18,099 |

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| | 1922—'23 | 1923—'24 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Expenditure ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,668 | 7,246 |
| Karafuto Shrine... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 | 13 |
| Karafuto Government ... ... ... ... ... | 1,282 | 1,261 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 731 | 812 |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 374 | 374 |
| Government undertakings ... ... ... ... | 3,065 | 3,325 |
| Other expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 117 | 67 |
| Transferred to sinking fund... ... ... ... | 926 | 1.234 |
| Reserves ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100 | 160 |
| Extraordinary Expenditure ... ... ... ... | 11,661 | 10,853 |
| State undertakings ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,472 | 2,416 |
| Engineering damage ... ... ... ... ... | 3,023 | 3,070 |
| Deforestation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,134 | 4,481 |
| Special undertakings .. ... ... ... ... ... | — | 886 |
| Census taking ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 | — |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... ... .. ... | 18,329 | 18,099 |

### Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,378 *cho*.

The number of peasant settlers from Japan proper numbered 2,626 in 1919; 2,569 in 1920; and 2,348 in 1921. Immigrants from Hokkaido headed the list, amounting to 1,271 in 1921.

### Sanitation, Education, Religion

The government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices with 17 physicians, and there are besides 93 private practitioners. The death ratio which had once been high is now remarkably lowering, due to the measures taken by the authorities for promoting public health. The principal diseases prevalent in the territory are those of respiratory organs and beriberi, but the number of their cases are diminishing.

At the end of March, 1923 primary schools numbered 153 including 6 for native children, having altogether 16,361 attendants. There were also a middle school (with an attendance of 415), 2 girls' high schools (attendance aggregating 424) and a kindergarten (with 93 pupils).

Buddhist temples at the same date numbered 22, while Shinto, Buddhist and Christian missionaries were posted at 74 places. All these had 18,49 adherents, the majority being Buddhists.

### Fishery

Fishery is the eldest industry and by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout and salmon. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of

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licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons.

Herring is chiefly exported as fertilizer, while the others are manufactured as food articles. Crabs are tinned and find market in England and America. Laminaria is also worth mentioning.

Catches and manufactures in the last few years are as follows (¥1,000):—

| | Catches | Manufactures |
|---|---|---|
| 1920... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,603 | 10,837 |
| 1921... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,943 | 9,694 |
| 1922... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,318 | 11,803 |

### Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 *cho* are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, and are allowed about 5 acres per family. In 1921 these settlers numbered 21,676 in all and were cultivating about 10,896 *cho*. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥2,389,742 in 1921. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding.

### Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, that lasted even three consecutive years before they burnt out.

According to latest official reports the Japanese Karafuto contains 3,253,003 *cho* of forest land with 2,053,635 *cho* of conifers mensuring 1,619,725,798 *koku* of timber, 439,367 *cho* of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 38,941,726 *koku* and 349,867 *cho* of mixed forests with 164,904,709 *koku*. The conifers are *todomatsu* (*Abies sachalinensis*), *ezomatsu* (*Picea ajanensis*) and larch; white birch, (*alunus* and *populus*) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

In the year ended March 1922 the revenue from forests was: timbers ¥2,537,421; ¥77,651 firewood; ¥1,894 other by-products.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo, Karafuto Shiryo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and Karafuto Sangyo.

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### Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1920 totalled 154,293 tons and for 1921 115,255 tons.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now worked in paying quantities.

### Railway

The light railway 26.2 m., that was laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 has been transferred to the island authorities. The main line at present extends 57.5m. from Sakayemachi to Sakayekuma, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 7.7m., while the western coast line from Honto to Noda measures 58.4 m. The gauge is narrow.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now being prospected.

| Year ended March | Train Mileage | Passengers carried | Goods hauled (ton) | Working revenue ¥ | Working expenses ¥ | Profit ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921... ... ... | 35 | 450 | 334 | 715 | 624 | 90 |
| 1922... ... ... | 130 | 681 | 319 | 819 | 1,431 | ×615 |
| 1923... ... ... | 365 | 1,003 | 413 | 1,153 | 1,669 | ×536 |

N. B.— x loss.

### Public Works

*Roads* connecting important points in the island, badly built as they were, were in existence at the time the island was ceded to Japan. It has been the work of the new occupant to improve these roads on the one hand and lay out new ones on the other. At the end of 1920 there were 420 miles of roads averaging 18 ft. in width, and 40 miles of streets.

There are no large rivers on the Island calling for extensive works for flood control. The primeval state of the forest has thus far conserved the natural regimen of the streams so well that the damages caused by inundations have been comparatively small.

*Harbor works* were commenced at Honto in 1916 for the creation

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of a small harbor for coasting vessels, at an estimated cost of ¥2,500,000. It is now nearly completed. At Otomari, the nearest port to the main Island and Hokkaido a breakwater 3,000 ft. in length is being built for sheltering the anchorage at a cost of ¥4,000,000. Maoka, a harbor on the west coast, is also being improved at a cost of ¥3,000,000.

*Drainage* of the low lands is found to be necessary for bringing them under cultivation. Up to 1921 33 main drains totalling 100 miles in length were laid out by the Government, and 127 miles of smaller ones by individuals with Government aids.

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# CHAPTER XLI

## SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

## A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121°50′ and 122°33′ E. longitude and 38°43′ and 39°30′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 218.757 square *ri*.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19, a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and is called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor has superseded the Governor-General who was a General. The Governor has under his jurisdiction, both the Province as well as the South Manchuria Railway and may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments.

The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

### DAIREN, A FREE PORT

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style. The houses are of brick and stone, no frame building being permitted within the the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

### POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows :—

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| | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | Japanese ... ... ... | 43,795 | 38,350 | 82,145 |
| | Chinese ... ... ... | 351,119 | 248,607 | 599,726 |
| | Foreigners ... ... ... | 146 | 156 | 302 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... | 396,060 | 287,113 | 683,173 |

Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1921:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Japanese ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 67,726 |
| Chinese ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 109,772 |
| Foreigners ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 315 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 177,713 |

THREE PRINCIPAL CITIES AT THE END OF 1921

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dairen ... ... ... ... ... | 98,973 | 38,381 | 137,354 |
| Port Arthur ... ... ... ... | 14,163 | 8,486 | 22,649 |
| Kinchou ... ... ... ... ... | 48,301 | 43,917 | 92,128 |

BUDGET FOR 1922-23 and 1923-24 (in ¥1,000)

| | '22—'23 | '23—'24' |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary Revenue: | | |
| Taxes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,862 | 2,818 |
| Public undertakings and State property ... | 6,122 | 6,436 |
| Revenue stamps ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 374 | 404 |
| Other receipts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 206 | 168 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,554 | 9,826 |
| Extraordinary: | | |
| Sale of State property ... ... ... ... ... | 483 | 603 |
| National Treasury grant. ... ... ... ... ... | 4,300 | 4,000 |
| Surplus of previous year transferred ... ... | 348 | 800 |
| Proceeds from Public loans ... ... ... ... | 1,244 | 581 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,374 | 5,984 |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,929 | 15,809 |
| Ordinary Expenditure: | | |
| Gov.-General's office ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,758 | 1,607 |
| Law-courts and Prisons ... ... ... ... ... | 388 | 478 |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,178 | 3,158 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,626 | 1,681 |
| Communication expenses... ... ... ... ... | 3,905 | 4,042 |
| Harbor office ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 141 | 157 |
| Hospital ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 390 | 390 |
| Reserve ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 250 | 250 |
| Total incl. others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,035 | 11,932 |
| Extraordinary: | | |
| Undertaking expenses ... ... ... ... ... | 3,446 | 3,631 |
| Land Adjustment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 330 | 195 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 118 | 51 |
| total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,894 | 3,877 |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,929 | 15,809 |

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## FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1921

(at Dairen, Yinkow, Antung & Daitoko)

| | Exports to Tls. 1,000 | Imports from Tls. 1,000 | Total Tls. 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan Proper ... ... ... | 89,774 | 71,559 | 161,334 |
| Korea ... ... ... ... ... | 13,064 | 6,459 | 19,522 |
| China ... ... ... ... ... | 57,507 | 77,698 | 135,205 |
| U. S. A. ... ... ... ... | 2,823 | 12,512 | 15,335 |
| Hongkong ... ... ... ... | 3,439 | 6,996 | 10,435 |
| Great Britain ... ... ... | 4,419 | 2,018 | 6,436 |

## EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical Institute, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College at Mukden. They make the following record for 1922 :—

| | No. of School | Staff | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Schools in Kwantung... ... | 16 | 261 | 8,911 |
| ,, ,, along the Railway zone | 26 | 309 | 9,058 |
| Port Arthur Technical School ... ... | 1 | 58 | 275 |
| Middle Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 108 | 1,301 |
| Girls' High Schools ... ... ... ... | 5 | 88 | 1,564 |
| South Manchuria Med. College... ... | 1 | 56 | 190 |

Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. In 1916 a normal school was established in Port Arthur for Chinese boys. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

## THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Sept. 5th, 1905, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. The general meeting for organization was held on Sept. 10th —14th, 1906 and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1st, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company. By the Imperial Ordinance issued on July 28, '17, Company undertakes (under contract) the management of the Korean Government Railways.

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## The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, in the following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co's debentures issued to that amount in England. 5 years' continuation works, 1920-24, involve an outlay of ¥426,180,000 and include extension of railways, workshops, harbor-works, iron foundry, mining, etc. The Co. is now paying a dividend of 4.3% on the Government shares of ¥17,156,000.

**Co's. Enterprises.**—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise for utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

**Railway.**—The railway system is made up as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Changchun (438.5m.), Port Arthur branch line (28.9), Yingkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (30.8), Mukden-Antung line (161.7), 686.02m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

**Shipping.**—A regular service was first run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), under the direct management of the Co., but on July 1st, 1922, the operation was entrusted to the Dairen Steamship Company.

**Harbor.**—At Dairen, the harbor works partly started by the Russians, have been carried out on a most extensive scale. Breakwaters totalling 13,121 ft. in length shelter an area of 900 acres. Quay walls more than 13,477 ft. in length have been built and an extension is now being added. Transit sheds, warehouses & belt lines make the terminal facilities as complete as could be desired.

**Coal Mines.**—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 3,921,727 tons for the year ended Mar., 1923.

*The Fushun Colliery*, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 420 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 7,473 tons a day, of which the two pits, Togo and Oyama, both sunk in 1910, yield each 2,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

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*The Yentai Coal Fields* exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the report at the end of March 1922, reached about 139 tons.

The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

| Year ended March | Output, tons Fushun | Yentai |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 2,928,186 | 110,167 |
| 1921 | 3,129,835 | 79,548 |
| 1922 | 2,727,700 | 50,777 |

(March 31, 1922)

| Equipment | Fushun | Yentai |
|---|---|---|
| Engines | 86 | 17 |
| Winches, etc. | 154 | 5 |
| Pumps | 113 | 16 |

*The Penchihu Coal Fields.*—This mine does not belong to the Company, but is described here for convenience. It was first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, of Tokyo, but is now a joint undertaking of the Firm and the Chinese Government, with capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposits are practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction made is about 900 tons a day.

**Electric and Gas.**—The former have power stations at Dairen (11,000 k. w.), Mukden (14,000 k.w.), Changchun (3,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (45,000 k.w.), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run. Gas industry exists at Dairen and Fushun only, and produces about 2,400,000 and 15,000 cubic ft. together with quantities of cokes and some quantity of coal-tar.

**Hotel Business.**—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of 'Yamato Hotel,' located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

**The Railway Zone and Management.**—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 63,443,216 *tsubo*. Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten *sen* per *tsubo* per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 *sen* for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 26 primary schools, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 33 continuation business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experimental stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

**The Administrative System.**—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is

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four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

*Board of Directors.*—President, B. Yasuhiro. Dirs., K. Okura; M. Ando, K. Irie, K. Akabane, S. Mori, M. Umeno.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1923-24 YEAR (¥1,000)

| | Receipts | Expenses |
|---|---|---|
| Rly Service | 92,269 | 35,787 |
| Harbor and Wharf. | 7,893 | 7,818 |
| Mining | 63,915 | 59,836 |
| Iron Works | 3,703 | 5,944 |
| Elec. Works | 5,027 | 4,995 |
| Gas | 919 | 612 |
| Hotels | 1,016 | 1,353 |
| Local undertakings. | 4,523 | 12,821 |
| Miscellaneous | 711 | 1,769 |
| Interest | 5,605 | — |
| Debt charge | — | 16,561 |
| Total incl. others. | 185,698 | 150,902 |
| Profit | 34,795 | — |

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (¥1,000)

(March 31st 1922)

| *Assets* | |
|---|---|
| Unpaid capital | 58,844 |
| Rly lines | 198,123 |
| Rly shops | 11,559 |
| Ships | 3,835 |
| Harbor and wharf | 39,885 |
| Mines | 123,073 |
| Iron works | 35,402 |
| Elec. plants | 16,825 |
| Gas plants | 6,631 |
| Hotels | 2,513 |
| Local equipments | 49,511 |
| Miscellaneous buildings | 48,719 |
| Products | 5,275 |
| Materials in stock | 22,570 |
| Deposits in banks | 38,017 |
| Loans | 59,459 |
| Total incl. others | 796,746 |
| *Liabilities* | |
| Cap. p.u. | 380,000 |
| Special reserves | 48,400 |
| Debentures | 219,052 |
| Sinking fund | 35,000 |
| Profit for the year | 34,795 |
| Total incl. others | 796,746 |

NEW UNDERTAKINGS

The Board of Directors decided in 1918 to adopt a new expansion program comprising, among other things, the Iron foundry work at An-shantien for which were allotted ¥30,000,000 spread over three years. It commenced in 1918, with initial output of 150,000 tons. In 1921-22 the output of pig was 57,183 Eng. tons, quality ranking next to English produce, and estimated to come ultimately to 1,000,000. The ore at Anshantien is almost inexhaustible, but has proved poorer in percentage than was judged at first. According to the American expert's opinion who came in 1921, the business will pay when the market stands over ¥60 level per ton spot. The Mond Gas refinery near the coal-mine at Fushun started work in April 1916, turning out sulphate of ammonia, tar, etc. for the South Sea market at the same time. The Glass-works for producing plateglass, glass-wares, etc. and the Porcelain and Fire-proof Tile Factory have also set to work.

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## KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

## THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The garrison service will be taken up in turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. During the 1923 session of the Diet it was stated by the Minister of War that the railway guards were to be withdrawn within three years.

## AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

*Principal Crops in 1000 Chinese Koku.*

| | Maize | Kaoliang | Soya beans | Millet | Wheat | Ground nut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 188,458 | 50,804 | 39,873 | 32,063 | 3,611 | 136,126 |
| 1920 | 243,003 | 53,877 | 38,524 | 45,093 | 3,431 | 131,199 |
| 1921 | 297,565 | 80,444 | 58,921 | 56,021 | 7,068 | 114,116 |

N.B.—1 Chinese *koku*=1.7 Japanese *koku*.

**Soya Beans.**—The fame of Soya beans has spread over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of beans in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and

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2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes about 1,000,000 tons. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 29,068,248 pieces and 140,700,780 *kin* respectively valued at ¥45,360,035 and 16,135,386 in 1920, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchuang (Yinkou).

Favored by rich natural resources and abundant fuel and cheap labor, the industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has made a rapid expansion. Bean oil making and flour milling are principal industries, followed by iron foundry, brewing, lumbering, etc. Then comes the manufacture of leather, paper, soap, glass and bricks. Recent statistics regarding workshops and their production are given below:—

*Workshops*

| 1920 | No. of workshops | Employees Jap. 1,000 | Employees Chin. 1,000 | Capital ¥1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leased ter'y ... ... ... | 368 | 848 | 4,124 | 76,185 |
| Railway zone ... ... ... | 187 | 617 | 2,699 | 114,045 |
| Total incl. others ... ... | 627 | 1,572 | 8,428 | 208,381 |
| Total for 1919 ... ... ... | 534 | 1,296 | 7,074 | 159,915 |
| „ „ 1918 ... ... ... | 367 | 1,407 | 7,720 | 84,053 |

*Principal Manufactures* (in 1,000)*

| | Flour | | Iron | | Bricks | | Leather | Soap |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bags | ¥ | Tons | ¥ | Pieces | ¥ | ¥ | ¥ |
| 1918..... | 1,444 | 5,277 | 47 | 6,613 | 162,821 | 2,145 | 170 | 1,530 |
| 1919..... | 1,690 | 6,978 | 40 | 5,175 | 266,743 | 5,090 | 340 | 1,596 |
| 1920 ..... | 1,496 | 7,081 | 82 | 1,481 | 102,414 | 2,030 | 354 | 313 |

*For bean oil and cakes see above.

## B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 52,665 natives. Of about 1,458 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

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| | Area (k.m) | Popul. | Long E. | Lat. N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mariana | | | | |
| Saipan ... ... ... ... | 185 | 2,082 | 145°40′ | 15°5′ |
| Tinian ... ... ... ... | 130 | 45 | ,, | ,, |
| Rota ... ... ... ... | 114 | 452 | 145°13′ | 14° |
| Pagan ... ... ... ... | 32 | 4 | ,, | ,, |
| Caroline | | | | |
| Ponape ... ... ... | 347 | 4,401 | 158°10′ | 6°45′ |
| Yap ... ... ... ... | 207 | 6,502 | 137°58′ | 9°25′ |
| Trak ... ... ... ... | 132 | 11,000 | 151°22′ | 6°57′ |
| Kusaie ... ... ... | 110 | 643 | 162°58′ | 5°15′ |
| Parao ... ... ... ... | 450 | 4,777 | 143°10′ | 6°50′ |
| Marshall | | | | |
| Yaluit ... ... ... ... | 90 | 995 | 169°42′ | 5°48′ |

### Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C. the minimum and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

### Japanese Administration

The Military Government was established in 1914 and Civil Administration in June 1918, the latter superseding the other in 1922. For the benefit of native children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

### Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

At present about 4,000 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in Carolines) worth ¥1½ million and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 7,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials etc., are the chief imports, totalling in '21 about ¥671,000 against ¥821,000 of exports. Fishery is carried out only in a primitive manner, but the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright. The Mariana group produces sugar canes amounting to 58 mil. *kin* and sugar 2 millions.

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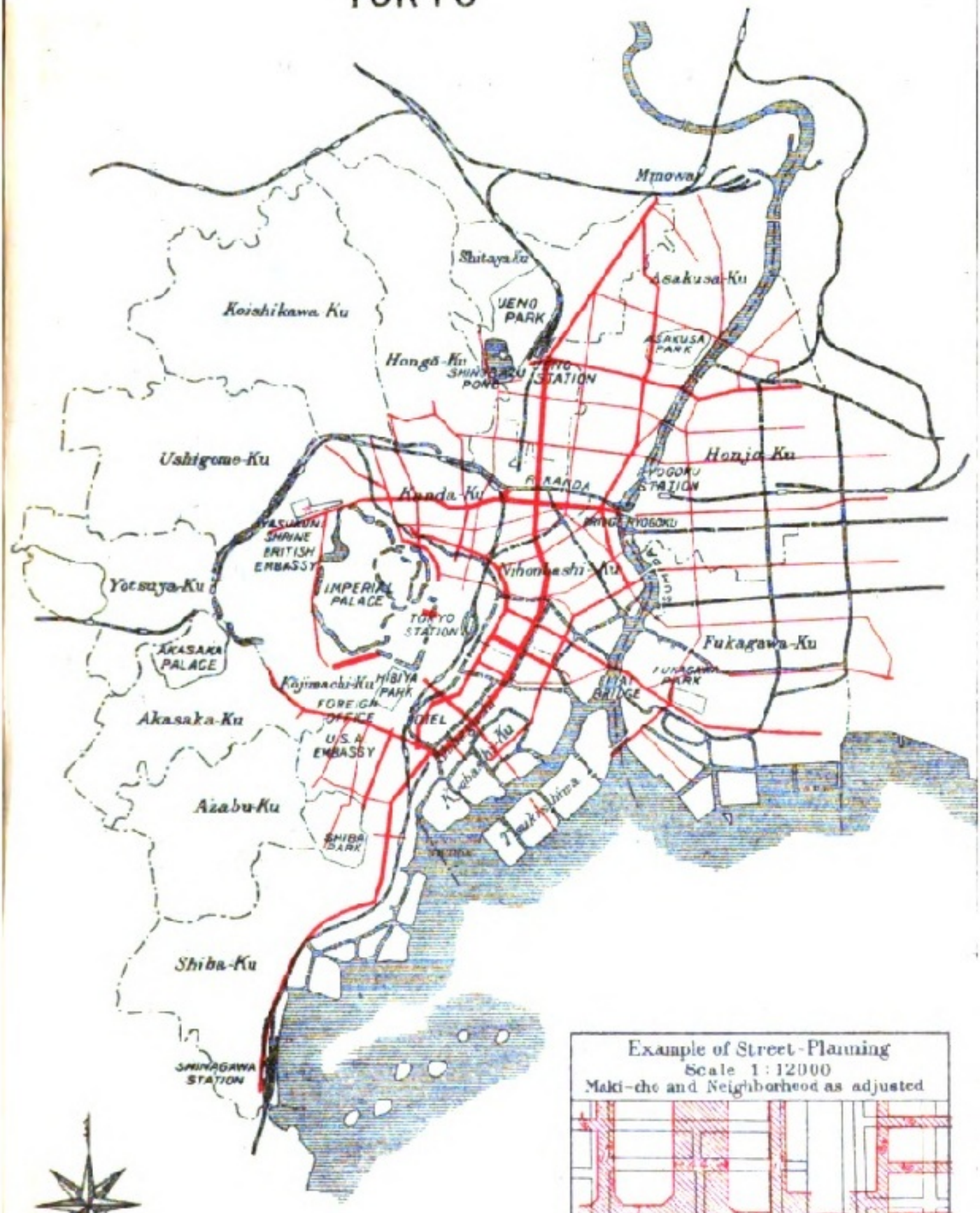
# PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION
# TOKYO




Example of Street-Planning
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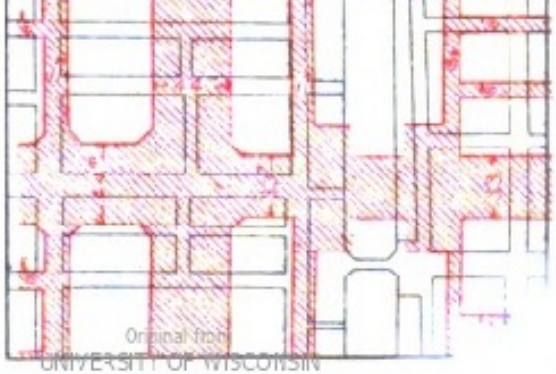
Maki-cho and Neighborhood as adjusted



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# PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION YOKOHAMA

Scale 1 in 200,000

Proposed Arterial Way

Proposed Park

Detail Plan of Street Adjustment

Scale 1 in 40,000

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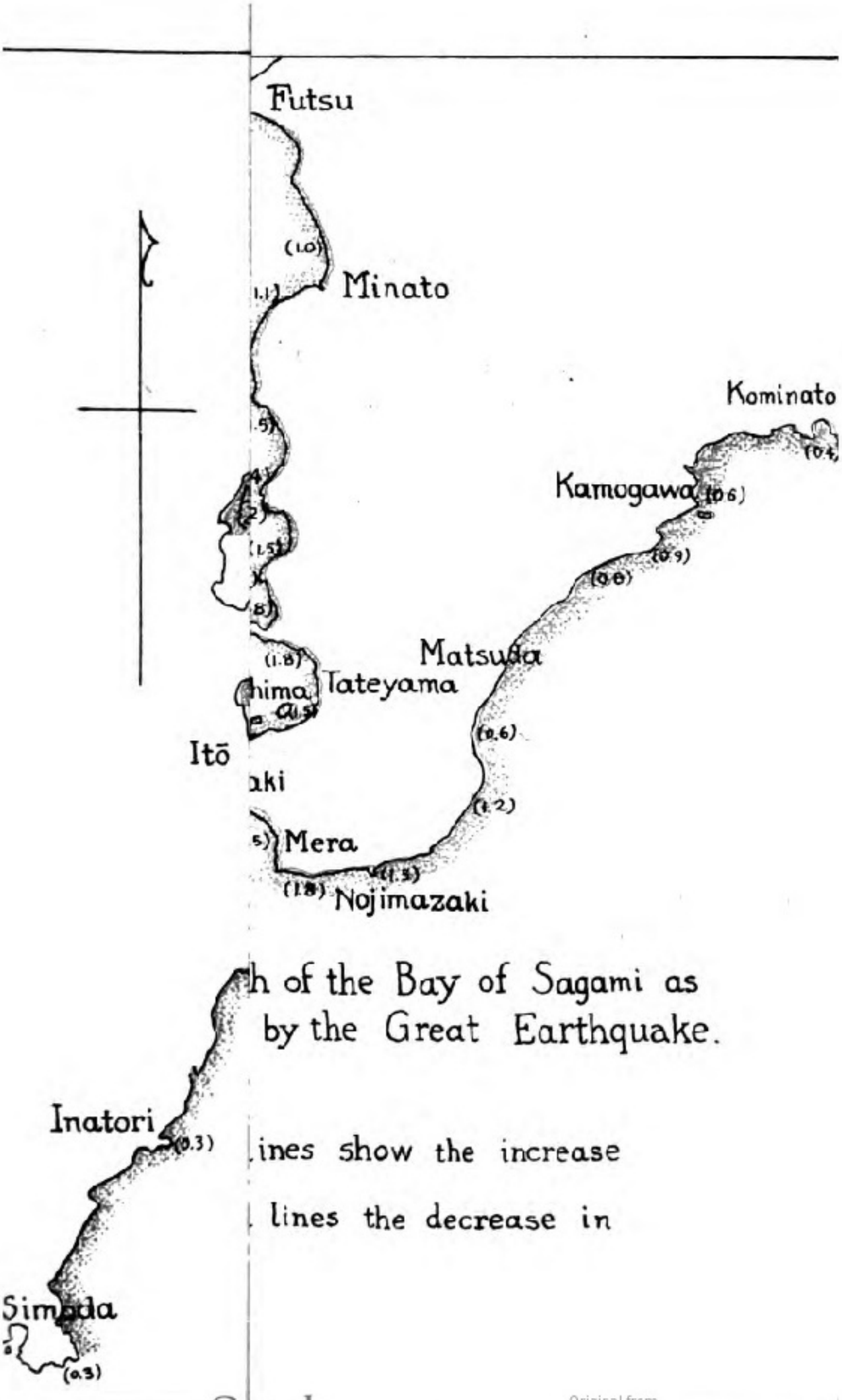


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by the Great Earthquake.

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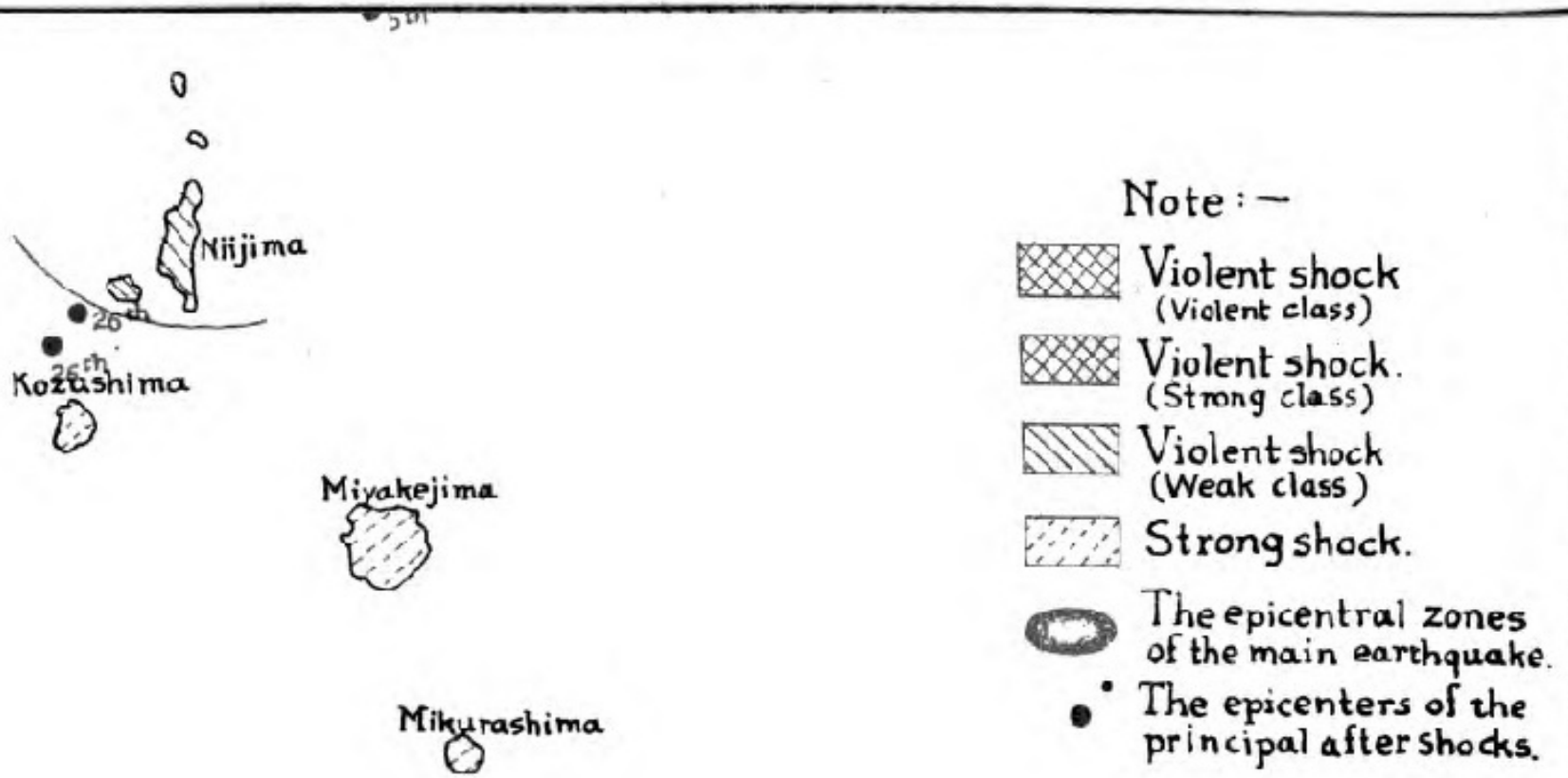
# The epicenters, the isoseismals and the epicenter of the principal after shocks of the great Sagami-sea earthquake.

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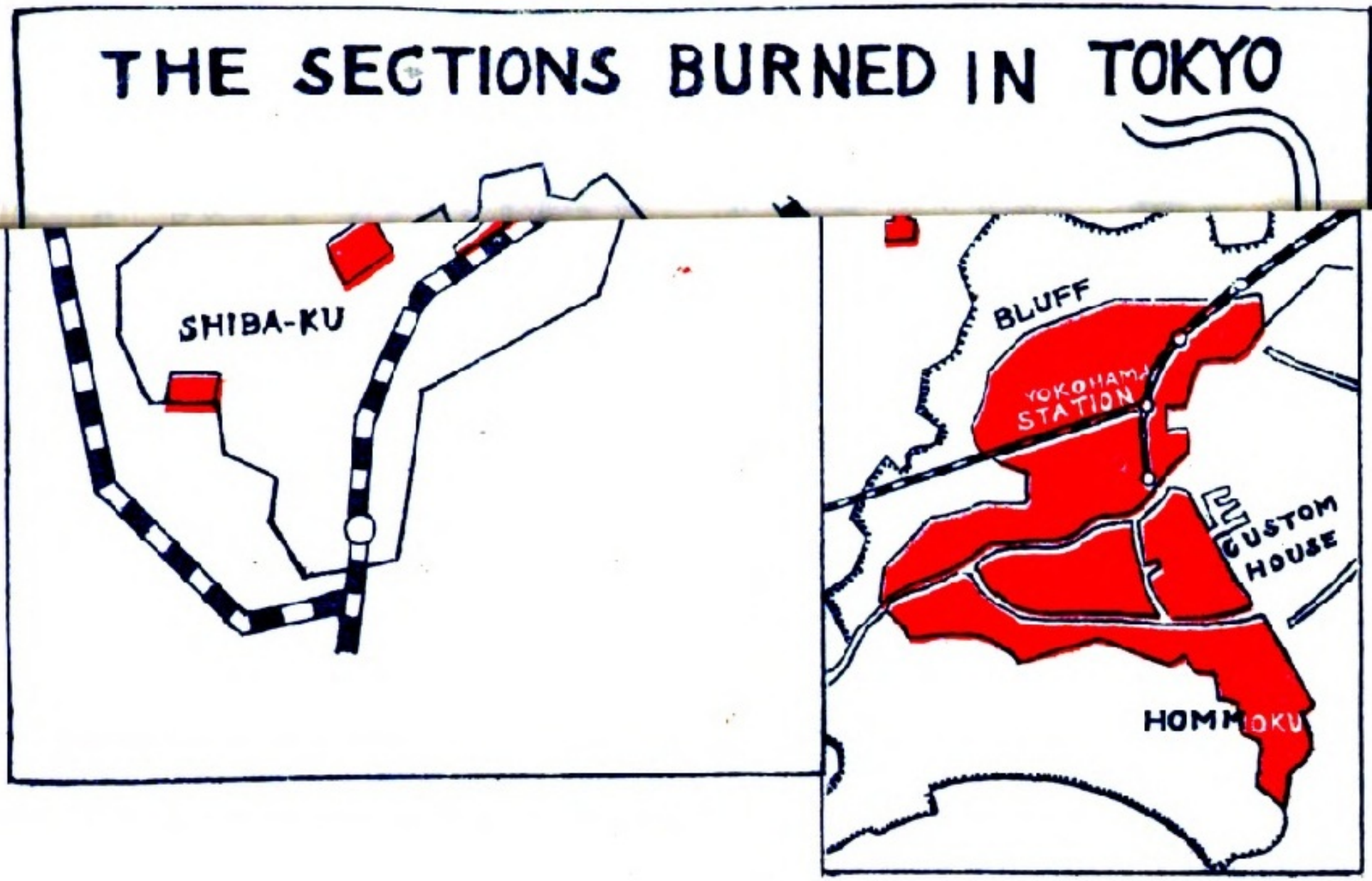
# THE SECTIONS BURNED IN TOKYO

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# CHAPTER I

## THE GREAT JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1923

*By Dr. Takematsu Okada, F. R. Met. S., Director of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo*

### Introduction

The great shock that overwhelmed a large section of Japan, including densely populated cities such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Odawara and many others was one of the most disastrous earthquakes. Moreover the great fire following this tremendous quake reduced the flourishing cities of Tokyo, Yokohama and others to ashes in a couple of days. In point of magnitude of damage inflicted this earthquake is indeed without a rival in the World's history. Investigations into its causes and effects were undertaken promptly by the members of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo; Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe; Imperial Universities of Sendai, Tokyo and Kyoto; and Meteorological Observatories of various prefectures. The following pages are compiled from the reports and memoranda published by these various authorities.

### Time of Occurrence

According to observations made at the Seismological Institute, Imperial University, Tokyo, the time of the occurrence of this earthquake was 11h 58m 44s of the Central Standard time, that is, the time of the 135th meridian. The preliminary tremor lasted about 13.9 seconds. Assuming the epicentral distance of Tokyo is about 62 km and the velocity of transit of the longitudinal

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wave constituting the first part of the preliminary tremors 7 km per second, we obtain the interval which the initial shock took to travel from the centre to Tokyo, viz; about 13 seconds. Hence the time of the occurrence of the great earthquake under consideration is estimated to be 11h 58m 31s. In the above estimation we have assumed the depth of the seismic centre to be about 66 km. This may be a rough approximation to the actual depth, since there are no precise methods of determining the depth of the earthquake centre except those devised on the assumption of the homogeneity in the structure of the earth stratum in the disturbed area.

### Disturbed Area

The most violently shaken area includes the provinces of Sagami, Musashi, Awa and the northeast coast of Izu, and the west coast of Kazusa. The area practically includes the coast of Sagami Bay, Sagami peninsula, the coast of Tokyo Bay and Boso (Awa-Kazusa) peninsula, as seen from an annexed plate. The area that felt strong shock is still wider, and includes the whole of Southeastern Japan from Shizuoka to Mito. It shook even such distant localities as Kobe, Osaka etc., in the west, and Fukushima and Sendai in the east. At the Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe, the shock was felt as a gentle undulation of a long period and most of the members of the Observatory experienced a certain dizziness.

Scientifically the September shock belongs to what is called "the world shaking earthquakes" and was recorded by sensitive seismometers installed at seismological stations in distant and various parts of the earth. At Granada, Spain, for instance, the shock was recorded at 12h 12m 33s of September 1st. At Sydney it began at 12h 9m 8s.

### Damage Caused

The great earthquake occurred practically without warning.

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In the area surrounding the epicentral region some tens of thousand of houses collapsed, and there is hardly a building left undamaged. At Odawara, the city nearest to the epicentre, the houses were so violently shaken both horizontally and vertically that most of them were levelled to the ground in a few seconds. At Yokohama the ground was caused to incline in various directions, and in many places fissures were found, especially in the centre of the city. The Bund was damaged in many places. In Kaigan-dori, or the Water Street, the buildings being of brick or stone, the damage was most serious, and many of the magnificient office buildings and hotels were in a moment changed to a heap of bricks, plaster, tiles and broken timbers. In this quarter of the town most of the people who were within when the quake occurred had no time to run out-of-doors and were killed on the spot by falling bricks, roofs, and other things. Even those who by mere chance narrowly escaped death were severely wounded. In the Chinese quarter the streets, which were very narrow, were covered with debris of houses which collapsed from both sides and most of the residents were buried beneath and came to a cruel end.

In Tokyo the shock was not so severe as in Yokohama, Odawara and other parts. In the part of the down-town district where the earth is of comparatively weak structure the houses fell like a pack of cards. Most brick buildings collapsed, but reinforced concrete buildings, with only a few exceptions, were left almost unharmed or suffered slight damage. But even of bricks buildings those having a comparatively large building area and of low structure escaped damage. Tokyo Station and the Imperial Hotel are good examples of this class of building. The number of casualties resulting from the great shock was comparatively small in the capital. To be more precise, the number of persons killed in Tokyo (mostly at the Clothing Depot) amounted to 59,065, in Yokohama 23,44?, in Yokosuka 540, in Odawara 356, in Kamakura 375.

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## Position of the Epicentre

There is a difference of opinion among various authorities as to the exact position of the epicentre. Professor A. Imamura has located it at the bottom of Sagami Bay, near the island of Oshima, while according to Mr. K. Suda of the Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe, it was in the northern part of the same bay. Lastly Dr. S. Nakamura of the Central Meteorological Observatory thinks that the earthquake originated in the neighborhood of Odawara and spread towards Sagami Bay. A closer examination of these different opinions as to the location of the epicentre shows that the variation mainly comes from different definitions of the epicentre.

For the sake of precision we would define the seismic focus as the region within which the greatest activity occurs and that the portion of the earth's surface which is vertically above the focus is the epicentre. Working on this basis the epicentre of the great earthquake of September 1st must have lain at the bottom of the northern part of Sagami Bay. The geographical coordinates of the middle of the epicentral region are estimated as 139° 20′ E and 35° 00′ N.

## Seismic Sea-Waves or *Tsunami*

Soon after the strongest quake seismic sea-waves of considerable size visited the shores of Sagami Bay and the west coast of Boso peninsula. According to eye-witnesses at various places and from the record of the tide-gauge at the Naval Dock Yard, Yokosuka, several large sea-waves rolled in successively, the first and second waves being most prominent. On the south coast of Izu peninsula and the west coast of Sagami peninsula the sea at first receded a short distance lying bare some rocks that were usually immersed. After a short time gigantic sea-waves rolled in. But on the coast of Boso peninsula the level of the sea rose considerably at first and then receded a short distance. At Kamakura,

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Atami, Ito, etc. which border the coast of Sagami Bay a large number of houses and fishing boats were carried away by the invading sea-waves. At Mera in the southern extremity of Boso peninsula, about 50 houses were similarly lost. On the coast of Tokyo Bay the height of the *tsunami* was comparatively small, being below one metre at most places. The height of the sea-waves was 8 metres at Yoshihama, 7 metres at Atami, 4 metres at Ito and 7 metres at Mera. According to one authority the sea-waves were caused by a sudden upheaval at the bottom of Sagami Bay and that the waves caused by the depression of large portion of the bottom of the Bay were comparatively small. This consideration is confirmed by the direction of the *tsunami*, observed at the several localities referred to.

## After-Shocks

The great earthquake, as is the case with strong earthquakes in general, was followed by long trains of after-shocks. These after-shocks were recorded by the seismographs installed at the Central Meteorological Observatory and other provincial meteorological stations. Here we give the statistics of the after-shocks felt in Tokyo.

| Sept. 1–11 | 11–21 | 21–Oct. 1 | 1–11 | 11–21 | 21–31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1197 | 86 | 33 | 29 | 19 | 18 |

From this we see that the after-shocks declined very rapidly in frequency. Their intensity decreased also rapidly, though occasionally strong after-shocks, much weaker in intensity with the originating earthquake, occurred. The origins of the after-shocks migrate from one region to another throughout the whole domain of the disturbed area. One of the strongest after-shocks occurred at 11h 47m on September 2nd, 1923 and had its origin off Katsura on the southeast coast of Boso peninsula. But the equally strong after-shock which shock violently the whole of the Kwanto plain on January 15, 1924 occurred near Mt. Tanzawa.

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### Upheaval and Depression of Ground

The shores of Sagami Bay and the west coast of Boso peninsula rose suddenly with the earthquake. At Mera at the southern extremity of the Boso peninsula the upheaval amounted to about 3 metres, laying bare the shell clustered rocks. At Misaki at the extremity of Miura peninsula the ground has been lifted to a height of about 5 metres. But on the coast of Izu peninsula, especially in its southern part the upheaval of ground is not conspicuous.

Generally, portions of this raised ground are gradually subsiding, though at first the rate of sinking was rather rapid. On the other hand the ground on the southeastern coast of Izu from Atami to Shimoda sank slightly with the earthquake. According to soundings made by officers of the Hydrographic Office the bottom of Sagami Bay was found to have sunk to a considerable depth ranging from 20 to 400 metres. The greatest depression has been found to the south of Misaki and to the west of Tateyama, the amount of depression being more than 400 metres. Near the island of Oshima there are several places where the depression of the bottom amounts to 200 metres or more. For details refer to Plate III.

### Landslides

Landslides, large or small, occurred in several places within the disturbed area. The most remarkable landslide is that which occurred at Nebukawa along the Atami railway between Atami and Odawara. About two million cubic metres of rocks and soil slipped down from the ridge of a precipice to the shore 200 metres below. The Nebukawa railway station and a passenger train that had arrived there were thrown down to the sea below, and some hundred persons in the cars were drowned in a moment. A landslide on a smaller scale also occurred at the foot of Mt. Tanzawa and Oyama, and also in the neighborhood of Kamakura and Yoko-

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suka. At Mera in the southern extremity of Boso peninsula a landslide occurred along the slope of hill. Similar dislocations on smaller scale occurred in many other places. From the investigation on the distribution of these landslides we know that their formation depends as much on local conditions as on the violence of the shock visited there.

### Changes in the Conditions of Hot Springs, Artesian Wells and Lakes

In Atami and Ito, the famous winter resorts, there are many hot-springs. According to a bather who happened to feel the great quake at Izusan the hot springs of that place rose abruptly in temperature a few hours before the great catastrophe. After the earthquake the amount of water of the spring became considerably less. At Ito the quantity of water in the hot springs increased after the earthquake. A few days before the earthquake several artesian wells at Shinagawa near Tokyo, and in the neighbourhood of Atsugi which lies within the most violently disturbed area, are reported to have become abnormally colored. Similar cases have been found in some other localities. In Lake Yamanaka at the foot of Mt. Fuji the water was observed to have become turbid a few months before the earthquake.

The level of the water of Lake Ashi in Hakone fell considerably on the day before the catastrophe.

### Origin of the Earthquake

The great earthquake was a result of renewed activity in the portion of the old fault line, which traverses the valley of River Sagami. The fault is found to run from Sagami Bay to Itoigawa on the coast of the Japan sea through Yamura at the foot of Mt. Fuji. There the earthquake generating force had been operating for a long time on the northern shore of Sagami Bay causing a gradual rise of ground there. At the moment of the catastrophe

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a portion of the earth's crust, which was in a highly strained condition yielded under the up-lifting stress, and became suddenly lifted to a considerable height. This resulted in the great earthquake under consideration. Of course, in compensation a sudden depression took place at some places on the bottom of Sagami Bay.

## *The Geological and Topographical Feature of the Centre of the September Convulsion

As regards the geological and topographical feature of the S-W part of the Kwanto district, the centre of the September convulsion, it should be mentioned that there are two large peninsulas, Izu and Boso, with a small peninsula, Miura, forming a tongue between them. The peninsulas of Izu and Miura embrace the Bay of Sagami while between Miura and Boso lies Tokyo Bay having a depth of less than 200 fathoms at the deepest part.

The western part of this region is hilly, as is also the Miura peninsula and the southern part of Boso peninsula. The remainder forms what is called the plain of Kwanto in which Tokyo and Yokohama are situated, the broadest plain of the main island.

Most rivers in this part of the country flow through the plain of Kwanto, and finally enter the Pacific Ocean, through either Tokyo Bay or Sagami Bay. The Tone, one of the largest rivers in Japan Proper, flows into the Pacific ocean at Choshi, while the smaller streams, Edo, Kotone, Arakawa (Sumida), Rokugo, etc. run into Tokyo Bay. Rivers Sakai, Sagami, Sakawa, Hayakawa empty themselves into the Bay of Sagami.

Rocks of tertiary formation abound in this region, the Kwanto plain being composed in greater part of diluvium and alluvium series, under which lies a thin layer of tertiary rocks. The diluvium series, mainly in the shape of red loam, forms an elevated

*The following pages are based on Mr. K. Suda's paper (On the great Japanese Earthquake of Sept. 1, 1924) in the Memoirs of the Imp. Marine Observatory, Kobe, Vol. 1., No. 4. Ed. J. Y. B.

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section while the alluvium series abound in the valleys and along the rivers or at their mouths.

The northern part of the mountain region is composed of rocks of palaeozoic formation, the so-called Chichibu palaeozoic layer, and the southern part of igneous rocks, mainly andesite. Mt. Fuji, Mt. Ashitaka, Mt. Hakone, and Mt. Amagi stand in the latter region and are mostly composed of andesite. These all belong to the Fuji volcanic zone which includes the seven islands of Izu. The basin of the zone alsoco nsists of rocks of tertiary formation.

This district is rich in hot springs, of which Hakone, Yugawara, Atami, Ito and Shuzenji may be mentioned.

The Bay of Sagami is one of the deepest gulfs in Japan, the central part of it being more than 800 fathoms deep. It is probable that the Bay was formed by the subsidence of earth-crust under the sea.

### *Supposed Terrestrial Movement in Remote Period; Two Weak Zones*

From the distribution of the geological strata and topographical features, it may be assumed that at a remote period Izu peninsula, Sagami Sea, Miura and Boso peninsulas formed a continuous plain of tertiary formation, but an extensive terrestrial movement that occurred at the end of the tertiary period resulted in the subsidence of one part and the forcing up of the other part. The latter portions formed the three peninsulas while the subsided part became the Sea of Sagami. In the peninsula of Izu the geotechtonic agency was more active than in the other two peninsulas, as may be judged from the volcanic eruptions of Mt. Hakone, Mt. Amagi, etc. This explains why rocks of tertiary formation are covered by volcanic andesite.

Assuming that the above explanation is on the whole correct, it may properly be supposed that the earth-crust lying between Izu peninsula, the most elevated portion, and the Sea of Sagami,

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the most subsided portion, must have lain under the greatest strain in this region. The zone of this most strained earth-crust lies approximately in the N-S direction, and may be called "the first weak zone" in the Bay of Sagami.

To continue our assumptions, while the upheaval movement almost ceased in the peninsula of Izu after its volcanic activity had stopped, it continued in Miura and Boso peninsulas. The movement was slow. Moreover by the gradual development and transference of the plain of Kwanto to the S-E direction, there took place a lateral displacement with the result that the earth-crust lying between the almost settled portion, i.e. Izu and Oshima and the still active portion, i.e. Miura and Boso peninsulas, was subjected to considerable strain. This zone runs NW-SE and lies under the central part of the Sea of Sagami. We will call it "the second weak zone."

The two weak zones above described are hypothetical, though their existence has been verified through investigation of the topographical changes that occurred at the bottom or on the shore of the Sea of Sagami in consequence of the great earthquake of September 1st.

### *Areas That Were Damaged Most*

The damage was specially severe in six areas, i.e. the region round the eastern base of Mt. Hakone, the valley of the river Sakawa, that of the river Sagami (or Banyu river), the region of Miura peninsula, the neighboring district of Tokyo and Yokohama, and the southern part of Boso peninsula. In all those areas the damage was nearly proportional to the seismic intensity. It is noteworthy that some damage occurred even at places more than 100 km. away from the epicenter. The total amount of each kind of damage in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka, and Yamanashi prefectures is given elsewhere, and is sufficient to show how great the damage done in those districts by the great earthquake was.

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### *Distribution of Seismic Intensity*

The distribution of the seismic intensity of the shock of September 1 is shown in Plate II. For convenience it is classified into the following four classes according to the magnitude of acceleration of the seismic wave and the degree of damage :—

(a) Violent shock (violent class). The acceleration of seismic wave was above 3,000 or 4,000 mm/sec², and the number of entirely destroyed houses amounted to 50% or more of the total number of houses existing in the district.

(b) Violent shock (strong class). The accelerations were between 2,000 mm/sec² and 3,000 mm/sec² and in the districts subjected to this intensity about 10 to 5% of the total number of houses were destroyed.

(c) Violent shock (weak class). The accelerations ranged from 800 mm. per sec². to 2,000 mm/sec², and the number of houses entirely destroyed was less than 10%.

(d) Strong shock. The accelerations were not less than 800 mm/sec², no houses were destroyed, only a few houses of weaker construction being slightly tilted or roof tiles being shaken down here and there.

If we carefully study this map and trace the distribution of damage, it will be seen that the damage is generally in proportion to the relative violence of the shock, except in Tokyo. Tokyo was in the class of the most damaged regions though the shock there was of lesser seismic intensity, namely about one half of the average for the other regions of the same group. This means that the damage directly due to the earthquake shock was in Tokyo far smaller than that caused by the great fire following it.

### *Seismic Intensity and Geological Formation in the Epicentral Region*

The distribution of seismic intensity in the epicentral region

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is closely related to the geological structure of the region. In the alluvium stratum the seismic vibration attained the greatest intensity. In general, the valley of a river shock most violently, and even villages considerably distant from the epicenter had seismic acceleration of more than 3,000 mm/sec², and over 60% of the total number of houses was destroyed. The neighboring districts resting on harder foundation suffered practically no damage.

The same explanation is applicable to reclaimed lands, as Kamakura, Yokosuka, and Yokohama all of which were terribly shaken.

On the other hand, the hard geological stratum does not absorb much seismic energy and therefore trasmits seismic waves rather feebly. The best examples are found in the S. E. part of Miura peninsula, and at the extreme end of Boso peninsula. Both of them were comparatively close to the epicenter, and yet seismic intensity was smaller than 2,000 mm/sec² and only less than 10% of the total number of houses was destroyed.

The ground of diluvium formation is more elastic than that of the alluvium, so that in the elevated land of the Kwanto plain, which consists of diluvial formation, seismic intensity was remarkably small. The uptown district of Tokyo supplies a conspicuous example.

A discontinuity in geological formation or in topographical feature in the most superficial layer, causes refraction, reflection or difraction of seismic wave, and sometimes occasions the interference of such refracted and reflected seismic ray. The effect of such reflection on the distribution of seismic intensity was most remarkable in the Hakone mountain, Izu peninsula and Boso district as shown in Plate II. On the western foot of Mt. Hakone for example, intensity was comparatively small, but at its eastern foot it was violent.

The intensity also acquires force on the boundaries of two different geological strata, as where alluvium and diluvium meet or diluvium passes to andesite, etc.

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*Two Geological Formations and Different Seismic Effect*

As shown in Plate I, two distinct geological constructions exist in the mountain range forming the western boundary of the Kwanto district, that is palaeozoic rock in the northern part, and the igneous rock of andesite in the southern part. The region is therefore of comparatively old formation. On the shore of Izu peninsula no trace of the change of beach lines can be found, and we therefore conclude that the mountain range was most probably in the state of least displacement or movement.

On the other hand, the Kwanto plain itself consists of Quaternary series, the youngest layers, and hence its shore abounds in traces of changed beach lines. This indicates that geotectonic action is still going on in this plain and that the plain itself is being displaced gradually in the direction from NW to SE. The change in beach lines caused by the process may be continuing even at present.

Being bounded by the districts subject to different movements the neighbourhood of Sagami Bay was under the influence of geotectonic strain and must have been developing a potential seismic energy.

This displacement theory of the Kwanto plain may explain why the weak zones of the Boso and Sagami-Sakawa class present marked difference. In the latter, which lies on the border of the two districts, the earth-crust is subject to the stretching force, so that this weak zone has a character of tension, with the result that earthquakes happening in this sphere generally cause subsidence. On the other hand, the district lying between the peninsula of either Miura or Boso and the island of Oshima is most probably compressed, and the strained weak zone therefore has a compressional shearing character. It follows that earthquakes in this weak zone have the character of sliding.

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# CHAPTER II

## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE FIRES OF TOKYO

*By Dr. Seiji Nakamura, Prof. of Experimental Physics at the Tokyo Imperial University**

So far as our inquiry went, we had about 100 centers and 150 subcenters, that is in total 250 centers, which were effective in reducing the city to ashes. According to the investigation of the Metropolitan fire-brigade, the total number of centers was 275. There were besides more than 40 centers successfully extinguished before they could spread.

Let us now consider the characteristics peculiar to fires attending an earthquake, dividing them for the sake of convenience into four topics:

1. Origin of fire.
2. Growth of fire.
3. Means of preventing fire from spreading.
4. Psychology of sufferers.

Let us take up these topics in the order given.

### Origin of Fire

The first characteristic falling under this head is the fact that a tremendous number of independent fires break out practically at the same time, causing great confusion in the minds of the people and making fire prevention almost impossible. The

*This is a condensed version of the address the Doctor delivered last spring before the Pan-Pacific Club, Tokyo.

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number of independent fires which broke out during the 30 minutes after the earthquake amounted to 122.

### *Explosion of Chemicals*

The second characteristic is the nature of the causes of fire. In common conflagrations, the cause is usually some accident of a fire-place or of an electric current. There is a certain cause peculiar to earthquake-fire, that is the explosion or combustion of chemicals. There are some substances like phosphorous, which begin to be inflamed when they come in contact with atmospheric air or with moisture as in the case of sodium and potassium. When the bottles containing these chemicals, in schools, laboratories and drugstores are thrown off the shelves of a cupboard, or the latter itself falls, then a fire necessarily ensues. In our Imperial University alone we had many such cases. It will be interesting to you, I think, if I tell you that there were some 20 cases of such fires, which caused serious damage, but at the same time we had about an equal number of such fires successfully extinguished as soon as they broke out. Now contrast this with fire due to another cause.

### *Fires starting from Restaurants*

We had about 30 cases of fires which started from restaurants, both European and Chinese, "Tempuraya," beef-houses and so on. This is quite natural, as it was just meal time when the earthquake took place. Fires from these 30 centers all grew up and spread wider, for only three cases were successfully extinguished. This great difference in the proportion of fires extinguished and those not extinguished in these two categories may be due perhaps to the difference in the nature of the buildings and of the qualities of their floors. But the chief cause of this difference, I think, must be sought in the sort of people present there, that is

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to say, people with or without education, or say, people with or without an idea of responsibility. We heard of many heroic deeds in schools and laboratories where even servants at the risk of their lives strove for the prevention of fire. In passing I may add that there were only a few causes of fires due to electricity and also almost none in public bath-houses.

### *Geographical Distribution*

The third peculiarity is the geographical distribution of the centers. There were many centers in Jimbo-cho and in Senzoku-machi and their vicinities. These areas with a great density of fire centers were newly reclaimed land, the ground being very loose and consequently badly shaken. It is also well worth noticing that these quarters were usually thickly covered with poor houses, with many miserable restaurants, a fact easily explained from economical considerations. One can almost tell the nature of the ground from the density of fire centers.

### Growth of Fire

The first point to be noted in this connection is that a fire-proof building in a normal condition or in a common fire, loses that property by an earthquake. An ideal structure must be fire-proof and at the same time quake-proof. The majority of cases in which a building has lost its safety against fire was due to the falling down of tiles from the roof, leaving the latter at the mercy of the approaching fire. And much mischief was done by the fracture of gables in store and brick houses, exposing the wooden framework under the roof to the action of fire.

### *Enormous Heat*

The second point which must not be overlooked in a great fire, is the enormous heat. The temperatures developed in the last disaster must have surpassed 1,000 degrees in many places,

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iron frames being bent as if they were made of wax, or huge blocks of granite being miserably cracked and falling off in scales. We are fully convinced by this fire that a crystalline stone like granite is bad building material. In such intense heat, every combustible substance facing toward a burning flame reaches, by its thermal radiation, to so high a temperature as to be nearly equal to the flushing point, so that a minute spark coming in contact causes it to blaze up almost with explosion. They say that the Imperial Theater caught fire because there was on its roof a wooden gilded image of a dancing old man. The fire which raged over the northwestern corner of Shiba district was due to sparks from the girls' school in Toranomon caught by a wooden framework for drying washed linen on the roof of a private house in Akefune-cho.

Even in places protected against the radiant heat, the air temperature got unbearably high. At the Central Meteorological Observatory near Hitotsubashi, the maximum air temperature recorded during the fire reached 46 degree C. or 115 degree F. The thermometer used for that purpose was hung within a Stevenson box, which is a box made of wood, lowered all around so as to protect the thermometer from radiant heat, and at the same time to secure a free circulation of air.

### ◊ *The Height of Buildings*

Thus it is absolutely necessary in future to have roofs of non-combustible material. I wish to point out here, that a high structure like the Hongwanji Temple or the so-called "buildings" after the American fashion were easily caught by sparks and became a subcenter of fire, and then their height was favorable to the development of fire by spreading sparks all round to great distances. The subcenters in Tukishima on the Sumidagawa were caused by sparks from the Hongwanji Temple coming over the river. The fact that the fire which swept over the business quarter

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of Nihombashi and Kyobashi occupied such a wonderfully wide area may be explained also by the fact that there existed high and massive buildings.

These buildings, therefore, must be fire-proof and quake-proof in a degree proportionate with their height and mass.

One more factor which needs our consideration, is that when a building is high, it is exposed very much to the radiant heat from distant fires, though the neighboring low structures are protected from it. The result is, that when an area is occupied by buildings of nearly equal height, the roofs must be fireproof, but the walls may be less fireproof, while high buildings projecting themselves from the surrounding level must have their walls absolutely fire-proof. Many high buildings, as the First Mutual Life Company near Kyobashi, caught fire in the upper stories while the lower stories remained perfectly intact. The windows of those high buildings must be made fire-proof by wired glass, at least, and by shutters.

## How to Prevent a Fire From Spreading

### *Artificial Preventive Methods*

Now let us consider the third topic, namely, how to prevent a fire from spreading. I shall distinguish between two methods, artificial and natural. Of the artificial methods of fire prevention, the most common one is to use water supplied from the municipal waterworks and to use gasoline pumps. In ordinary fires, this is, of course, the most powerful and effective means, not surpassed by any other, so powerful, indeed, that common, and I dare say even the professional, people of the fire-brigade, have forgotten to consider that there may arise circumstances in which these weapons are useless. The authorities went so far as to persuade the people to destroy wells in their private premises and to throw away those instruments used for mechanical subsidence of a fire.

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### *Water-Supply*

But unluckily the day came when the water-pipes were so severely damaged by earthquake that the automatic water-sprinklers could not work at all. The members of the fire-brigade were ordered to work here with a scanty supply of water from a moat or a pond, and then directed to go to a second place and then to a third, until they were utterly exhausted and the engines too ceased to work. It was indeed a pitiful sight to see a fire-brigade with their motor pumps, standing quite idle near a sheet of water which they were unable to utilize because its level was too far below the street, as in the case of the western side of the moat encircling the Imperial palace.

It is to be deeply regretted that we had taken no measure beforehand for the utilization of such an immense quantity of water in an emergency. According to the opinion of an officer of the fire-brigade, with whom I have spoken about the matter, the problem can be easily solved if we only had a road for a pump to approach the water, built so strongly, however, that the ground would not yield under the heavy load of the pump. Then they can approach and recede from the water without any risk of losing their freedom of motion.

There are many instances in which a small supply of water has been utilized for fire prevention. I shall point out a few examples. The fire was stopped near Shokonsha in one corner of Fujimi-cho by a group of men there assembled using two wells, one under the roof of a "sake" shop nearby, and another on the street sunk by the city for sprinkling the neighboring streets. In Hashibacho, the sewer water was successfully used to stop the fire.

### *Destroying Houses to Prevent Spread of Fire*

Next to the use of water, there is an effective one of destroy-

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ing the houses mechanically before the fire actually reaches them. By this means combustible substances are made compact and consequently the free access of fresh air is made more difficult than when the buildings are standing. The consequence is that even when the destroyed building is set aflame, the energy of the fire does not become very great, and it can be easily extinguished. We formerly used tools and a firefork, etc., for pulling houses and buildings down. With the introduction of steam and gasoline pumps, these tools were made obsolete, and at present the method of destruction itself is almost forgotten. When, however, we do not have an available supply of water as in the last fire, we must have recourse to this method.

We found in several places policemen, soldiers, and the public engaged in this work of mechanical subsidence of fire, with marked success. Let me cite a few instances of these cases. At Yumicho, two policemen guided and directed the people to destroy a house and the fire was stopped there. A Young Men's Association was actively engaged in this work at Sintani-machi; military men on the reserve list saved a part of Hongo-Sanchome, and so on.

Of these innumerable examples, the work of demolition carried out on a large scale, was that executed near Kurumasaka. Here the head officer of the police station of Sakamoto commanded in person a body of policemen, and without any other tools than a large saw and some ropes, undertook the task. They first cut the pillars of houses, near the lower ends, then attached ropes to them and so pulled down the houses. The officer forced any people who were standing idly looking on at the work to help pull the ropes. How vast an area of Negishi was saved from fire by this act of demolition! From these examples it will be seen that in future it will be a wise plan to keep such tools of mechanical destruction in some prescribed places ready for use in case of emergency.

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*Natural Fire Barriers*

Now let us consider the natural methods of fire prevention. By the natural way, I mean the cases in which a fire is stopped spontaneously (a) owing to the absence of combustible substances or (b) to the presence of some kind of barrier to it. These barriers may be again either artificial or natural such as a tree, a river, a canal, a street, an overhead railway, a fire-proof house, a stone or brick wall, and so on. To this category may be added (c) the change of direction of wind. There are undeniable evidences to show that a canal or a street was effective in stopping a fire current.

When a fire approached a river or a street perpendicularly, or in other words, with its fire front parallel to the river (or the street) then the latter was not effective enough to obstruct the march of fire. But when the fire current happened to be much inclined to the direction of a river, the fire current was gradually so deflected as to flow at last parallel to it, and the flame did not cross over it. This peculiar action of a river or a street in deflecting a fire current is perhaps due to a local wind flowing along it, as the fresh air is sucked in, to supply the vertical air current excited just at the fire front. Whatever the correct explanation may be, the fact remains that sometimes such barriers were effective in fixing the boundary of the fire. Overhead railway lines were also effective, as you see in Kanda or Shiba.

**Trees as Fire Barrier.**—The fact that an isolated tree and better still an avenue of trees prevents a fire from spreading, is known to everybody. The kinds of trees most suited for fire prevention are oak (Quercus Acuta), pasania (Pasenia cuspidata), *sangoju* (Viburnum odoratissimum) and others. These are all evergreen trees. Though not an evergreen tree, a gingko tree is also widely known among us for its fire protecting property. There are many traditions about Buddhistic temples saved from fire

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by a dragon spouting water from a gingko tree nearby, a tree in which he lived hidden from the eyes of the public. Perhaps this is the reason why we see in many temples gigantic and stately gingko trees standing close to them, and spreading their branches over them.

In the last fire we had many cases in which a tree helped to save a building from fire, though there are also many cases in which it was useless. An example of the former case will be found in Haruki-cho, Hongo, where a kind of camphor tree (Machilus Thunbergii) saved an old two storied house from fire; an example of the latter case is furnished by "Taiseiden," a temple dedicated to Confucius, which was reduced to ashes though it has stood amid many oak and pasania trees. Trees are effective means against fire only when the latter is not very strong, or when it is helped by other means.

### *Meteorological Conditions*

As to the wind, the anemometer record at the Central Meteorological Observatory shows us that it was rather stormy on that day. At noon, just at the moment of the severe shock, we had a SSE wind with a speed of 15 meters per second. The speed remained pretty constant but the direction changed very much until 5 o'clock, fluctuating between SSE and SW. By this fluctuation the fire front seems to have been made much wider. From 5 o'clock the wind changed its direction steadily turning over W toward N, when at 10 o'clock it assumed a direction NNW with a speed of 20 meters per second. At midnight it reached its maximum speed of 22 meters. Then the speed decreased, but generally speaking remained to blow from N until about 8 o'clock next morning, when the wind changed to S and remained moderate, blowing a few meters per second. This strong wind did much injury to us, but at many places lying near the boundary between the burned and unburned areas we owe much to a lucky change of the direction of the wind.

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*Cases of Miraculous Escapes*

**An Oasis in the Devastated Area.**—Let us now consider some instances of fire successfully prevented by conjoint actions of natural and artificial means. There is a small area in Izumi-cho and Sakuma-cho which marvellously escaped from damage due both to the earthquake and the fire; it looks like an oasis in the desert of Tokyo. They say it is a miracle. But on closer examination, we see that it is not a miracle at all, it was due to a happy combination of many factors helping each other. On the northern boundary of the unburned area, we have a row of brick houses, on the opposite side of the street, the Ichimuraza Theater, the Postoffice, the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of Mitsuwa and Company. These buildings served as a fire prevention barrier against the flames coming from the north. Though they were themselves all set on fire, still the force of the fire was slackened and at last it was extinguished. The northeastern corner of the area is formed by complexes of brick buildings of the Mitsui Charity Hospital and the Hygienic Research Laboratory of the Department of the Interior, all intact.

On the eastern side of the area, at first the fire came from the east directly against it, but just at the moment when the fire was about to reach the buildings the wind changed and the fire was directed toward the south. On the western side, we have rather open ground, the Akiha-no-hara cargo depot. A dock within the ground freely communicating with the river Kanda supplied the necessary water to the people; and a line of railway running through the station ground served as a barrier. The southern boundary of the area is formed by the river Kanda itself. In addition to these favorable circumstances, the inhabitants there had a firm belief that this part had many times escaped from damage in former conflagrations in Yedo and Tokyo, and they resolved and did their best to fight against the fire. Any

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available water was used, pump hoses were inserted into gutters and sewers, well water was carried in buckets, and so on.

**Asakusa Kwannon Temple.** — Another example of an isolated region escaping the fire is the famous temple of Asakusa Kwannon. They attribute this to the holy favor of the goddess Kwannon, and at present the temple ground is crowded with hosts of believers. A small Shinto temple of Shimmei in Horishita-cho was also saved from fire. Both these two buildings are surrounded by big trees, and moreover the wind changed its direction at critical moments. On further inquiry it was found that the people did their best in fighting against the fire.

These examples, I think, are sufficient to convince us of the truth of the conclusion that fire can be prevented from spreading if we are only determined enough that it shall not spread. What a pity it is that people so completely lost their presence of mind that in most places they made no effort to control the fire, leaving it to do its work of devastation without any hindrance at all! When we reach this point we must consider the psychology of people during the fire, the fourth topic already mentioned.

### Psychology of the People

Under such appalling conditions as in the last severe shock and the great fire which followed it, when the very earth proved treacherous, it is to be deeply regretted that they cared only for their own safety and neglected to extinguish the fire.

### *Danger of Refugees' Baggage*

Here I must emphasize the enormous damage that was done by baggage, furniture and other properties which poor refugees carried about with them. They wandered about with heavy burdens on their shoulders not knowing where to go. Some struggled to the east while others strove to force their way to the west. Loaded vehicles and burdened men jostled each other. Streets

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and thoroughfares were blockaded by goods and properties. These they deposited on the roads and railway lines. They caught fire in several places, and caused these otherwise effective barriers to lose their fire restricting quality. Fire crossed under the overhead railway line near Kanda Station, as a vast quantity of goods piled up under the girder caught fire. Those parts of Asakusa lying to the west of the Asakusa temple were mostly covered by graveyards of many Buddhist temples, ordinary houses being rather sparsely scattered. But soon after the shock these open grounds were completely filled up with refugees' goods which soon were in flames and assisted in the work of destruction.

*The Clothing Depot where over 40,000 Souls were lost*

The most unhappy and sad catastrophe of this sort happened on a tremendous scale at the now notorious ground formerly occupied by the Clothing Department of the Army, in Honjo. This is a piece of quite open ground of 60,000 square meters, and, only separated by a street, there is an extensive garden of a wealthy banker, Mr. Yasuda, covering an area about 40,000 square meters. Thus here we had an area of 100,000 square meters, or about 230 acres, lying just on the eastern bank of the river Sumida. People assembled there from all quarters to save their lives and chattels. What a sad fate it was for the people seeking their refuge there, not knowing in the least the calamity impending over them! The whole space was so thickly packed, according to eye-witnesses, with men, women and children and their goods that the people found themselves almost unable to move.

At 4 o'clock on September 1 fire approached from three sides, leaving only the side next the river. Suffocating fumes and horrible fires threatened them, sparks falling over them in showers. All at once the people heard some unearthly sound approaching them, the heavens darkened, and they were terror stricken to find that a furious tornado was sweeping toward them, lifting or setting

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in flames everything before it. When it passed over the grounds, what was left behind? A loss of 42,000 souls!

*Lesson from the Bridges that were saved*

I told you about the wonderful escape from fire of the Asakusa Kwannon. One important cause was left untold. According to what I have heard, the priest of the temple wisely refused admittance of the sufferers to the temple grounds if they carried anything with them.

The total number of bridges within the burned area of Tokyo amounted to 353. Of these, only 76 remained intact, and 277, or 80 per cent, were destroyed. 256 of these bridges were lost by fire, mostly caused by the goods placed on them. This shows how important it is to build bridges with non-combustible materials on one hand, and on the other to prohibit people placing any objects on them. This should be regulated by law if necessary.

On the river Sumida, we had within the devastated area, five bridges, of which only two were left serviceable to traffic. Let me tell you how one of them, Shin Ohashi, was saved from fire by the brave unflinching deed of one man, Mr. Hashimoto, the head of a division of policemen in Nishi-Hirano station, Fukagawa. He escaped from his house soon after the earthquake, and, wishing to find refuge at some place, came to the east end of the bridge. He found it already crowded with refugees and saw at once the danger.

With a firm determination to save the bridge at any cost, he with some other policemen proceeded to barricade the bridge, only admitting passage to unburdened people. What was more, he began clearing the bridge of the baggage placed on it, sometimes by throwing it over the bridge into the river. His colleagues remonstrated with him against this act of force and reminded him repeatedly lest he might be censured by his superiors and lose his position. He remained inflexible in carrying out what he

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believed to be his duty. You will perhaps join me in admiring his courage in performing his public duty. His bravery ought to be honored.

I heard a very interesting and at the same time a sad episode. When the bridge was blocked at the west end, there came a refugee carrying something on his back. On being refused admittance he blamed the policemen vehemently for their unlawful order, saying: "Why am I not allowed to pass over a public bridge carrying my own property?"—a common way of reasoning among us. Now it seems that he had caught somewhere a spark in his baggage. That embryo of flame at once burst forth in a blaze, when a sudden gust of wind swept past him and his opponents. A living image of the fire god Fudo! He was enveloped in flame, fell down and expired. After this event the order of the policemen was obeyed and the death of the poor victim was not without its lesson.

## A Summary

If I may criticize the behaviour and the reasoning of the man, I should like to say that he had learned somewhere to insist on his personal rights, but unfortunately he had not learned his duty as a member of the community and as citizen. I sincerely wish that we were all taught and trained from our boyhood what to do and what not to do in cases of emergency.

Now let me summarise what I have stated:

1. An earthquake causes more damage than a fire.
2. Fire occurs more frequently than an earthquake.
3. The force of a fire can be checked if we are determined so to do.
4. For the control of a fire we must have suitable equipment and several precautions must be taken.
5. People ought to be trained in the proper use of the equipment.

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# CHAPTER III

## THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

### Fatal Earthquakes of the Past

According to the seismological records of the world, there have occurred during the last two centuries and a half in the two largest earthquake zones, the Pacific and the Alps-Himalaya zone, about twenty shocks that have caused fearful loss of human life, this number being exclusive of similar visitations in Japan and China. Details of noted catastrophes are given in the following table :—

| Place | Date | No. killed | Place | Date | No. killed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Royal (Jamaica) | 1692 | City submerged | Caracas (Venezuela) | 1812 | 10,000 |
| Sicily | 1693 | 100,000 | Mexico | 1902 | 2,000 |
| Callao (Peru) | 1746 | 3,800 | India | 1905 | 15,000 |
| Concepcion (Chili) | 1751 | City destroyed | San Francisco | 1906 | 1,500 |
| Lisbon | 1755 | 60,000 | Messina | 1908 | 140,000 |
| Calabria (Italy) | 1783 | 60,000 | Avezzano (Italy) | 1915 | 35,000 |

Java has also been repeatedly convulsed by terrible earthquakes accompanied by volcanic eruptions.

The tidal waves that rushed in ashore soon after the shock very much swelled the number of lives lost, as in the case of Lisbon and other places.

China has been relatively free recently from disasters of this nature, but during the Ming dynasty lasting from 1368 to 1644 fifty terrible shocks are recorded. The basins of the river Hoang-ho suffered most severely. The one that occurred in 1556 in the

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E.-W. valley of a tributary of that river caused, perhaps with more or less exaggeration, the death of no less than 830,000 people.

For similar tragedies that visited Japan the reader is referred to the chapter on Earthquakes and Volcanoes in the Japan Year Book, 1924–25 edition.

### *Fatality of September 1*

For the horrible loss of life and especially of property on September 1 the great conflagration that followed the shock was primarily responsible, those that were suffocated to death at the never-to-be-forgotten Clothing Depot alone numbering over 40,000. According to figures of the Relief Bureau the casualties were as under :—

| Place | No. killed | No. injured | No. missing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affected districts... ... | 99,474 | 102,961 | 41,280 | 243,715 |
| Tokyo (city) ... ... | 67,103 | 41,287 | 34,236 | 142,626 |
| Yokohama ... ... | 23,980 | 42,053 | 3,183 | 69,216 |

It is possible that for Tokyo and Yokohama the figures of killed and missing most probably overlap more or less, as no small number of those who met with terrible death could not be identified.

The number of inhabitants on the fatal day is estimated to have been 2,265,300 for Tokyo of which the sufferers amounted to 1,333,540, while for Yokohama the figures were respectively 446,600 and 412,896. The returns made by the Metropolitan Police for Tokyo are slightly different from the figures quoted above.

The percentage of foreign sufferers in Tokyo and Yokohama, especially in the latter, was far heavier according to the investigation of the Department of Education, as shown below ;—

| | No. inhabitants | Killed | Injured | Missing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese ... ... ... | 4,647 | 2,011 | 600 | 52 | 2,663 |
| Other nationals ... | 3,616 | 146 | 852 | 715 | 1,713 |

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## *Notable Persons Killed*

The natural calamity spared neither rank nor virtue. Among the Japanese there was Princess Yamashina (age, 20), crushed to death at Kamakura and Dr. Azuma who at the time was feeling her pulse, for she was enceinte, was killed simultaneously. Similar sad cases were the death, at Kugenuma, of the young Prince Moromasa (age, 7), 2nd son of H.H. Prince Higashikuni; and Princess Hiroko (age, 18), a daughter of H.H. Kan-in at Odawara.

Other notable Japanese victims on the same occasion may be mentioned **Mr. Yoshio Yasuda,** Banker, his wife and three children burned to death at his residence near the dreadful Clothing Depot; (he died on the 2nd from the effect of a terrible burn of the day before); Marchioness **Ikeda** was crushed to death at her villa in Kamakura; **Mr. S. Sasaki,** Banker, also at Chigasaki; Barons **K. Matsuoka,** Privy Councillor, and **K. Sonoda,** President of 15th Bank, killed at their villas at Ninomiya and Oiso; **Mr. S. Isobe,** member of House of Peers, at the Clothing Depot; Viscountess **Y. Oshima** at Odawara; Prof. **R. Kuriyagawa,** Kyoto Imperial Univ, killed by tidal waves at Kamakura; Major-Gen. **Koyama,** ret., crushed under the debris at the Naigai Building, Tokyo; **Dr. Ohashi** and ten other electric engineers of the Tokyo Electric Co. were killed at Kawasaki works.

Of the unfortunate foreigners killed on the fatal day, almost all at Yokohama, the following list may be given :—

**Cave, Mrs. A.,** wife of the British Vice-Consul at Vladivostock.
**Cotte, Mr. L.,** Managing Director, Oriental Palace Hotel.
**Dejardin, Mr. Paul,** French Consul.
**Fardel, Mr. H.,** of Shanghai, ex-professor of English and French at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
**Haigh, Mr. W.,** British Vice-Consul.
**Horne, Mr. Hugh, A. F.** British Acting Commercial Secretary.
**Jenks, Mr. P. E.,** U. S. Vice-Consul.
**Kirjasoff, Mr.** and Mrs., **M. D.** of the U. S. Consulate.
**Kuyper, Miss. J. M.,** Principal of Ferris Seminary.
**Lyes, Mr. J. P.,** British Shipping Clerk at Yokohama Cousulate-General.
**Maekl, J.,** Chancellor German Consulate Yokohama.

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**Mason, Mr. W. B.,** one of the foreign pensioners of the Japanese Government and joint author with **Mr. B. Chamberlain** of "Handbook of Japan."

**May, Mr. G. H.,** Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

**Mollison, Mr. John P. D.** and his wife, Captain and British Banker at Yokohama.

**Russel, Mr. M.,** Treasurer of the Yokohama General Hospital.

**Sandberg, Mr. P.,** Dir. of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Yokohama.

**Visser, Mr. W. D.,** Netherlands Vice-Consul, Yokohama.

**Waddel, Mr. D.,** of the British Embassy.

**Wheeler, Dr. Edwin,** a medical practitioner at Yokohama.

## Loss of Property

As might easily be seen from the nature of the subject, considerable divergence exists among experts as to the amount of loss inflicted on property by the national disaster of September 1. It must be well-nigh impossible in this kind of investigation to expect anything like accuracy owing to the difficulty of getting reliable data. Personal factors necessarily enter into such estimates, producing results which are as wide apart as can be.

So far about ten different attempts at calculating the national loss incurred have been made and these may be classified into seven groups according to the amount of estimates arrived at.

The most modest estimate is that of Mr. Hodges who, basing his figures on the insurance amount for 1921, calculated the loss at between ¥500,000,000 and 1,500,000,000. Mr. Moore, an American expert, started his investigation on the census returns of 1920 and estimated it at ¥1,700,000,000. The 3rd figures are ¥3,100,000,000 informally made public by the Statistical Bureau as computed on the National Wealth basis. Next we have four or five different authorities, the *Asahi*, the *Chugai Shogyo*, Prof. Shimizu (Keio University), Mr. Doke (Chief of Statistical Department, Tokyo City Office), the Industrial Bank of Japan, all arriving at similar conclusions, i. e. ¥5,000,000,000 or a little less. The *Economist's* (Tokyo) and *Oriental Economist* came out with

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¥7,000,000,000 and lastly there is the 10 billion *yen* estimate ventured by a certain official of the Treasury Department and also by Prof. Kambe, economist, and formerly of the Kyoto Imperial University. The estimate of this financial official was the first given publicity by the Press a few weeks after the catastrophe, and moreover as the figures were (erroneously) circulated as official they attracted special attention.

### *The 5 Billion Yen Estimate*

We will quote here in some detail the Industrial Bank's computation, this occupying a medium position between the two extremes.

According to this estimate, the material losses inflicted on the stricken districts amount to about ¥4,800,000,000 consisting of ¥1,000,000,000 for Government property destroyed or wrecked, and ¥3,800,000,000 for that of the inhabitants. The figures for private property are based on the following estimate:—

| Names of Districts | Buildings | Furniture & Fixtures | Merchandise | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greater Tokyo | ¥2,040,000,000 | ¥765,000,000 | ¥451,000,000 | ¥3,256,000,000 |
| Kanagawa Pref. | 312,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 47,000,000 | 474,000,000 |
| Saitama " | 48,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 500,000 | 53,500,000 |
| Chiba " | 24,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 500,000 | 28,500,000 |
| Yamanashi " | 9,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 300,000 | 10,300,000 |
| Grand total | ¥2,433,000,000 | ¥890,000,000 | ¥499,300,000 | ¥3,822,300,000 |

Of the damage suffered by Greater Tokyo, about ¥2,880,000,000 represents that of the metropolitan area of Tokyo, and the balance that of suburban districts. For the city of Yokohoma losses figured ¥342,000,000 out of the total for Kanagawa prefecture.

The above estimate is less than one half of the Financial official's sum, but in the light of fuller and more deliberate inquiries the 10 billion was evidently an exaggeration suggested at the time of panic and dark foreboding of the first few weeks.

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Those alarmists who worked out that stupendous sum must have calculated at current rates such time-worn buildings as, for instance, those of the Ministry of Finance and the Home and Education Departments, all of which had already run the normal course of existence and in any case would have had to be replaced shortly by new structures of modern style. In the same way the damage to leading industrial plants such as the Shibaura Engineering Works and others was considerably less than was feared at the outset.

It need hardly be added that the figures itemized above represent only the material side of the earthquake damage and do not take into consideration the far-reaching effects of losses of human lives, valuable art curios and the adverse effect upon the trade and industry of the country.

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# CHAPTER IV

## DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

*By Dr. C. Monobe, Engineer to the Home Office*

### Amount of Loss

As the centre of the seismic disturbance of September 1 was close to the southern part of the Kwanto district, which is the heart of the Empire culturally as well as geographically, the havoc inflicted on various forms of public works was unprecedentedly enormous and extensive. The amount of damage in the devastated area may be summarized as follows (in ¥1,000) :—

| | Rivers & canals | Roads | Bridges | Harbors & water-fronts | Irrigation & drainage | Water-works | Sewerage | Temporary & miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Works undertaken by Home Dep't | 2,713 | — | — | 9,256 | — | — | — | — | 11,969 |
| Ditto by the Navy | — | — | — | 25,000 | — | — | — | — | 25,000 |
| Prefectures | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo ..... | 1,101 | 330 | 245 | 461 | 47 | — | — | — | 2,184 |
| Kanagawa .... | 5,423 | 4,743 | 2,526 | 447 | 508 | 179 | — | 430 | 14,256 |
| Shizuoka..... | 96 | 961 | 112 | 89 | 52 | 25 | — | — | 1,335 |
| Chiba ..... | 549 | 140 | 192 | 537 | 34 | — | — | — | 1,452 |
| Saitama ..... | 500 | 36 | 72 | — | 55 | — | — | — | 663 |
| Yamanashi.... | 1,613 | 381 | 88 | — | 167 | 90 | — | — | 2,339 |
| Cities | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo ..... | 2,185 | 830 | 6,340 | — | — | 10,560 | 383 | — | 20,298 |
| Yokohama .... | 10,831 | 6,743 | 2,938 | — | — | 3,396 | 3,870 | 1,667 | 29,495 |
| Total ..... | 25,012 | 14,169 | 12,513 | 35,790 | 863 | 14,250 | 4,253 | 2,097 | 108,947 |

N.B.—The above figures do not cover those minor works for which no State subsidy is granted.

### The Devastated Prefectures

**Kanagawa Prefecture.**—The damage was greatest in the

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region along the coast embracing the Bay of Sagami in which the shocks originated. There was scarcely any public work that was left intact. The shocks were not so severe in the northeastern part of the prefecture, i.e. Tanzawa mountain group, uplands of Koza and hilly districts of Tachibana, where the ravages were slighter than on the seaboard.

**Tokyo Prefecture.**—The alluvial plains in the southeastern part sustained greater loss, while the hilly region in the northwest were comparatively safe. It should be noted that it was more by fire than by shocks that several hundred bridges were destroyed in the city of Tokyo. In point of fact whatever damage was inflicted by the quakes on the bridges was almost negligible as regards both degree and number.

**Chiba Prefecture.**—The devastation was great in the districts of Awa, Ichihara and Kimitsu, which were nearer to the centre of upheaval, and rather slight in the northeastern districts.

**Shizuoka Prefecture.**—The eastern part, especially the coast of Ito on Sagami Bay, and the upper valleys of River Sakawa suffered most heavily. In the region west of River Fuji no material damage was reported.

**Saitama Prefecture.**—The damage was more marked in the southwestern plains of alluvium formation and less in the mountainous districts lying in the northwest.

**Yamanashi Prefecture.**—Though farther from the centre than most of the other stricken prefectures, considerable ravage was wrought in the alluvial valleys of the rivers Katsuragawa, Fujigawa and Fuefukigawa. In other mountainous districts and plateaus there was little or no damage reported.

## Description of the Nature of the Damage to Public Works

**Rivers.**—The destructive effect of the shocks upon rivers

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differed in different sections of the rivers. In the upper course where the rivers generally wind between gorges, many collapses c precipitous banks were reported. In some cases the débris an earth entirely filled up the stream. In the middle courses wher the bed was of sand and gravel, the damage consisted chiefly i the breakdown of artificial banks. But this was not so great o the whole. In the lower courses of the streams which generall run through weak alluvial plains artificial embankments and othe protection works were badly damaged. They subsided, cracke or collapsed. In the case of some rivers the ugly line extende over ten miles unbroken necessitating the reconstruction of th whole length. The most striking was the subsidence of embank- ments for two miles all into the substratum. The cracking wa made on the top of the embankments, at some places reachin 8 ft. in width and more than 15 ft. in depth. On a certain river in Chiba Prefecture the banks on plains collapsed badly for more than one mile filling up the stream.

**Roads.**—Ravages on roads were no less severe and extensive. In mountainous districts, cuttings gave way, while on alluvial plains the disastrous effect was conspicuous in the depression of banking and the cracking of the road beds. In the Hakone region and on the coast of Izu, where the roads are mostly cut through lava formation liable to weathering, and where the face of the cuttings is inclined at 45°-60°, extensive collapse occurred at many places blocking the traffic of horses and vehicles for several months. On the level ground with weak substratum, and especially on reclaimed marshes and paddies near river banks, the stone-walls slid down into the stream, leaving large cracks on the surface of the roads.

**Bridges.**—About 80 percent of bridges in the devastated area were of wood, the rest being either steel or re-inforced con- crete. Naturally weak in construction, the former suffered the worst from the shocks, the damage consisting in the breaking or tilting of piles, and the resultant falling of beams into the stream.

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The destructive effects were generally light on steel bridges and re-inforced concrete arch bridges, and greatest on re-inforced concrete beam bridges and plain concrete arches. On those bridges of permanent materials, abutments and piers were mostly destroyed, which in some cases caused the superstructures to be thrown off. The number of bridges destroyed by fire in Tokyo and Yokohama amounted to over 500, these being wooden wholly or in their principal parts. The Yeitaibashi (700 ft.), Umayabashi (500 ft.), and Azumabashi (540 ft.), all in Tokyo had only their plankings and other wooden parts burned. The steel parts were all bent and softened by the great heat and hardly admit of being used again.

**Harbors.**—The principal harbor destroyed was Yokohama, the total damage of which is estimated at about ¥10,000,000. The greater part of the New Quay gave way or slid into the sea, while its sheds were destroyed by fire. The Customs Pier was crushed in the middle part, the sheds being also burned by fire. Breakwaters lying on weak bottoms suffered a depression for a length of 2,500 ft.

**Waterworks.**—The worst effect of the shocks was the loosening of pipe joints, which caused leakage. In Tokyo and Yokohama 6,000 cases were reported on principal water mains only. Their repair is said to involve much time and cost. Besides the above may be mentioned the partial collapse of canals, the destruction of water pipes in Tokyo, these being chiefly responsible for the failure of water supply in the city at the time of the earthquake-fire.

## Technical Aspects of the Damage

**Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings.**—Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the

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soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical ; 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shocks the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical : 1 in horizontal. For the banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical : 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25′ or 1 in vertical : 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

**Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure.** — The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 2 to 4 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete, and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and river-sides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out *en masse*, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls ; only a weak formation causes more or less slipping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30′-40′ in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such

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construction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

**Banking.**—Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longtitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of silt and banked earth.

**Abutments and Piers of Bridges.**—The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10–30 and in order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by a severe lesson in the present catastrophe the Government will make it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30% of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

**Superstructures of Bridges.**—As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or reinforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter

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except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than 30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water caission. But those of high-way bridges having heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support construction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support as adopted heretofore leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of ± 15° C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expense re-inforcement was not used.

**Tunnels.**—The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2′ 6″ in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blockaded the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete re-inforced with steel frames. But this means greatly increased expense for tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels as far as possible.

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**Waterworks and Sewerage.**—The extensive damage on waterworks in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass in outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake brought about a great bending movement, ultimately causing the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of reinforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under ground, and a great deal of difficulty is expected in their reconstruction.

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# CHAPTER V

## ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

*By Profs. T. Naito, Waseda University, and*

*K. Morii, Imperial Academy of Art*

### General Observations

From the standpoint of architecture the study of earthquake of September 1st may be confined principally to Tokyo, where stood many kinds of structures on different kinds of ground sufficient to demonstrate various phases of this important problem.

The topographical formation of Tokyo may practically be divided into two parts, viz., the elevated district known as "up-town," and the low-lying district known as "down-town." Geologically the former consists of tertiary strata upon which rest first the diluvial layer, and next the reddish superficial soil of loam, while the plain is principally of alluvial formation. Needless to say, the alluvial land possesses poorer power of resistance to seismic motion, and this remark equally applies to the junction of the two different formations. In both cases an earthquake acts with disastrous effects upon buildings.

It may be noted that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$F=M\alpha=\frac{W}{g}\alpha=WK$, where M stands for "mass," W "weight" and $\alpha$ "maximum acceleration due to earthquake," and

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g "acceleration due to gravity, i.e. 9,800 mm/sec²".

Except at places very close to the centre of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibration. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proportion to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of K in Tokyo and adjoinning places is represented as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Up-town, Tokyo | 0.1 |
| Down-town, „ | 0.25 |
| Yokohama | 0.15–0.35 |
| Kamakura & Odawara | 0.4 |

Leaving out here the technical description of the vibrations of the great earthquake, for which the reader is referred to the chapter devoted to it, we may confine ourselves to stating that while stone monuments or ordinary masonry with small natural vibration periods came under the full sway of the strongest rocking motion as felt at first, high office buildings or tall chimneys with large natural vibration periods must have been specially affected by the later vibrations characterized by larger amplitude and longer period. This explains why comparatively big structures suffered severely in September. The effect of the shocks upon the different types of buildings will be briefly described in the following pages.

## Brick and Stone Buildings

Brick Buildings have fared worst, even those in the elevated locations in Tokyo not escaping damage. Those in the down-town districts and Yokohama were fearfully cracked or altogether collapsed. In the latter all the brick buildings in low-lying places broke down almost at the very outset of the violent shocks and thereby occasioned terrible casualties among both the inmates and those who happened to be passing by. In general, brick walls are weak in resisting bending force and are easily disintegrated

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In the two cities even one-storeyed brick houses were rendered unfit for use in many cases, and of course the damage was far worse in the case of rooms in a higher storey.

In many buildings the cracks produced at window corners were seen stretching in one continuous line while there were also horizontal and vertical cracks forcibly traced on the walls. These marks were particularly conspicuous in brick buildings provided with broad openings. The dangers of the gables and parapets of brick buildings in cases of severe shocks have often been pointed out by architects, and in the last disaster also these parts suffered most, thereby laying bare the wooden truss of the roof, and in too many cases causing fire. Other conspicuous phases in the destructive effects of the vibrations upon the brick buildings were radiating cracks in brick arches, part of which was thereby loosened or crumbled; cracks at parts where two walls were crossed; separation of partitions from external walls; the shearing-off of chimneys of brick fire-places and so on. Practically no brick chimneys that stood free were safe either in Tokyo or Yokohama.

In short, the terrible experiences of last autumn demonstrated almost conclusively how weak are brick buildings in resisting strong seismic motion. It is true some brick buildings were saved, particularly those with unusually thick walls, or with reinforced concrete mixed, or planned especially simple at the expense of convenience, or with extra partitions, or again those executed at heavy cost and infinite pains, but these cases were exceptions. Taken as a whole it is deemed to be a mere waste of time and labor to devise a special plan for a brick building in such an earthquake-ridden country as Japan, so that, except in unavoidable cases, the idea should be abandoned.

Stone buildings that consist of brick ashlar with stone facing must be considered to be of even poorer resisting power than pure brick buildings.

However this particular type has been adopted in Tokyo for

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erecting massive edifices. These are the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Admiralty, Department of Justice, Law Courts, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, office buildings owned by the Mitsubishi Firm, and a few others, all of which were constructed with elaborate care and at heavy cost. They escaped unhurt, but should be regarded as exceptions. It may be stated in conclusion that in too many cases brick or stone walls of mansions or dwelling-houses collapsed and inflicted injury on persons passing by, or at places even crushed the neighbors' houses by falling upon them.

### Wooden Buildings

Due to the lateral force caused by the seismic motion many wooden framed structures were compressed out of form. For instance, the strong pressure brought to bear upon the joint of column and sill, or column and beam were converted by strain into rhomboid, with the result that faced walls were fissured or peeled off, shutters and doors became unworkable, or roof-tiles were shaken off. In other cases the columns and beams were wrenched out of joint or broken, while in some 2-storeyed houses columns were broken near the girt and fell, so that the upper-storey was hurled down practically undamaged upon the ground, leaving the lower-storey truncated and looking as if it were a flat house. In a row of houses closely linked together the damage was generally heaviest at two extremities. Generally speaking, a wooden building, especially when comparatively new, is fairly earthquake-proof, this quality being stronger when the roofing is made of light materials as metals or slate. When tiles are used they should be strongly secured to the roof, either by a special hooking device of the tiles themselves or by clamping them with copper wire.

Wooden framed buildings of the European style seismologically behave much better than the others, as they are strengthened with bracings, struts or ties, while each joint is clamped by bolt, strap or stirrup and the roof-truss is also joined firmly. It should be

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added here that some of the European style wooden buildings along the shores facing the Bay of Sagami collapsed and occasioned casualties either because they had wide openings for verandah or were provided with brick fire-places. Even the comparatively earthquake-proof wooden buildings necessarily lose this quality with the lapse of time in consequence of the joint being eased or sill and column becoming rotten or again by the ravage of dry rot or white ant. Externally there may be no signs indicating the internal decay. It is interesting to note that along the same shores some wooden buildings were overturned whole while others slid on two feet or so.

Godowns of the native style failed miserably in the September disaster. Almost all of them were stripped bare of their plaster-covering by the vibrations leaving the frame exposed, thereby inviting fire. The incident will doubtless serve as a warning to the citizens of Tokyo and other stricken cities.

### Steel Skeleton Buildings

Though of the same type as wooden frame buildings the fact that steel is stronger than wood and the joint is rigid and unyielding enabled the steel skeleton structures to escape practically unhurt, so far as the frame proper is concerned. The most vulnerable part was the curtain-wall which was seriously cracked in many cases, while in others the coating of the frame was partially stripped off. The stores, factories or workshops using corrugated iron for wall or roof were intact. On the other hand, the ordinary steel frame buildings using bricks, hollow blocks or terra cotta to cover the skeleton, such as the Marunouchi Building, Yuraku Building, Yusen Building and Tokyo Kaikan, were hideously disfigured, their curtain-walls being marred with diagonal cracks.

Even the walls themselves were torn off while the corners upon which the vibrations must have impinged with extraordinary force generally crumbled. An interesting comparative study can

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be made here between buildings modelled on the American plan, in which the idea of seismic strain had not entered much, and similar buildings in the design of which special attention was exercised in this particular respect as a result of the dreadful experience of the Mino-Owari Earthquake in 1891. The Crown Prince's Akasaka Palace, Mitsui Bank Building (gutted by fire), and Tokyo Station Building are some of the buildings of the latter type, and they all came out of the test remarkably well, while the above-mentioned three buildings, constructed on the imported rapid work plan, sustained ugly injuries, simply because the design was defective in earthquake-proof quality. In this design the external wall was made as curtain and in the internal part the columns were practically left to take care of the superincumbent load. To be more particular, they were defective in seismic power because only light partition was used with few or no rigid walls at all. Besides the three edifices that were safe, there are also the Mitsubishi Bank and Japan Industrial Bank buildings both of which were erected under careful execution and close calculation against emergencies of seismic shocks. They also have escaped almost perfect. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that in erecting a steel frame building in Japan the frame should be made as rigid as possible; angle, knee and diagonal braces should be used, and to prevent deformation the rigid or earthquake-proof wall of reinforced concrete should be preferred. Further the columns and walls should be encased with reinforced concrete and suitable attention be paid to ensuring proper connection between the frame and the reinforcement.

By following this plan a steel frame building as high as 100 ft. may safely be erected even in the "down-town" of Tokyo.

It should be remembered that the Marunouchi Building was badly shaken soon after erection in the earthquake that occurred on 26 April 1922, and its metallic lath partitions received as reinforcement diagonal bracings many angles of which were broken

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by the September vibrations. The 5-storied Tokyo Kaikan, especially in its 2nd storey, presents a miserable sight, for almost all its columns were either twisted or about 7 inches bent. They were evidently too small to resist the lateral strain and moreover there were no rigid partitions.

### Reinforced Concrete Buildings

The position of reinforced concrete buildings in seismic value has been emphatically confirmed by the experience of last September. It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that properly designed and executed buildings of this type can stand not only seismic vibrations but fire better than those of other styles. This claim for superiority is of course a relative term, for however constructed with special care against these emergencies no building can be safe when subjected to a tremendous projecting force, or when it has been scorched by an intense heat as high as 2,000° F. for more than 24 hours as was the case in Tokyo. No human devices can be of much avail in such extraordinary circumstances. In short, diverse factors combine for constructing a seismically ideal reinforced concrete building.

Even when there is no fault in designs and execution, careless selection of the various materials required in construction, cement, sand, gravel or broken stones and steel reinforcement, or any defect in mixing them may seriously affect the strength of a building erected. Another point to be considered is that reinforced concrete being stiff though strong is liable to collapse by its own great weight; hence it follows that the design should be aimed at reducing the weight of the concrete by using reinforcement as much as possible. Then, what an architect must always keep in mind is that the house he is going to build is not to resist vertical load only; it must equally be made to stand a strong lateral strain such as is too often experienced in severe earth disturbances.

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As stated above, even reinforced concrete buildings failed in the September catastrophe when their design was seismically imperfect, such as the presence of large rooms with the load supported by columns only, or buildings with wide windows in the walls. Similarly flat buildings modelled on such faulty designs collapsed, as witness the landingsheds and warehouses of Yokohama customs, printing-shops, market-sheds, and similar constructions with wide openings in the walls. Bricks or terra-cotta filled in to reinforced concrete frame as curtain-walls suffered severely last September; this defect may be remedied when the external walls are made with reinforced concrete and the major partitions proof against seismic motion. To describe in some detail, though at the risk of repetition, the various forms of injuries sustained last September there are firstly columns that fell simply because they were weak; again some columns subjected both to compression and lateral bendings were broken at the joint with the beams either at the top or the base. Those columns with a too narrow section or steel area, or with small number of hoops, also proved weak.

Then as regards beams, those that were not provided with double reinforcement, or were not clamped with stirrups, or where the reinforcing bars at both ends were not joined to the columns or wall girders deep enough, thereby making the mutual bonding weak,—in all such cases the end of a beam became detached from the column and fell, while in others the reinforcement was forced out. The defects in the walls were similar to those of masonry buildings and generally consisted of cracks appearing at the corner of an opening. As to other cases of damage, the insufficient lapping of the joints of steel bars, the presence of deformed bars, the insufficient insulation of steel bars to concrete and the imperfect treatment of next laying of concrete were chiefly responsible.

### Summary

To sum up what has been described above, brick buildings

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have failed most miserably. A strong conviction has taken hold of responsible architects that in future it would be absolutely necessary to use reinforced concrete for at least fire-places, gabled walls and party or fire wall. Stone buildings are judged even worse than brick structures. Coming to wooden-framed buildings, it may be observed that those of foreign type construction are fairly satisfactory as regards seismic quality, and even wooden houses of native type can be made equally efficient if bracings, iron-straps or bolts are property used in the joint and the roof is made with light materials. Steel-skeleton construction has rarely sustained injury in the skeleton-proper, the part that demands special attention being the curtain-wall which has been cracked in too many cases. For a tall building of 5-storey or over the experience indicates the necessity of using reinforced concrete for the curtain wall.

Reinforced concrete construction is entirely earthquake-proof when the whole building is comparatively light and moreover capable of having the wall, partition, roof and floor treated as monolithic construction. In short, for a building of 4-storey or less this type may be regarded as being an ideal earthquake-proof construction economically. As briefly mentioned above some buildings of this type were destroyed by the earthquake and fire, but even then their merit is sufficiently maintained, since at least 70% of them admit of being used by proper repair.

## The Great Fire

Perhaps a short remark about the great fire that broke out immediately after the earthquake may not be out of place here. Nothing is more dreadful than a fire occurring after a severe seismic disturbance. Statisticians say that the rate of casualties is fourfold greater when a fire follows an earthquake than when it is absent, and this danger is specially marked in Tokyo which both topographically and as regards prevailing winds is susceptible to

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disastrous fires. On that fatal day of September at first a moderate breeze with the velocity of 10 m/sec was blowing, developing a speed of over 20 m/sec four hours after. At some limited spots along the bank of the river Sumida a tornado with the velocity of 70 m/sec sprang up. The wooden inflammable buildings were of course soon razed and even the fire-proof edifices could not long withstand the fury of the devouring element. About 64 % of the total number of buildings in the capital was destroyed and an area measuring 4,330 acres were reduced to ashes.

No small number of steel-skeleton and also reinforced concrete buildings were destroyed, the flame getting into the buildings through the windows, skylight, doorways or similar openings or even small crevices. Generally those openings were provided with fire-prevention shutters or fire-proof doors, but in too many cases they could not work or were left unshut at the moment of panic and confusion. Not a few business-houses on the broadways, secure from the risk of burglary and lacking the dreadful experience of a disastrous earthquake and fire, had no shutters at all. In some few reinforced concrete buildings that were destroyed by fire the insufficient thickness of external walls and roof was judged responsible, the heat in the interior having been raised to the intensity of flashing-point.

On the other hand, as described at greater length in the Chapter on "Fire," the dislocation of the water mains and the stoppage of the supply of water disabled the use of fire-engines, rendered the sprinklers useless for such buildings as were provided with them, and even artesian wells could ont work as the electric motors were stopped for lack of current. In short, the utter break-down of all the necessary contrivances of the fire-brigade left the fire to spread unchecked and to work the ravage rarely known before in Japan or elsewhere.

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# CHAPTER VI

## RELIEF MEASURES

*(On Official Reports)*

### Introductory

Inscrutable as Nature's ways are one cannot help wondering why just on the very eve of ministerial change the national capital should have been convulsed all of a sudden by an awful seismic shock followed by a far more horrible disaster of fire; and why the grim duty of devising hurriedly emergency measures peremptorily demanded by the terrible situation should have fallen on the retiring Kato (Admiral) Cabinet. The necessity was really desperate, for the Central Government found the means of communication with the rest of the country cut off all at once, and it was not till the following day that it could ascertain that the region both east and west of Tokyo was safe. Thus relieved of fearful suspense the Government hastily drew up an ordinance for commandeering food-stuffs and next organized a temporary relief Office, and at the same time placed the stricken districts under Martial Law.

On the evening of the 2nd the Yamamoto Ministry was duly installed, the ceremony conducted in person by the Prince Regent in a tent pitched in the open space of the Akasaka Palace and dimly lighted by candles. It was in every sense a really memorable cabinet. The Requisition Ordinance being summarized elsewhere we shall briefly describe here the Emergency Relief Bureau instituted under the name of Count Uchida, Foreign Minister

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and Premier ad interim, death of Admiral Kato, real Premier several days before, having caused the collapse of his cabinet.

### The Emergency Relief Office

As originally constituted the Office was a highly important organization with its President and Vice-President filled ex-officio by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister respectively, and all Vice-Ministers of State, the Metropolitan Police Chief, the Governor of Greater Tokyo, the Mayor, and others appointed as Councillors in addition to their regular duties. A large number of Bureau Directors, sectional chiefs and clerical officials were also given subordinate places, and as the Office was to attend to the relief of both Tokyo and Yokohama the staff consisted at one time of over 700.

The Office was subdivided into eleven departments, that is, General Affairs, Foodstuffs, Sheltering & Accommodation, Materials and Supplies, Communication, Drinking-water, Hygiene and Medicine, Police, Intelligence, Donations, Account. The following line of working was decided upon at the outset :—

1. Order to be maintained by the combined efforts of both the Army and Police.

2. Food, water and temporary shelter for the sufferers to be provided with the Relief funds possessed by the Prefectures and Municipalities affected ; any shortage to be made good by the Treasury.

3. Foodstuffs and other necessaries of life to be commandeered by the local Governors concerned and distributed to the suffering cities.

4. Motor cars, gasoline, etc. to be commandeered.

5. Refugees to be conveyed free by the State railways.

6. Profiteering to be sternly repressed.

7. Fuel, etc. belonging to the Government and Imperial Household to be released at suitable prices.

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8. Publicity measures calculated to compose public sentiment to be devised and acted upon.

9. The Japan Red Cross, the Saisei-kai and other philanthropic bodies to be made to start relief work at once, and medical refugees to be asked to improvise hospitals at available primary school buildings and other suitable places.

It is significant that the Relief authorities did not see any necessity to prohibit the sale of liquors. In point of fact, from the very next day following the calamity, liquor stalls were very much in evidence along the streets where traffic was heavy, and with no perceptibly harmful effect on the maintenance of public order and decency.

On November 29th the organization of the Bureau was modified so as to meet the natural diminution of its work. On April 1st, 1924 the Bureau itself was abolished, its business being transferred to the Social Bureau, Home Deparument. By this time such emergency measures as the distribution of food and other articles, accommodation for the sufferers, and medical attendance to the wounded and sick, had all been brought to a close, and relief work had passed to the second stage, comprising employment agency work, restoration of social work, and the breaking up of the temporary barracks.

## Relief Funds

The news of the terrible disaster was everywhere received with profoundest sympathy, and contributions to the relief funds, both monetary and in kind, poured in, not only from various places within Japan, but also from other countries of the world. The Emperor donated ¥10,000,000, while ¥30,760,000 was disbursed from the National treasury as emergency relief fund. All sections of the nation, including school-children, contributed their share towards the rescue of the ill-fated citizens of their Capital. Nor were the sympathy and compassion felt abroad less wide and

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bountiful, for foreign donations of money and articles reached nearly two-thirds of the domestic contributions, and they represented nearly thirty nationalities.

Below are given statistics of the funds received by the Emergency Relief Bureau up to the end of June 1924.

*Relief Funds Received by June 30th, 1924*

| | Subscriptions ¥ | Actual receipts ¥ |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,674,093.51 | 37,399,093.51* |
| Foreign ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,631,715.04 | 21,614,301.98 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 60,305,808.55 | 59,013,395.49 |
| Proceeds from sale of relief articles | | 2,295,837.84 |
| Compensation | | 748.80 |
| Interest | | 333,555.19 |
| Interest on negotiable papers | | 27,957.24 |
| Grand total | | 61,671,494.57 |

N. B.—There is besides ¥867,141.05 refunded.

*Includes negotiable papers amounting to ¥1,314,730 in face value.

Contribution of relief articles up to January 31st, 1924 is estimated at ¥36,353,000 or ¥17,739,700 domestic and ¥18,613,300 from abroad.

*Foreign Donations in Cash Classified according to Nationality of Donors*

(Figures in brackets show the proportion donated by resident Japanese.)

| Countries | Converted into ¥ |
|---|---|
| U.S.A. including territories | 15,288,901 (2,760,225) |
| Cuba | 10,402 |
| Mexico | 136,188 (7,134) |
| Panama | 3,569 (2,040) |
| Peru | 183,607 (143,939) |
| Chile | 17,877 |
| Argentine | 43,834 |
| Brazil | 13,571 (2,112) |
| China | 382,439 (207,614) |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Siam | 61,648 |
| Great Britain incl. territories | 3,759,471 (490,108) |
| Norway | 1,169 |
| Germany | 15,820 (2,752) |
| Holland incl. territories | 323,789 (51,424) |
| Belgium | 144,264 (750) |
| France incl. territories | 72,497 (8,539) |
| Italy | 41,426 |
| Switzerland | — (89,231) |
| Russia | 28,970 |
| Latvia | 3,911 |
| Turkey | 193 |
| Poland | 1,268 |
| Austria | 186 |
| Sweden | 40,884 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 29,100 |
| Bolivia | 11,655 |
| Urguay | 754 |
| Roumania | 74 |
| Total incl. others | 21,614,301 |

It must also be noted that, in addition to the above, various private organizations devoted to social undertakings made outlays and actively engaged in relief work in concert with the Government and also that there were some foreign contributions towards relief directly through these organizations.

The authorities made strenuous efforts to distribute the donations in kind as speedily as possible together with the articles requisitioned or purchased. Among the former there were many articles of no direct use to the sufferers (as mentioned below), and these the authorities changed for money in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance relating to relief. They were sold by public tender, or when there were no time for this, by private contract.

1. Putrefied or perishable articles.
2. Articles unfit for immediate distribution.

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3. Articles unfit for general distribution.
4. ,, too abundant.
5. ,, too dear or luxurious for relief.
6. Others unfit for direct use for relief.

The articles thus disposed of amounted to ¥777,499 up to the end of January 1924.

*How the Relief Funds Were Used*

The funds were first utilized for the distribution of necessities to the sufferers and next for the carrying out of various relief measures.

The disbursements up to the end of June 1924 may be summed up as follows :—

| | ¥ |
|---|---|
| Foodstuffs | 5,505,733 |
| Clothing | 5,000,007 |
| Fuel | 719,397 |
| Construction & maintenance of temporary hospitals | 2,786,311 |
| Construction of small dwelling houses | 1,498,600 |
| Maintenance of & grants to public dining rooms | 50,000 |
| Text-books & stationery for stricken school-children | 294,145 |
| Construction of public bathhouses & markets | 857,760 |
| Construction of creches | 242,784 |
| ,, of women's shelters | 41,664 |
| Foodstuffs for the Navy & Army | 5,600,000 |
| Conveyance of materials for tent hospitals | 17,050 |
| Maintenance of hospitals presented by France | 158,750 |
| Report on relief work to donors abroad | 19,999 |
| Relief of refugees from the devastated areas | 13,302 |
| Medicine & sanitation | 2.500,000 |
| Mosquito nets | 7,484 |
| Grants to social organizations | 2,932,000 |
| Grants to affording work or small fund to sufferers | 221,171 |
| Construction & maintenance of hospital founedd to perpetuate American sympathy | 7,058,823 |
| Construction of public shelters | 1,215,552 |
| Conveyance of foreign relief articles | 192,838 |
| Relief funds for Tokyo City | 50,000 |
| Control of temporary barracks | 85,657 |
| Repair of temporary barracks | 4 ,000 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Distribution expenses of relief articles | 95,600 | Fresh & condensed milk | 65,789 |
| Welling in the devastated districts | 11,440 | Establishment of the Dojun-kai | 10,000,000 |
| | | Grand total | 47,448,117 |

Against the above disbursements the total amount of relief contributions actually received stood, at the end of June, 1924, at ¥59,013,395 excluding Imperial donations, proceeds from the sale of relief articles, interest, compensation, and refund. The balance on hand, ¥11,565,277, is to go to the maintenance of sufferers' accommodation and other expenses necessary for relief. The final remainder will be transferred to the Donjun-kai, which is a foundation established for the purpose of housing the sufferers, giving accommodation and employment to the invalids and disabled in the calamity and undertaking other necessary works of relief.

## Social Work Undertaken by the Relief Bureau

Before the disaster there were over 250 social organizations either governmental, public or private. Of the number 120 suffered from the calamity. Among the 134 private foundations 57 had their buildings burned down or crushed, 60 partially destroyed, and 31 damaged. But owing to the support given by the Government and the efforts on the part of those concerned, they were mostly rehabilitated. In fact 154 new organizations were newly added up to December 1923.

Thus social work forms an important part of the urgency relief measure carried out by the relief authorities. The expenditure on this score amounted to over ¥24,600,000, or 44 per cent. of the total disbursements out of the relief funds. Below are given further details:—

1. **Small dwellings.**—To accommodate the sufferers who were rendered homeless, 5,000 small dwelling houses are being constructed, each with the minimum building area of 6 *tsubo*, in Tokyo City (2,000), Tokyo Prefecture (1,500), Yokohama City

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(1,000) and Kanagawa Prefecture (500). The estimated cost, ¥2,662,000, and 50,000 *koku* of timber have been distributed among the Cities and Prefectures.

2. **Public dining rooms.**—For the purpose of supplying simple and cheap meals these are being established at suitable places, at an estimated cost of ¥350,000 and 150,000 respectively in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures.

3. **Creches.**—These were established near temporary barracks, and besides taking care of infants they include where possible settlement work, giving advice, catering for the comfort and culture of the barrack dwellers. They number 27 in Tokyo Prefecture and 9 in Kanagawa Prefecture, built at the total cost of ¥242,780 (¥6,600 each) and with 4,500 *koku* of timber supplied by the Government.

4. **Women's shelters.**—It was deemed of urgent necessity to accommodate women who lost their work or were rendered homeless in the disaster, and 6 shelters, 5 in Tokyo City and 1 in Kanagawa Prefecture, were established at the total cost of ¥41,664 (¥6,800 each) with 828 *koku* of timber supplied as material. They do not merely provide those women with shelter but give advice or find employment for them through employment agencies.

5. **Public shelters.**—These are for the casual laborers rendered homeless in the disaster. Altogether 32 establishments were started in Tokyo Prefecture and 9 in Kanagawa Prefecture, each accommodating 100 persons. The total cost of construction amounted to ¥1,210,512 with 24,800 *koku* of timber.

6. **Temporary hospitals and consulting rooms.**—Established as shown below at the total cost of ¥2,793,600 disbursed out of the relief funds.—

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| Places | Temporary hospitals | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Beds | Consulting room |
| Tokyo Prefecture ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2,100 | 31 |
| Kanagawa Pref. ... ... ... ... | 3 | 650 | 10 |
| Chiba Pref. ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 50 | — |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 2,800 | 41 |

7. **Public markets and bathhouses.**—To facilitate the smooth supply of foodstuffs and promote the health of the sufferers the Bureau disbursed ¥221,760 for the establishment of 5 public markets in Tokyo City and 20 in Kanagawa Prefecture and ¥636,000 to construct 40 bathhouses in Tokyo City and 2 in Kanagawa Prefecture.

## Requisitioning

Immediately after the catastrophe it was impossible to collect by ordinary means foodstuffs and other necessities and materials. But with the issuance of Emergency Requisition Ordinance, food, fuel, oil and other necessary articles were duly requisitioned and speedily transported to the stricken areas by commandeered vehicles and ships. Below are given the results of requisition enforced by the end of December 1923.

| Articles | Value ¥ | Articles | Value ¥ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foodstuffs ... ... ... | 2,518,163 | Medicine & sanitary materials | 91,117 |
| Drinking ... ... ... ... | 104 | Ships, vehicles and other conveyances ... ... ... | 1,070,582 |
| Firewood, charcoal, oil & other fuel ... ... ... | 333,672 | Labor ... ... ... ... ... | 49,270 |
| Houses ... ... ... ... | 26,311 | Total ... ... ... ... | 5,884,612 |
| Building materials ... | 1,795,393 | | |

## Distribution of Foodstuffs and Materials

The Emergency Requisition Ordinance and the anti-Profiteering Ordinance facilitated the collection of provisions and their distribution, at the same time checking the unreasonable rise of

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prices. Immediately after the calamity the Government asked the Prefectural Governors for the speedy despatch of food and materials, and due to the prompt response on their part these goods began arriving even on the morrow of the fatal day. Thanks to these supplies, together with the articles requisitioned or purchased in the districts of the city that escaped fire or in the adjoining towns and villages, it was possible to speedily distribute necessities to the sufferers. The Provisions Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce transported rice from its Osaka warehouses to Tokyo with the help of the Navy. Other articles of food were also sent to the scene of disaster from various places in the country. These were either brought to Shibaura by warships and other steamers or conveyed by train to Tabata, Shinjuku, and Kameido Stations. The arrival of rice amounted to about 370,000 *koku* from 2nd to 8th September and to 624,000 *koku* by the 18th. The municipal authorities exerted themselves to the utmost for conveyance and distribution of the relief supplies. The Home Department, Tokyo Prefectural Government, Metropolitan Police and other organizations devoted to social undertakings all cooperated in assisting the municipal officials in the emergency relief work. The Members of the Young Men's Associations and fire brigades and others who came up from the provinces for the purpose also rendered great services. From the 2nd to 23rd the City authorities distributed boiled rice free to those who took refuge in the open grounds before the Imperial Palace and Tokyo Station, Hibiya and Uyeno Parks and other places. The total quantity of rice thus distributed amounted to 1,531 *koku* and the number of persons supplied with it to 1,531,000. The Ward offices also carried on the similar relief measure at 69 places, chiefly police stations, temples, primary schools, etc. Their work continued to November 7th, distributing 2,914 *koku* of cooked rice to 3,272,000 persons. To the refugees who started to more distant places were given cooking utensils and rice.

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With the gradual restoration of order in the devastated districts and when the distribution of food and other necessities had been carried out satisfactorily, there was no more fear of the refugees starving, and it was time they should find their own living. So the distribution was limited only to those in dire need, while on the other hand provisions were supplied to public markets and private merchants for sale at fixed prices.

The rice given to the needy sufferers amounted to 136,600 bags by October 5th and the persons receiving the ration reached 27,163,000. The recipients of foodstuffs and other relief articles immediately after the disaster reached an enormous number. In Tokyo City they totalled 748,000 on Sept. 21st, while in Tokyo Prefecture there were 1,348,000 on the 16th. It was even necessary to reduce the number, but this proved a very difficult task. The statistics for the City and Prefecture of Tokyo are given below.—

| Date | Tokyo City | Tokyo Prefec. | Total | Index number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1 | ... 638,813 | 284,887 | 923,700 | 100 |
| Nov. 1 | ... 71,457 | 25,820 | 97,277 | 15 |
| Dec 20 | ... 46,719 | 4,295 | 51,014 | 6 |
| Jan. 21 | ... 35,351 | 3,239 | 38,590 | 4 |
| Feb. 10 | ... 15,677 | 3,170 | 18,847 | 2 |
| Mar. 17 | ... 7,448 | — | 7,448 | 0.8 |
| Apr. 10 | ... 1,370 | — | 1,370 | 0.15 |

From April 1st, 1924 the grant of relief articles was replaced by a daily allowance of 15 *sen* per head. On the 22nd of June, 1924 there remained in the City 871 sufferers receiving the dole.

Kanagawa Prefecture gave relief as shown below :—

| Date | Yokohama City | Yokosuka City | Prefecture | Total | Index number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 9 | ... 53,013 | 856 | 4,000 | 57,869 | 100 |
| Dec. 4 | 30,000 | 346 | 4,000 | 32,346 | 56 |
| Jan. 31 | ... 4,538 | 234 | — | 4,772 | 8 |
| Feb. 29 | ... 2,361 | 221 | — | 2,582 | 4 |
| Mar. 20 | ... 1,186 | 221 | — | 1,407 | 2.4 |
| Apr. 10 | ... 619 | 164 | — | 783 | 1.3 |

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The figures for other Prefectures in the decade after the disaster were :—Saitama, 21,000; Yamanashi, 9,000; Chiba, 78,000; and Shizuoka, 23,000. In all these districts the relief was discontinued by the end of 1923.

**Clothing and bedding.**—These were distributed after careful investigation of the condition of the sufferers. Besides contributions from sympathizers a considerable amount was purchased for distribution.

*Distributions (Dec. 20th, 1923)*

| Kinds | Received | Distributed | | | | | Remainder |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tokyo Pref. | Tokyo City | Kanagawa Pref. | Yoko'ma City | Others | |
| Clothes ... | 40,917 pkgs | 13,439 | 14,675 | 2,296 | 3,284 | 4,195 | 2,755 |
| | 41,900 pcs | 11,900 | — | 12,000 | 18,000 | — | — |
| Cloth ... | 7,202 pkgs | 2,948 | 2,759 | 380 | 555 | 478 | 17 |
| | 24,000 pcs | — | — | 20,270 | 1,250 | 2,480 | — |
| Blankets ... | 20,436 pkgs | 4,711 | 3,758 | 705 | 1,117 | 1,527 | 8,548 |
| | 24,380 pcs | — | — | 10,900 | 10,000 | 3,480 | — |
| Bedding ... | 7,900 pkgs | 440 | 2,745 | 965 | 814 | 312 | 2,624 |
| | 38,001 suits | — | — | 12,000 | 25,401 | — | 600 |
| Cotton ... | 18,735 pkgs | 9,860 | 7,539 | — | — | 1,319 | 17 |

*Purchases (Dec. 20, 1923)*

| | Quantity | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing materials ... | for 115,000 suits | ¥460,198 | |
| Clothes ... ... ... ... ... | — | 82,833 | (taken over from the Army) |
| American uniforms ... ... | 28,600 suits | 286,000 | |
| Piecegoods Cotton ... ... | 84,257 pcs | — | |
| Piecegoods Silk cloth ... ... | 2,465 „ | | |
| Bedding ... ... ... ... | for 100,000 suits | 105,713 | |
| Quilts ... ... ... ... ... | 65,000 „ | 775,000 | |
| Blankets ... ... ... ... | 136,617 | — | (taken over from the Army and Navy) |

**Distribution of foreign relief articles.**—Contributions in kind from various countries of the world numbered several

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hundreds of thousands, consisting of 126 kinds of goods. Rice, tinned food, flour, and milk headed the list of provisions, while among materials timber (109,075 *koku*) and tents (2,315) were conspicuous. In distributing these articles and materials the authorities made efforts to make it known to the receivers that they were tokens of the profound sympathy felt abroad for them.

*Foreign Relief Articles Received and Distributed*

(*Figures on Dec. 20, 1923*)

| Articles | Received | Distributed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tokyo Pref. | Kanagawa Pref. | Others | Remainder |
| Tinned food | 64,292 boxes | 25,565 | 21,103 | — | 17,624 |
| | 503 cans | — | — | 503 | — |
| Rice | 100,542 bags | 9,028 | 14,545 | *76,968 | 1 |
| | 8,097 straw bags | 7,100 | — | *997 | — |
| | 953 " " | — | — | — | 953 |
| | 10,000 lbs | — | 5,000 | — | 5,000 |
| | 320 *koku* | 320 | — | — | — |
| Flour | 182,318 bags | 6,843 | 2,980 | †15,649 | 156,846 |
| | 2,792 bales | 2,270 | 484 | — | 38 |
| Clothes | 92 boxes | — | 92 | — | — |
| | 9,851 pkgs | 9,156 | 705 | — | — |
| | 597 bags | — | 597 | — | — |
| Milk | 15,795 boxes | 9,271 | 6,458 | 10 | 56 |
| Blankets | 14,747 bales | 4,042 | 2,290 | 103 | 8,312 |
| | 3,651 pcs | 3,651 | — | — | — |
| Timber | 199,075 *koku* | 68,163 | 29,212 | — | 11,700 |
| Automobiles | 15 | 15 | — | — | — |
| Tents | 2,315 | 2,315 | — | — | — |
| Tent material | 3,694 | 100 | 3,594 | — | — |
| Erection warehouse material | 4,335 | 2,168 | 2,167 | — | — |

N. B.—* Provisions Bureau. † sold.

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## Accommodation for Sufferers

According to the investigations carried out on the 9th of September 1923, more than 200,000 refugees in Tokyo only were either exposed to the elements or in huts built by themselves of burnt sheets of iron and wood.

For temporarily sheltering the refugees were used (1) school buildings, government and public offices, temples and shrines and other public buildings, and residences of well-to-do families in the districts that were left untouched by the conflagration; and (2) 6,000 tents supplied by the Army and 1,000 others borrowed or purchased from private sources.

The next measure was the construction of temporary barracks. It was started about the 9th of September by the Government and City of Tokyo with materials commandeered in the neighboring towns and villages or supplied from the Prefectures.

Materials thus supplied to the devastated districts made up the following figures.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matting ... ... | 9,120 bundles<br>13,246 bales<br>184 cartfuls | | |
| Timber ... ... | 112,834 *koku*<br>81,780 pieces<br>29,985 bundles<br>2,075 cartfuls<br>1,201 tons<br>2,135 | Zinc plate ... | 6,858 roll<br>12,959 bundles<br>19,183 sheets |
| | | Nails ... ... | 3,291 barrels |
| | | Wires ... ... | 1,716 packages |
| Straw rope ... | 19,104 bundles<br>4,793 bales<br>82 cartfuls | Iron cramps ... | 695 *kan*<br>2,222 bags |

At the end of December these barracks made up the following figures.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total building area | 112,423 *tsubo* |
| Number of persons accommodated | 122,261 |

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Constructed by the Government

| | Area (*tsubo*) | No. accommodated |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo City... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 54,866 | 77,006 |
| Yokohama City... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,000 | 20,000 |
| Yokosuka City ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,759 | 1,741 |
| Kanagawa Prefecture ... ... ... ... | 2,199 | 1,538 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 74,825 | 100,317 |

Constructed by public & private cooperations

Tokyo Prefecture

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Mitsui & Co. ... ... ... ... ... | 3,640 | 6,440 |
| By United Associations of Kwansai prefectures ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,000 | — |

Kanagawa Prefecture

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Mitsui & Co. ... ... ... ... ... | 1,023 | 644 |
| By United Associations of Kwansai prefectures ... ... ... ... ... | 12,000 | 11,478 |
| By Hyogo Prefecture & Kobe City ... | 2,933 | 3,382 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,597 | 21,944 |

Constructed and controlled in Toky City by public or private cooperations or families.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Nihombashi Ward ... ... ... ... ... | 972 | 1,672 |
| „ Tokyo Prefecture ... ... ... ... ... | 971 | 971 |
| „ Mitsui family ... ... ... ... ... ... | 512 | 845 |
| „ Iwasaki „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 355 | 623 |

In 1924 the readjustment of barracks was begun, but unlike other works the breaking up of these sufferers' shelters was beset with many diffculties. On January 10th the barrack dwellers numbered 114,700 in Tokyo and Yokohama, while the corresponding figures on July 1st were 85,200, or only a decrease of 26 per cent.

## Relief of the Injured and Sick

Medical attendance to the sick and wounded in the disaster was much hampered at first, as the physicians themselves suffered from it, while great quantities of medicine and other medical materials were burnt. But the authorities could enlist the help

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of the Metropolitan Police, Tokyo Prefecture and medical schools and institutions, in carrying out emergency relief. They requested the despatch of relief corps from the prefectural governments. Besides the Army and Navy and Departments of Railways and Education, Red Cross Society, and the Saisei-kai organized and sent out relief corps to the devastated districts. By the order of the Empress the Imperial Household Department undertook the relief and protection of women in maternity and infants as well as other sick and injured. Immediately after the calamity when everything was not in its ordinary condition serious cases were first attended to in schools, temples and other medical institutions. But as these latter too could not be utilized for a long time, the Relief Bureau disbursed ¥2,750,000 out of the contributions for the establishment of temporary hospitals and consulting rooms for the exclusive purpose of treating the disaster sufferers. The Red Gross Society and the Saisei-kai also founded similar establishments.

*Relief Organs and Results of their Work*

| | Tokyo Pref. | | Kanagawa Pref. | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cases treated | No. | Cases treated | No. | Cases treated |
| Relief corps ... | 551 | 1,641,312 | 139 | 456,738 | 650 | 2,098,050 |
| Consulting rooms | 85 | 2,128,256 | 20 | 111,334 | 105 | 2,239,590 |
| Temporary hospitals ... ... | 31 | 756,154 | 16 | 257,020 | 47 | 1,008,174 |
| Maternity homes . | 10 | 93,743 | — | — | 10 | 63,743 |
| Nurseries ... ... | 1 | 10,165 | — | — | 1 | 10,165 |
| Total ... ... | 640 | 4,599,630 | 175 | 820,092 | 815 | 5,419,722 |

Immediately after the outbreak of the calamity the authorities asked the prefectural governors for the prompt supply of medical materials. By the end of December 1923 the Bureau purchased ¥470,000 worth of these materials while ¥770,000 worth was contributed by local governments.

To prevent epidemics which are liable to be rampant after such an occurrence, various measures were carried out, including

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the organization of medical disinfection corps, inspection of food and drink, distribution of disinfectants, expansion of isolation hospitals, etc.

Further the distribution of rice gruel, fresh and condensed milk, the supply of drinking water, cremation of the dead, removal of night soil and rubbish were all effected with great care and promptitude with a view to promoting the health and welfare of the stricken people.

## The Question of Unemployment

Employment agency work deserves special mention of all the social measures taken by the authorities after the calamity. The number of those who were thrown out of work in the disaster is said to have been nearly 250,000 out of the 3,400,000 sufferers. On the other hand the employment agencies destroyed in the earthquake-fire numbered 12 in Tokyo City, 5 in Yokohama and 1 in Yokosuka. They hurriedly built temporary quarters and resumed their work.

The following shows the results of working of these agencies :—

| | Ordinary | | Labor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Months | Vacancies filled | Ratio to regist'n | Vacancies filled | Ratio to regist'n |
| Sep. | 8,713 | 73 | 72,015 | 75 |
| Oct. | 38,567 | 88 | 183,931 | 85 |
| Nov. | 37,272 | 73 | 131,160 | 80 |
| Dec. | 34,000 | 73 | 114,639 | 86 |
| Jan. | 30,775 | 73 | 50,680 | 62 |
| Feb. | 32,744 | 87 | 93,966 | 88 |
| Mar. | 31,890 | 85 | 134,817 | 92 |
| Apr. | 34,620 | 84 | 88,678 | 85 |
| May. | 34,513 | 83 | 86,767 | 83 |
| Jun. | 32,676 | 81 | 70,434 | 95 |

The above table shows that from March, 1924, vacancies notified and filled, applicants for employment, as well as the ratio

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of vacancies filled to applicants for work, gradually recovered normal state. The number of ordinary situations filled was twice the pre-quake figures, but this is due more to the additional establishment of agencies than to the increase in the number of unemployed. The number of agencies was once reduced to 26 in Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures due to the disaster, but they increased to 44 by the end of Dec. 1923, and 51 by Sept. 1924. Besides, travelling exchanges were established as emergency measure to meet the serious unemployment situation immediately after the calamity. It was devoted to giving employment in the provinces. In the following is given the summary of work done by these latter up to July, 1924 when they were closed.—

| Months | Vacancies notified | Vacancies filled | No. of men given work |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 3,699 | 413 | 178 |
| Dec. | 634 | 117 | 125 |
| Jan. | 654 | 76 | 76 |
| Feb. | 357 | 60 | 62 |
| Mar. | 475 | 64 | 39 |
| Apr. | 1,115 | 232 | 104 |
| May | 330 | 238 | 312 |
| Jun. | 161 | 200 | 55 |

The work of training skilled labor should not be over-looked. The employees' training institute in Tokyo City enlarged its sphere of work and carried out a scheme to train a thousand persons in two term courses of manual, machine and furniture wood-working. Already 977 wood-workers have been turned out.

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# CHAPTER VII

## RELIEF WORK OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

*(On Official Reports)*

Never before in the long history of Japan was the service of her Army and Navy employed with greater efficiency in the constructive work of preserving order and saving life and property as on that terrible occasion of the great earthquake and fire in last autumn. Perhaps the Army deserves the greater praise in this respect, for with its barracks, headquarters and depots happily spared from the common ruin, in contrast to the more unfortunate Navy, the military authorities a few hours after the fatal visitation were ready to promptly detail troops for the guarding of important posts in Tokyo and Yokohama and to undertake for weeks afterward relief services that demanded immediate attention. One shudders at the bare thought of how much more terrible the tragedy would have been had the barracks and depots been destroyed at that time and the two services reduced to the condition of helpless spectators of the horrible scenes. As things were, the moment the appalling disaster occurred in Tokyo and surrounding districts, the Commander of the Tokyo Garrison instantly issued an order for the entire mobilisation of the Imperial Horse Guards Division and the First Division, both of Tokyo. The Imperial Palaces, the residences of the princes and princesses of the Imperial blood, government buildings, foreign embassies and legations were at once placed under guard of the military forces for the purpose of providing against the rapidly spreading fires and other emergencies. Gendarmeries were also immediately stationed at many points of

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the city to reinforce the metropolitan police whose numbers were totally inadequate to fight the devastating flames that had started at so many places, or give protection to the terror-stricken citizens trying to escape to safe shelter. When, as night set in on the 1st day, the fury of the disastrous fire did not show signs of abatement and the greater part of the central area was ablaze, it was decided that additional forces from Utsunomiya, Takata, Hirosaki, Sendai and Kanazawa should at once be called in to the rescue of the metropolis. Meanwhile Tokyo had been isolated from the rest of the country by the breakdown of railway, telephone, and telegraphic communications. Therefore on the 2nd and subsequent days full use was made of the various air forces as the only reliable means available for keeping up communications between the capital and the interior. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were then spending their holidays at their residence in Nikko, and thither an aeroplane was despatched. Their Majesties' safety having been ascertained the news was broadcasted throughout Tokyo on the 2nd by leaflets from Army aeroplanes.

The tragic devastation of Yokohama was also reported by one of these aeroplanes on the same day and although the available military forces in Tokyo alone were none too many, several regiments were rushed to Yokohama, both by land and sea, to the rescue of the panic-stricken sufferers. It was on the same day that Martial Law was promulgated for Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture, and further use was freely made of the soldiers for various branches of relief work. Between this date and the 10th September it is recorded that no less than fifty thousand soldiers of various services were in full operation in the devastated areas.

The question of feeding the hungry sufferers growing serious, the Army decided to throw open their emergency stocks of foodstuffs, and hard biscuits and canned goods sufficient for 120,000 rations were offered on the spot. The supply was consumed within three days. On the 4th, therefore, a further supply of rice

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enough for 60,000 rations was made. This was almost the limit the Army authorities in Tokyo could supply without rendering the already hardworked soldiers foodless.

Urgent calls were made upon foodstuff depots of other divisions of the Army in other parts of the country. Even the Military Commanders in Korea and Manchuria were bidden by the Minister of Army to forward in all haste their reserve stocks of foodstuffs to Tokyo, while on the 2nd day foraging parties were organized in conjunction with the municipal authorities and ordered to the neighboring districts to collect and requisition whatever available supply they could find. 2,300 military lorries and 7,400 carts were employed by the Army while the soldiers and ex-service men engaged in this phase of relief work accomplished 470,000 days' labour, handling no less than 600,000 bales of rice, 12,000 tons of various foodstuffs and 8,300 tons of clothing and other materials.

## The Restoration of Communications

The Army also took a distinguished part as regards the repair or reconstruction of various means of communication in Tokyo and Yokohama, where, prior to the completion of the damaged water main system, they even supplied the sufferers with drinking water from the water works in the suburbs, altogether about 12 million gallons in the case of Tokyo and 10 millions in the case of Yokohama. But it was in the removal of the débris in the burned areas and in repairing and building the thoroughfares and roads that their efforts won the gratitude of the sufferers. The engineering and similar works completed by the military relief parties for Tokyo, Yokohama, etc. may be tabulated below :—

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| | Roads cleared, repaired or rebuilt | Bridges repaired, reconstructed |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo and neighborhood | ab. 100 miles | 47 |
| Yokohama ,, | ,, 30 ,, | 27 |
| Odawara & Kamakura | main roads of Fujisawa-Yokohama highway | 40 |

The help extended in Tokyo and Yokohama by these parties for expediting the resumption of street car service was also distinguished. Nor may we omit crediting them for the strenuous efforts made for clearing the streams of obstructive materials, to the extent of about 10 miles in Tokyo and 4 in Yokohama, and in rebuilding or repairing 86 piers in Tokyo and 3 docks of 500 to 800 metres long, besides erecting a new floating pier in Yokohama. Again, it was by the Communication Corps of the Bodyguard and First Division that the telephone connection between the various Government offices was promptly restored. Within two weeks after the calamity the military telephone service was restored between the following points:

Tokyo and Chiba; Tokyo and Kanagawa; Tokyo and Fujisawa; Kanagawa and Odawara.

The above lines were open not merely to the military authorities but also for general government use. The length of wires thus repaired was altogether more than 1,000 miles.

Military wireless communication and search lights were also extensively utilised, facilitating greatly patrol and relief work. The railway service in and around the capital and lines east of Numadzu were almost entirely cut off by the terrible disaster. Ordinarily there are two military railway regiments in Chiba, but it happened that the greater part of them was away at the time of the earthquake. The remainder was rushed to the scene of destruction. Railway lines northeast of Tokyo were quickly reconstructed and by the fifth of September, those northwest were also repaired, these two routes being the only available links between Tokyo and the

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rest of the country for a considerable period.

Thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of the military railway forces, the following railway lines were reconstructed by the dates undermentioned :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo and Yokohama | (m. 18.2) | 9th Sept. |
| Yokohama & Ofuna | (,, 10.6) | 16th ,, |
| Taura & Yokosuka | (,, 1.2) | 23rd ,, |
| Higashi-Kanagawa & Hachioji | (,, 26.4) | 23rd ,, |

### Blowing-up of Half-Collapsed Buildings

The dangerous work of blowing up the half-collapsed large concrete and brick buildings and houses in the two stricken cities was effected with signal success by the military authorities. The removal of the well-known twelve storeyed tower at Asakusa, Tokyo, would have cost the owner tens of thousands of yen if done in the ordinary process, but it was finished in the short space of one day by explosion at the hand of some sixty army engineers and without any loss of life. Upwards of seventy huge buildings and factories were thus removed by explosion at the request of their owners.

### Medical Relief Work

Mention should also be made of the medical relief work undertaken by the Army. Immediately after the disaster, 54 medical corps were organised in Tokyo, 20 in Yokohama district and 12 in Chiba Prefecture, while many of the army hospitals were thrown open for the use of the wounded. The number of cases attended upon in this way was, by the end of 16 September, equivalent to that of 3,800 normal days.

### Aerial Service

A brief reference has already been made to the flying of a

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military aeroplane to Nikko where their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were staying and on the same morning i.e. Sept. 2, another aeroplane was despatched from Tokorozawa to Osaka and the first authentic news of the conditions in the Kanto districts was transmitted to the people in general outside the devastated area. When the postal service was cut off, a regular air mail service was immediately inaugurated by the Army between the two great cities after the 2nd September. In this way, government correspondence, business letters of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank as also press reports were regularly maintained, while the leading newspapers of Osaka were transported to Tokyo and its surrounding districts where the people had no newspapers for several days. Representatives of Osaka journals were also given free access to these military aeroplanes, so as to enable them to get first hand information regarding the disaster.

### Protection of Korean and Chinese Refugees

The military authorities were not slow to take under their protection those unfortunate Koreans whom the excited populace blinded by panic and terror hastily concluded as being indiscriminately guilty of arson, murder or well-poisoning. Some are said to have really been guilty one way or another, and in the first two or three days were threatened with lynching outright whenever they were found on the road. No less than 104,200 Koreans, counting one Korean one day as one, was collected in Tokyo soon after the 2nd September and given refuge at the military barracks at Narashino, as were also 44,900 Chinese. These were sheltered there until the people had recovered their mental balance and the law regained its full control.

### The Navy

For all the hard words spoken in some quarters of the Navy for the alleged futility or lack of initiative of some Japanese war-

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ships at Yokohama or off Shibaura, Tokyo, in strong contrast to the energetic operation for relief of the foreign warships, it should be remembered that the Navy was seriously handicapped in this work owing to the serious disaster at the naval base at Yokosuka, where immense reserve stores of heavy oil, for instance, were lost by explosion. The destruction of the Yokosuka Water-works and short supply of water were also responsible for this apparent inactivity. Be that as it may, the Chief Commander of the Naval station lost no time in mobilising the fleet under his command on receipt of order from the Minister of Navy in Tokyo. By the night of the 2nd of September, several ships from Yokosuka had already arrived off Shinagawa Bay, Tokyo, and Yokohama, while more fleets from other naval bases also rushed to the scene of devastation. Altogether 45 men of war and 63 destroyers were engaged in the relief work, in addition to the 21 specially commissioned ships, and an equal number of vessels, of other classes, making a total of 150. Coal and other fuel expended by the Navy in connection with the relief work amounted to ¥2,100,000 in value while it is estimated that no less than ¥5,130,000 were spent on clothing materials and foodstuffs, which were freely given to the suffering public out of the stocks kept by the Navy against the time of emergency.

The Naval wireless station at Funabashi, about 10 miles from Tokyo, was instrumental in transmitting orders from the Tokyo headquarters of the Navy to the naval bases scattered in different parts of the country. This wireless, though cut off soon after by the furious fires raging in Tokyo, was restored by the morning of the 2nd September, and served as a valuable line of communication between the burning city and the outside world.

A part of the combined squadron which was manoeuvering off Port Arthur, China, was by this means at once summoned to Tokyo Bay carrying with it the available supply of foodstuffs and medical goods, and the Training Squadron that was cruising near

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Tsingtao was also recalled.

When the first shock of the earthquake was felt in Yokosuka followed by fires at many places in that town, the Commander there organised marines into several corps of fire brigades. They were at once dispatched to assist extinguishing the fire. At the same time, a specially commissioned ship was ordered to Ise Bay to collect various kinds of foodstuffs. Further emergency measures were taken in Yokosuka, such as the gathering of grain and rice and making the distribution of food fair to all. By these timely actions on the part of the Chief Commander, good order was maintained in the naval town.

The greater part of the whole of the Fleet had arrived off Shinagawa Bay by the fifth September and the Commander-in-Chief of the combined squadrons had the sole control of the movements of all these ships. Some portion of the fleets thus gathered off Tokyo was assigned the task of unloading the foodstuffs and other materials in Tokyo while a number was despatched to Yokohama harbor for landing relief supplies as well as for patrolling. The sufferers of Boso and Idzu peninsulas were similarly cared for by the Navy.

The Training Squadron with other ships was entrusted with the task of transporting refugees from the afflicted cities to the Kwansai districts. This phase of the naval work was much appreciated when the railway service on the Tokaido line was completely stopped for many days. The number of refugees thus taken by the ships of the Navy reached 36,889, while ordinary passengers numbered 23,500.

The ships engaged in this transport work numbered 30 men of war, and 22 destroyers and 14 commissioned ships. The destroyers and others belonging to the Second Squadron were employed as launches at Shibaura and Yokohama, handling more than 44,500 men in the former and 34,431 men in the other. The Navy withdrew its activities in the general relief work on the

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22nd September in Tokyo, and 27th September in Yokohama, as order was being gradually established in both cities by the above-mentioned dates. The Navy was less fortunate than the Army as far as casualties were concerned, for the toll of death among its sailors and officers was 12 in all, while the number of those killed among the workmen of the Naval arsenal and other civilian officials was 104. It may be stated here that the Navy established four medical relief depots in Tokyo, one in Yokohama and 13 in Yokosuka while the medical treatment given was equivalent to that of 30,430 normal days.

*The Cracks in the Streets of Yokohama*

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# CHAPTER VIII

## RECONSTRUCTION WORK AND ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES

*(On Official Reports)*

### Reconstruction Organizations Recommended by Viscount Goto, Minister for Home Affairs

Within a week after the great disaster, Viscount Goto, then Minister for Home Affairs, drew up and submitted to the Cabinet, a broad statement of his views as to immediate arrangements requisite for the successful carrying out of the great work of reconstruction, and also as to the ways and means of providing the necessary funds. He contended that, Tokyo being the center of Japanese civilization, the question of the city's reconstruction resolved itself into one affecting the development of the nation at large and the basic institutions for the improvement of its ways of living. The complete destruction of the former Capital, therefore, terrible as it was, afforded a unique opportunity for the erection of an ideal city, which the nation was advised to utilize to the fullest extent. Failure to turn the present disaster to good account, he contended, was certain to cause a long period of unavailing regret to the present and future generations. Starting from this thesis, he recommended the formation of a Council of Reconstruction (organized on September 19th, 1923, and abolished on February 23rd, 1924,) consisting of the Minister President of State, Ministers, and other officials, as explained later. For the laying out of reconstruction plans and their execution the Minister

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proposed the establishment of a special executive office, with an advisory board beneath it. The actual work of reconstruction should, according to his program, be undertaken fundamentally at the expense of the State and the required funds should be raised by means of domestic and foreign loans repayable at distant dates. The land in the devastated districts should be appropriated and paid for by means of loan bonds, and after suitable readjustment sold or rented in a proper and equable manner. The Cabinet approved in the main the Minister's program except its last item relating to the purchase of land in the affected districts. Over this question considerable discussion ensued. As to the executive office charged with the reconstruction work, the program favoured the establishment of a Department of Reconstruction, authorized to spend approximately ¥3,500,000,000, that is, (a) ¥2,000,000,000 for the reconstruction of the Government Departments and the restitution of the various Governmental works, inclusive of ¥380,000,000 for the telegraphs and telephones and ¥100,000,000 for the Imperial University, and (b) ¥1,300,000,000 for the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama and ¥200,000,000 for an underground railway in Tokyo.

This ambitious scheme, however, was not approved by the Cabinet. Instead it adopted a minor plan and decided to establish a Board of Reconstruction charged solely with the municipal part of the reconstruction work, leaving the re-erection of the various Government offices to their own care. The Board was organized on September 27th, 1923, (abolished on February 23rd, 1924.)

### Organization of the Reconstruction Council (now defunct)

The function of this body, which came into being on September 19th, 1923, was to hold deliberations on the important matters relating to the reconstruction of the Capital and the re-

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storation of the other affected districts in response to inquiries submitted to it by the Minister President of State. It was within the province of the Council to make proposals or representations to the Premier.

Its membership consisted of a President, who was the Premier ex-officio, and State Ministers, ex-State Ministers, and officials personally appointed by the Emperor, and also men of erudition and experience. The Members were accorded the court privileges of State Ministers.

The Reconstruction Council was not convened till November 24th. This delay in calling the Council into action was due, according to the Chief Manager, Viscount Goto, to the necessity of having the subject matter then submitted to it first passed by the *San-yo* and *Hyogi-in* (Councillors and Advisers), referred to later under the caption, Board of Reconstruction.

### Organization of the Board of Reconstruction

### (now defunct)

This Board, established on September 27th, 1923, and superseded by the Bureau of Reconstruction on February 23rd, 1924, was attached to the Minister President of State and was charged with the preparation of reconstruction plans for the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, the execution of such plans, the enforcement of the Law relating to Buildings in Urban Districts, and other matters connected with the restoration of the Capital. The functionaries of the Board comprised a President (which position was vested in the Home Minister), 2 Vice-Presidents, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 7 Directors, 15 Secretaries, 30 Commissioners, 105 Engineers, 150 assistant clerks and 350 assistant engineers. The Premier was authorized, subject to Imperial sanction, to make additional appointments of Commissioners from among the higher officials of other Governmental Departments concerned with the reconstruction work.

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The Board was divided into six Bureaux, (1) for planning the city and for other reconstruction work, (2) for the readjustment of land in the devastated districts, (3) for the regulation of buildings in the city, (4) for the execution of the city plan and reconstruction schemes, (5) for the enforcement of the Temporary Regulations Governing Supplies to the City and the provision of materials essential to reconstruction work and (6) for estimates, audits and general accounts. Besides the regular functions enumerated above, the President was authorized, subject to Imperial approval, to appoint *San-yo* and *Sanji*, senior and junior councillors, from among higher officials in the Government Departments, and people of reputed scientific attainment or experience. Each Bureau was presided over by a *Riji* or Director. Attached to the Board was an advisory body (*Hyogi-in-kai*), consisting of a President and a number of advisors, who were appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the President of the Board, and its duty consisted in making investigations and suggestions at the request of the President of the Board. The President was also authorized to recommend the appointment of a temporary body of advisors when the services of such body appeared to him necessary. The Board was organized, according to official explanations, to take the place of the City in reconstructing itself in view of the serious disabilities to which the latter had been subjected by the calamity. It was placed under the Premier's control to facilitate better co-ordination between the various Departments concerned. The appointment of *Sanji* was a step toward the accomplishment of this aim. The work of aiding the afflicted was relegated to the Temporary Relief Bureau. The Board was to devote its attention to the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama only, Yokosuka (where the Law for City planning is not yet in force) and other affected areas being left to the care of the local administrative bodies to whom the Government was prepared to grant subsidies within suitable limits.

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## Special Law for City-Planning

The Law of the Reconstruction Scheme for the Capital submitted to the Diet by the Board of Reconstruction was re-named as above and amended in its present form by the former body. The reconstruction of the Capital, particularly the purchase of private land for purposes of reconstruction, is to be regulated by the provisions of this law. The Law for City Planning is already in operation, but the present Special Law was framed for particular application to the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama. This Law is supplementary, in a sense, to the Law for Readjustment of Land and removes difficulties offered by the latter law in the way of the present reconstruction scheme. The present Law provides that the Administrative Departments, when executing any work in connection with the special city planning scheme, may cause the interested corporate bodies to bear part of the requisite expenditure and further that the lots of land with buildings thereon may be included in the districts for readjustment or exchanged for others in spite of the provisions of the Law for Readjustment of Land to the contrary.

In the event of a union of land-owners being formed for the readjustment of land, each land-owner before expressing his consent to enforce the decisions of the union is required by the present Law to secure the consent thereto of the lessee of his land within the meaning of the Law of Land Lease. The administrative authorities and corporate bodies, in effecting exchange of lots or making reparations for lots requisitioned for special reconstruction purposes, must take into consideration the views of the Readjustment Committee, composed of the land-owners and the lessees, on the matter, and give the owners and the lessees at least three months' notice of the intended exchange of lots or removal of buildings to assigned lots, the owners or lessees in such case being entitled to reparations within usual limits to be determined

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by the Committee on Reparations. The lands converted into public roads, squares or canals or applied to other public uses are transferred to the ownership of the State or corporate bodies which have borne the expenses involved in such conversion. The Committee on Reparations, under supervision of the competent Minister of State, comprises a President and fourteen members, eligible by the Minister from among the higher functionaries of the Government or public offices interested, and private individuals of ability and learning, in the following proportion : 3 from the Government offices interested, 2 from the higher officials of the Prefectural Governments interested, 6 members of the Prefectural Councils, and 3 private citizens. Where the total area of building lots subjected to the processes of readjustment, other than those applied to public purposes, have fallen by more than ten per cent. as compared with the pre-adjustment area, the portion exceeding ten per cent. is reparable to the owners. It is intended by the framers of the Law that such decrease up to ten per cent. should be made good pecuniarily by the beneficiaries or the parties reaping the fruit of the readjustment. It may be observed here also that the adjustment of land, in order to make roads over 12 *ken* or seventy-two feet wide is to be undertaken by the State and of lesser widths by the public or municipal bodies concerned. The expenses of the Reparation Committee are to be borne by the State.

### Organization of the Committee on the Special Law for City Planning

The organization of the above Committee was promulgated on February 2nd, 1924 by Imperial Ordinance No. 14. It provides at the outset that in the case of Tokyo and Yokohama the Committee on Special Law for City Planning shall take the place of a similar committee on the ordinary Law applicable to all cities in the country. The Committee is placed under the control of

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the Home Minister. Its function is to make investigations and hold deliberations on matters coming within its province by virtue of Laws and Imperial Ordinances, and it may answer questions put to it by Ministers of State or memorialize them on given subjects. The Minister for Home Affairs must submit to the Committee all matters relating to the city-planning of Tokyo and Yokohama and should get its confirmation thereon. The Committee is composed of a President who is Minister of Home Affairs ex-officio, and a membership not exceeding sixty. The members are recommended to the Emperor for appointment and consist of: (1) Higher officials of the Departments concerned; (2) the Commissioner of Police and the Governors of Tokyo and Kanagawa; (3) the Mayors of Tokyo and Yokohama; (4) members of the Tokyo and Yokohama Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies; (5) members of the Houses of Peers and Representatives; (6) and private citizens of ability or erudition. The Minister may recommend the appointment of temporary members of the Committee, should their service be found necessary. It is within the Committee's power to cause City, Town, or Village authorities concerned to make investigations on special subjects connected with city construction within specified periods or to produce necessary records and documents. The Committee assembled in council may dispatch members, regular or temporary, to inspect construction works being carried on in Tokyo or Yokohama, and may also appoint a permanent sub-committee for the transaction of business of minor importance and for preliminary examination of the subject matters for discussion by the general Committee. A number of managers and secretaries are attached to the Committee.

### Organization of the Bureau of Reconstruction

The Bureau was established on February 23rd, 1924, and is to all intents and purposes the same as the Board of Reconstruction, only it is placed under the supervision of the Minister for Home

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Affairs instead of the Minister President of State. Its business is discharged by the following functionaries:

President (an official of 2nd rank).
1 Chief Engineer (ditto).
4 Sectional Chiefs (ditto).
10 Secretaries (3rd grade officials).
20 Commissioners (ditto).
127 Engineers (ditto).
225 Clerks.
650 Assistant Engineers.

The Bureau is divided into a Secretariat and four sections. The Secretariat concerns itself with the personnel of the Bureau, takes charge of its correspondence, supervises the preparation of the city planning scheme (except its technical side) and the prosecution of the scheme, and attends to business not coming under the other sections. The Section for Land Adjustment attends to the demarkation and adjustment of land for purposes of city planning. The Civil Engineering Section is charged with the prosecution of, and the transaction of business connected with, the city planning scheme adopted by the Bureau. The Building Section enforces the Laws relating to edifices in urban districts and attends to that portion of the city planning scheme which is related to architectural requirements and improvements and to public gardens. The Account Section prepares estimates and takes charge of accounts. The Minister for Home Affairs is authorized to establish branches of the Bureau and technical laboratories as he may deem necessary. It may be noted that with some few exceptions, the staff of the Board of Reconstruction was bodily transferred to the Bureau without the issue of the usual certificates of appointment.

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# CHAPTER IX

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO

*By. S. Doke, Chief of Statistical Section, City Office*

### INTRODUCTORY

To properly understand in its true bearings, the question of the reconstruction of Tokyo, and, incidentally of Yokohama, a brief historical sketch of the metropolis will be necessary. First founded by Ota Dokan in 1457, Yedo, under which name the city was known for about four centuries, acquired its importance as the political centre of Japan from 1603 when Iyeyasu, the founder of the last Shogunate, removed to it from his ancestral seat in Hamamatsu, Totomi province. Its position as the sovereign metropolis of all Japan received solemn confirmation with the transfer to it of the reinstated Imperial Court in 1869.

Situated in the wide plain of Musashi and occupying a far more commanding position than either Nara or Kyoto, the ancient Imperial Seats, Yedo rapidly grew in importance and prosperity. The census returns taken in 1687 put its civic population at no less than 1,370,000, so that, if the direct retainers of the Shogunate and the followers of the feudatory princes numbering a little under 300 are added, the whole must have amounted to something like a million and a half. All things considered the figures appear rather excessive, but at least they are a significant index of the eminent prosperity of this, the political capital of the country.

A distinct feature of the feudal capital was the scattered existence of the large number of mansions of those feudal princes, for each was allowed, according to rank, to keep two or even three mansions or strongholds. Around these sprang up traders'

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and craftmen's quarters. This accounts for the fact that, before the September devastation, Tokyo looked more like groups of towns and less like one organized metropolis.

Generally speaking, the elevated sections or "uptown" districts were the residential quarters of the daimyos and the proud direct retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate, while the lower or "downtown" district was teeming with shops, large or small, and houses of petty *samurai* who had to eke out their existence by job work. Geologically the downtown district remained under sea-water till about two centuries ago and therefore it affords a weak foundation for building purposes.

All the buildings were of wood and highly inflammable, the best having walls of plaster, so that it is no wonder that Yedo, and in this respect all Japan, was frequently swept by disastrous fires. Out of despair of preventing repeated devastations of fire, the citizens of Yedo, perhaps from false pride, euphemistically named such calamity as a "blazing decoration of Yedo," and so it continued to be till quite recently.

With the introduction of Western civilization substantial buildings of brick and stone were erected here and there, and this architectural novelty became especially conspicuous when the world's war accidentally brought fortune to Japan. Massive piles of brick, stone, etc. were erected by enriched firms and individuals, though too often these novel structures ignored, in the absence of strict building rules, the warnings of seismologists and architects, and were made showy at the expense of internal strength. The disastrous earthquake-fire of 1855 had left only a faint memory in the minds of the citizens.

These massive buildings, however, formed only an insignificant part of the total number. On 1st January 1921 Tokyo had 358,000 buildings of which 6,943 were of brick, 1,689 of stone, and 232 of concrete, the remainder 326,241 being of wood.

Inflammable in material and weak in structure, especially as

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regards the downtown or business quarters, the city was also deplorably backward in city-planning. Not that this work had been left in neglect; as a matter of fact, during the period of a little over three centuries from the time of Iyeyasu the city repeatedly received, especially in 1601 and 1657 when it was practically wiped out by disastrous fire, street-adjustments on a large scale. The 3rd street-improvement program started in 1888 was necessary for facilitating street transit. In spite of all those municipal efforts the ratio of the road area to the total occupied area of the city had, till the wholesale destruction of September, remained lower than that of any important city of Europe and America. In too many places the streets had been left in the shameful state that existed in the feudal days about half a century ago, and mere pathways only 6 ft. or so wide were by no means scarce in the downtown districts, especially in Honjo and Fukagawa wards on the eastern bank of the river Sumida that runs through the city. It was in this congested section that in the last catastrophe the largest toll of death was paid.

Though the record of the Municipal authorities as regards city-planning was by no means striking, their performances were more creditable so far as undertakings for ministering to public health and comfort, etc. are concerned. An extensive system of water-works, electric street-car and lighting services, elementary sewerage, street-paving, etc., may be noted as attempts of the city administrators to modernize the city.

The city-planning scheme, too, had before the September disaster made a notable development when Viscount Goto occupied the Mayoralty. He engaged for a short period the services of Dr. Beard, a leading American authority on the subject, and further secured financial support from the late head of the great Yasuda firm who donated ¥3 millions as a fund for creating the Institute for Municipal Research and also promised to raise the vast sum of between ¥700 and 800 millions necessary for accomplishing the

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ambitious project of Greater Tokyo. Had not the old banker met with untimely death and were it not for the terrible crash of September, the gigantic work of completely transforming Tokyo within the comparatively short period of ten years would have been fairly under way.

Fate ordained that the Greater Tokyo plan that had been deliberately conceived and decided upon in 1921 after years of investigation and discussion should be taken up in a feverish hurry with the combined efforts of the central Government and municipal administration. It was fortunate that the great original plan prepared by the City Office at immense pains and considerable expense was on that fatal occasion saved and that those in charge of the gigantic work of reconstruction and restoration, for it naturally divides itself under two heads, had a valuable model to follow or to improve on in elaborating the reconstruction program in less than six months, the program being essentially based on the 1921 plan. But for the appalling loss of life and property and the cost involved in the forced work of reconstruction, the September catastrophe would have been a heavenly boon, affording unique occasion for recreating the metropolis on the ideal and most approved modern system of city-planning.

It should be noted in passing that the idea of reconstructing the national capital by no means regarded as a foregone conclusion by all classes of people; on the contrary, some of them, alarmed by repeated visitations of seismic disaster in the capital, suggested at that time the advisability of reconstructing an independent political city, as in the U. S. A., in a district less affected by such fearful disturbances. The suggestion, however, was discountenanced by the bulk of the public. They contended that the calamity was due far more to fire than to shocks, and that in Tokyo and even in Yokohama those buildings specially designed to stand the perils of either evil were comparatively safe.

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### *Imperial Edict Enjoining the Restoration*

The controversy was silenced by an Imperial Edict issued on 12th September in which the Prince Regent enjoined both Government and people to undertake the restoration of Tokyo in these words:—

> "Tokyo, the capital of the Empire, has been looked upon by the people as the centre of political and economic activities and the fountainhead of the cultural advancement of the nation. With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the city has entirely lost its former prosperous course but retains, nevertheless, its position as the national capital. The reforming work, therefore, ought to consist not merely in the reparation of the quondam metropolis, but, in ample provisions for the future development of the city, in the complete transformation of its avenues and streets. We confidently trust that our loyal people, who always courageously proffer their services and make sacrifices for the public welfare, ardently desire, with us, to enjoy the facilities and security obtainable. We have, therefore, commanded the Prime Minister to establish at the earliest moment a special organisation for the reconstruction of the capital, and to discuss and study the great project, which, upon completion, will be submitted to the highest body of advisers and also to the houses of the lawgivers, so that there shall be no miscalculation in its conception and execution."

On 19th September the Restoration Council and on the 27th the Restoration Board were organized, and the Yamamoto Cabinet began with vigor and determination the Herculean task of restoring and reconstructing the ruined metropolis. Before describing in some detail the main features of reconstruction work, comparative figures will be given below to show in what essential respects the new Tokyo as pictured in the mind of the reconstruction engineers,

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will differ from the old and feudal Tokyo two-thirds of which were wiped out on September 1st.

*Roads in the City of Tokyo* (1 *ken* = 1.8+*metres*)

| | Width | Total Length | Total Area | % to total area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before Sept. 1 | 6 *ken* or over | 256,318 | 1,405,028 | 5.9 |
| | under 6 *ken* | 757,952 | 1,395,362 | 5.8 |
| To be newly laid out | 6 *ken* or over | 344,598 | 872,969 | |
| | under 6 *ken* | 372,051 | 173,101 | |
| On comple'n of recons'n plan | 6 *ken* or over | 600,916 | 2,277,997 | 9.52 |
| | under 6 *ken* | 1,130,003 | 1,568,463 | 6.54 |

*Public Parks in the City of Tokyo*

| | | No. | Total area |
|---|---|---|---|
| Before Sept. 1 | Those covering over 1,000 *tsubo* | 17 | 338,285.5 |
| | " " under 10,000 " | 7 | 42,000.8 |
| To be newly laid out | " " over 1,000 " | 12 | 72,748. |
| | " " under " " | 44 | 38,000.0 |
| On comple'n of recons'n plan | " " over " " | 29 | 411,033.5 |
| | " " under " " | 51 | 80,000.8 |

*Bridges in the City of Tokyo*

| | | | No. | Total area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before Sept. 1 | Those over 6 *ken* in width | | 268 | 9,968 |
| | " under 6 " " " | | 400 | 14,951 |
| To be newly built | " over 6 " " " | new | 123 | 21,478 |
| | | rebuilt | 77 | 15,441 |
| | " under 6 " " " | | 76 | 5,104 |
| On comple'n of recons'n plan | " over 6 " " " | | 391 | 31,946 |
| | " under 6 " " " | | 476 | 20,055 |

**Civic Centre of New Tokyo.**—Viewed chiefly from the communication system the civic centre of the New Tokyo will be the district now called Marunouchi, south of the Nijubashi, the main entrance to the Imperial Palace. This part will be made into a large park with the quiet and secluded Palace grounds forming its western boundary. From the Imperial Palace a large straight road with promenade, 30 *ken* in width, will lead to the Parliamentary Building now in course of construction at Kasumi-

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gaseki, near Sakurada Gate, where other Government offices that were destroyed, the Departments of Finance, Home Affairs, Education, and Agriculture and Commerce, will also be brought together in a huge ferro-concrete building.

**Business & Industrial Centres.**—As the Tokyo Station must naturally be the centre where all main roads as well as the railway lines converge, one of the principal improvements that it will receive will be the addition of another entrance on the Nihombashi side, the direct access from which is at present unavailable. With the opening up of a new approach to the station from Makicho, Nihombashi, and a new large road from Makicho to the estuary of the Sumida which is to be constructed as a harbor, that part of Nihombashi which is close to the station and that of Kyobashi along the new street will become the most prosperous commercial quarters of the city. Honjo and Fukagawa Wards with their facilities for water transport will constitute industrial quarters, while warehouses will be chiefly situated near the Sumida river, which separates the two wards from the other sections of the city.

## The Cost of Reconstruction

The total expenditure for the reconstruction of Tokyo is estimated at ¥631,555,404, of which ¥324,678,400 is to be borne by the State, ¥20,333,204 by Tokyo Prefecture, and ¥286,543,800 by Tokyo Municipality.

The works to be undertaken by the State form the most important part, including ¥257,500,000 for 53 main streets totalling 118,407 m. in length and covering an area of 3,335,406 sq. m., ¥28,570,000 for 12 canals (one new), with total length of 14,880 m. and covering 618,451 sq. m., ¥11,900,000 for three new parks with a total area of 60,000 *tsubo*, ¥8,750,000 for land readjustment, and ¥18,000,000 in aid of the construction of fire-proof zones.

The Prefectural Government of Tokyo is to undertake the

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improvement of 4 national roads, i.e. the Tokaido, O-u-kaido, Chiba-kaido, and Nakasendo(¥9,583,204); construction of roads on the city planning program, and rebuilding of the "loop" and "radiating" roads (¥7,500,000); and establishment of 5 middle grade schools (¥3,250,000). The first two works were started a few years ago, and are to be continued as part of the reconstruction program. Of the ¥20,333,204 to be defrayed by the Prefecture, ¥7,583,506 will be subsidized from the National Treasury, while the balance ¥12,749,698 will be accommodated by the same without interest. The proportion of the State subsidy is fixed at ½ for roads, 1/3 for bridges and 1/3 for roads on the city planning program.

The estimate for the reconstruction work to be carried out by the Tokyo Municipality is classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Roads and bridges (1923–'28) | ¥16,055,100 |
| Reconstruction of roads | 280,000 |
| Repair of bridges | 1,972,020 |
| Rebuilding of bridges | 12,850,846 |
| State aid | 212,234 |
| Design and supervision | 740,000 |
| Water works (1923–'26) | 10,000,000 |
| Restoration (Water mains, Yodobashi Cleaning Bed, etc.) | 5,300,000 |
| Emergency extension work | 4,700,000 |
| Sewerage work (1923–'28) | 42,500,000 |
| Improvements | 2,361,000 |
| Restoration | 374,000 |
| Remainder of 1st period work | 220,000 |
| „ „ 2nd „ „ | 15,110,000 |
| Part of 3rd period work | 22,972,000 |
| Machines, tools, etc. | 1,463,000 |
| Parks (1923–'28) | 10,002,000 |
| Grounds | 9,000,000 |
| Plants | 212,250 |
| Engineering and building | 609,750 |
| Design and supervision | 180,000 |
| Disposition of rubbish (1923–'26) | 1,850,000 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Grounds | 360,000 |
| Buildings | 672,900 |
| Equipments | 753,180 |
| Design and supervision | 63,920 |
| Wholesale markets (1924–'26) | 15,000,000 |
| Grounds | 6,547,500 |
| Buildings | 4,299,400 |
| Equipments | 3,651,143 |
| Design and supervision | 501,957 |
| Primary schools (1924–'26) | 38,610,010 |
| Aid to construction of 109 schools by ward offices | 35,192,366 |
| 8 schools under city management | 2,582,924 |
| Design and supervision | 834,720 |
| Charity hospital (1924–'25) | 600,000 |
| Grounds | 220,000 |
| Buildings | 318,800 |
| Equipments | 49,500 |
| Design and supervision | 11,700 |
| Cost-price consulting offices (1924–'27) | 2,500,000 |
| Grounds | 1,200,000 |
| Buildings | 1,094,000 |
| Equipments | 169,950 |
| Design and supervision | 37,050 |
| Social works (1924–'28) | 4,525,700 |
| Employment agencies | 434,250 |
| Nurseries and child health consulting offices | 775,500 |
| Women's workhouses | 487,000 |
| Public dining rooms | 483,400 |
| Night shelters | 1,448,400 |
| Pawn-shops | 170,350 |
| Public baths | 583,900 |
| Design and supervision | 142,200 |
| Electricity | 73,262,433 |
| Tramway restoration (1924–'26) | 37,980,000 |
| Track | 4,955,551 |
| Trolley wires | 4,445,830 |
| Power stations | 1,459,612 |
| Rolling stock | 13,037,000 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 8,864,440 |
| Restoration of lighting equipment (1924–'25) | 2,520,000 |
| Rebuilding of auxiliary roads (1923–'28) | 68,978,700 |
| Land readjustment (1923–'23) | 34,925,000 |
| Grand total | 287,043,800 |

Besides the above stated the Tokyo Municipality has to attend to the following restoration works, estimated at ¥23,000,000 in all, being 3 years' work beginning with 1924. These will be carried out independently, without any aid from the State.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reconstruction of 12 ward offices | ¥4,786,000 |
| Equipment for 117 primary schools | 6,177,600 |
| Construction of 3 libraries | 1,000,000 |
| Reconstruction of Honjo Epidemic Hospital | 4,275,000 |
| Street lavatories | 571,000 |
| Equipments for parks | 1,025,386 |
| Reconstruction of Tsukiji Charity Hospital | 1,281,000 |
| Street lighting | 582,500 |
| Restoration of water-fronts | 3,430,000 |
| Total | 23,128,486 |

## V Land Readjustment

With the construction of new thoroughfares and the improvement of the existing ones the street plan must undergo extensive alterations. For this purpose a bill for the readjustment of land as a State undertaking, was introduced in the 47th session of the Diet, but after discussion it was made an item of the Municipal program. The total expenditure for it amounting to ¥34,925,000 devolved upon the City Account, with the State aid to supply 1/3 of the total sum. For the remaining amount a loan without interest is to be granted by the Government.

The readjustment work covers 5,320,000 *tsubo* out of about 7,000,000 of the privately-owned building lots in the burned area. Besides the Government is also required to carry out similar work extending over about 1,680,000 *tsubo* in connection with the construction of main streets.

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The areas to be readjusted are divided into 65 sections. After the report of landownership and leasehold is completed, a readjustment committee will be organized for each section. The members ranging from 15 to 20 are appointed half and half from among the landowners and leaseholders in the section. The function of the committee is to deliberate upon the disposition of exchange lots, the allotment of exchange lots, and the distribution ratio of compensation. It is an advisory organ and the final decision is reserved in the hands of the City or State, but by this means the interests of landowners as well as leaseholders will be largely protected, though there is danger of the discussions being unduly prolonged. To furnish a model of readjustment the Reconstruction Bureau set about work in the 6th, 16th, 14th, and 17th sections. The 6th section covers Surugadai and neighborhood, Kanda, and the 16th section Hakozakicho and neighborhood, Nihombashi. These sections are judged comparatively easy of adjustment, and the committee had already sat twice by April. The 14th and 17th sections include the "Makicho line" which had been planned before the quake and caused a heated controversy. The new Makicho street was to have been completed by October 1924, but the various difficulties arising one after another have delayed this and other readjustment work.

## Fire Zones

Investigations are now being made by the reconstruction authorities for the purpose of enlarging fire zones in Tokyo and Yokohama as stipulated a few years ago after the enforcement of the Building Law.

Meanwhile they set aside ¥20,000,000 in the Reconstruction Budget for the granting of aid to those who construct fire-proof buildings in the A class fire zones of Tokyo and Yokohama. Regualtions concerning the measure were promulgated on August 2, 1924. The subvention is fixed at (1) ¥50 or below per *tsubo*

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of building area for buildings with fire proof exterior walls, floor and pillars, (2) ¥40 or below for buildings with fire proof oute walls, (3) ¥20–30 for special buildings such as theatres, cinem houses, shows, public halls and hotels, boarding houses, dormitories department stores, exhibition galleries, garages, and warehouses.

## Roads

The main arteries of the reconstructed Capital will consist o 33 larger roads with width ranging from 22m. to 73m. and of length totalling about 55 miles. They will all be constructed b the State as mentioned elsewhere. The network of streets will b further intersected by 122 auxiliary roads 11m. to 15m. wide an 2.5 times as much as the main streets in length. The rebuildin or creating of these latter is to be taken in hand by the Munici pality. The largest of the main streets is the one that traverse the city from Shibaguchi near Shimbashi Station to Minowa on the northern extremity, measuring 7 miles in length. Its important portion is Shibaguchi - Edobashi - Izumibashi - Kurumazaka (near Uyeno Station) sections, running almost parallel with the present Ginza Street, which will be made into a beautifully planted promenade. Another large street nearly parallel to the above i the one that starts at Tsukiji and leads to Asakusa and Kanasugi Shitaya, via Hamacho and Asakusabashi, 18 *ken* in width and 4 miles in length. Among the new main streets running from wes to south may be mentioned the Ichigaya-Kudan-Ryogokubash with 15–18 *ken* width, Gofukubashi-Sunamachi, 15–18 *ken* wide and 3 miles long, Yushima-Shitaya-Kameido 15 *ken* and 3 miles Uyeno Park-Oshiage 18 *ken*. All these will have no unnecessary curves and be paved with concrete. When they are completed Honjo and Fukagawa Wards, the manufacturing quarters of the city, will have a more regular street plan like checker-board. Slopes in these streets will all be reduced to a gradient under 1 in 25. The up-hill approach to the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan

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will be made a gentler slope, and the present street leading from Kudan to Ryogokubashi will be widened by 2 *ken*.

The repair of pavements to be attended to by the City authorities covers an aggregate area of 15,400 *tsubo*, or a little more than 10 percent of the total paved area which is over 148,000 *tsubo*, the cost being put at ¥280,000. The Municipality has also to carry out the repair of auxiliary roads. This work first figured as a Government undertaking on the reconstruction program submitted to the 47th (extraordinary) session of the Diet, but after deliberation it was assigned to the Municipality. The number of auxiliary roads to be thus improved amounts to 122, measuring 138,883m., covering an area of 1,876,583 sq.m. and involving a cost of ¥68,978,700 to be defrayed in 6 years, of which half is to be met by the State as subsidy.

The area of roads destroyed makes the following figures:—

| Roads | *Tsubo* | Roads | *Tsubo* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paved with woodblocks | 5,000 | Asphalt macadam | 2,900 |
| „ „ stone | 1,000 | Sidewalk | 4,500 |
| Asphalt concrete | 1,500 | Edge stones | 1,000 |

The resistance of each of these materials against fire proved, in the great disaster of Sept. 1, to be about the same.

## Bridges

In the unprecedented conflagration even the large iron bridges over the Sumida River suffered more or less damage. It goes without saying that smaller bridges of combustible material in the affected area were mostly destroyed. The total number of bridges in the city was 675 before the disaster, of which 289 were burned down and 69 damaged, totalling 358, or about 50 percent. Of these latter about 100 will be rebuilt or renewed by the State at a cost of ¥32,551,000, while 250 will be restored by the Municipality at a total expenditure of ¥15,770,000, but 152 out of the latter will first undergo emergency repair and then be later rebuilt

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of incombustible material. Of the existing bridges across the Sumida, Azumabashi, Umayabashi, Ryogokubashi and Shin-Ohashi will be subjected to thorough repair, and the river will be spanned by four new ones. To supervise the work of psneumatic system of sinking piers for these latter, the Government engaged Messrs. D. A. Hughes, L. R. Craft and H. Englander, of the Foundation Co., New York, who arrived in Japan early in October 1924.

### WATERWAYS

The main waterways to be deepened and widened number 12 in all, including the barge canal to connect Tokyo with Yokohama. They will be made navigable for barges of 100 to 150 tons, and will connect the manufacturing and commercial centres directly with the harbour to be constructed in five years at the mouth of the Sumida River at a cost of ¥28,700,000. The expenditure for the reconstruction of canals is estimated at ¥28,570,000.

The Tokyo harbor will be made available for coasting vessels, and according to the plan the mouth of the Sumida will be dredged to a minimum lowtide depth of between 6.5 and 7 metres, with a retaining wall of the same depth. From the mouth of the river to a point nearer the Daiba a 7-metre canal will be dredged, permitting the passage of ships up to 3,000 tons, while at the Daiba dredging and reclamation work will provide room for docks and warehouses. From the Daiba reclaimed ground a breakwater will be built with a total length of 3,750 metres, while the retaining walls, along which ships will be moored, will have water depth of 7 metres for 1,800 metres and of 6.5 metres for the remaining 270 metres of its length.

The Tokyo-Yokohama canal is to be completed by 1929 at an estimated cost of ¥17,000,000, the route practically paralleling the beach line, with one terminus in Yokohama and the other in Shinagawa. Its length will be 17,000 metres with a width of 200 metres and a minimum depth of 3.5 metres.

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## Transportation, Tramways and Railways

The new street plan in the devastated area has naturally given rise to the question of alteration of the existing tramway system as well as construction of new lines. At present the total track mileage of electric lines is 190 miles, of which 16 miles will be abolished for the above reason, while 197 miles of new track is on the program. On the other hand, an under-ground railway system is being planned to relieve the congestion of passenger traffic, the work of the Tokyo Subway Co. for constructing its 1st section, Uyeno-Asakusa, 1½m., being now in progress.

### *Restoration of Municipal Tramway System*

| | End of Aug. '23 | Restored by end of Sept. '23 | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. '24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage worked | 182.196 | 52.696 | 72.994 | 85.911 | 126.612 | 126.929 |
| Rolling stock B | 1,132 | 643 | 657 | 677 | 717 | 817 |
| Rolling stock S | 773 | 503 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 375 |

| | Restored by end of Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage worked | 138.818 | 150.265 | 160.304 | 164.959 |
| Rolling stock B | 846 | 926 | 1,044 | 1,119 |
| Rolling stock S | 375 | 423 | 435 | 445 |

N. B.— B.–Bogie cars. S.–Single cars.

| Cost of Restoration | |
|---|---|
| Disbursements for '23 incl. emergency expense | Estimate for '24 |
| ¥14,084,000 | *¥19,580,000 |

N. B.—* Incl. ¥8,552,000 for rolling stock.

The Government Railways also have their share in the communication system of the Capital. Besides the rebuilding of the stations and other structures destroyed, such as Uyeno, Manseibashi, Shimbashi, Ryogoku etc. the Railway authorities are planning a speedy completion of elevated lines for both electric and steam trains, connecting Tokyo Station directly with Uyeno and Ryogoku

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Stations. The construction of these lines means not only the joining of the Tokaido and the Tohoku line, the two trunk lines that traverse the Mainland lengthwise, but also the completion of a perfect loop line that facilitates the inter-traffic of city population between the metropolis and its growing suburban districts.

## Parks

The city authorities have a plan on foot to lay out small parks each with an area of 900 *tsubo*, attached to 50 primary schools in the devastated area as 6 years' work beginning with 1924. They are intended as playgrounds for school children as well as places of recreation for the local inhabitants. A State aid of 1/3 of the total cost will be allowed on this work.

As part of the reconstruction program the Government also will create three new parks i.e. Hamacho Park in Nihombashi, Kinshi Park in Honjo, and Sumida Park, in Asakusa including Mukojima with the river in between. Hamacho Park abuts the Sumida river a little above the Shin-Ohashi Bridge, covering an area of 11,000 *tsubo*. Special feature of the park is to be the promenade with willow trees which are calculated to add charm to the river scene. The Sumida Park is to be a riverside park for the citizen situated above the Azumabashi Bridge. The area is to be 32,000 *tsubo* with the stream flowing through it. On the Asakusa side it will have a recreation ground with a swimming pool, while on the Mukojima side the well known Mimeguri and Ushijima Shrines and the cherry trees will be preserved. On both banks a driveway with rows of plane trees are to be constructed. The Kinshi Park is to be situated on the former site of the Military Provisions Department in Honjo, with an area of 18,000 *tsubo*. This being in the manufacturing section special arrangements for recreation will be made for factory workers and their children.

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## Wholesale Markets

A central wholesale market will be established in Tsukiji at the lot formerly owned by the Navy, which covers an area of 82,498 *tsubo*. It deals with meat, fish, vegetable and fruit. The fish market in Nihombashi, the vegetable market in Kanda, Kyobashi and Honjo will all be removed to the new market place. The catastrophe of last year settled the long-standing question of the removal of the old fish market of Nihombashi, and the new market place at Tsukiji, combining that of other important articles of food, will be one of the largest in the Orient both in size and equipment. At present two branch establishments are being planned, one at Kanda near Akihanohara Goods Station, and the other near Ryogokubashi Station, at a total estimated cost of ¥7,000,000. By virtue of the transport facilities of which these market places are in the best position to avail themselves of, citizens will have, it is expected, meat and other food supplies 20 to 30 percent cheaper than at present.

## Schools and Colleges

The Municipality has on its program the reconstruction of 117 primary schools. Each school has a building area of 11,000 *tsubo*, with rooms for 22 to 33 classes according to the conditions of the locality in which they are to be rebuilt. They will all be of reinforced concrete instead of wood as they formerly were. They are to be completed in five years, about 24 being taken up for work every year.

Of the Government schools and colleges destroyed, the Imperial University of Tokyo will be rebuilt on its former site, and its College of Agriculture now at Komaba in the suburb, will also be moved to Hongo at the present site of the First High School adjoining the University. The latter school will be removed to some place in the suburbs. The Tokyo University of Commerce

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and the Tokyo Higher Technical School are to be rebuilt in the suburbs. The Girls' Higher Normal School will also remove to some new site in the city, and its present grounds at Ochanomizu will be occupied by the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages. Private institutions such as the Chuo, Meiji, Nippon and Senshu Universities, Nippon Dental College and schools of middle grade both private and prefectural will mostly be rebuilt on their former sites.

### WATER-WORKS

This item is divided into two subdivisions, i.e. restoration and extension. The extension work has been in progress since 1913 and the 1st term work has just been finished, so that the important portion of the 2nd period work is to be taken in hand as part of the reconstruction program. The latter consists of the construction of a large reservoir at Higashi-Murayama, where 650,000,000 cubic ft. of water will be stored, and the laying of water mains of 60 inch diameter from Wadabori to Yodobashi Cleaning Bed. The restoration includes repair or renewal of water mains, conduits, reservoirs and pumps. For these works 1/4 of the total cost will be defrayed by the State as subsidy.

In the first great shocks the banks of the channel between Horinouchi and Yodobashi gave way at two places both for a length of 20 *ken*. In addition, cracks were reported at 200 places along the open waterway. The water supply of the whole city of Tokyo was stopped as the pumps at the settling station were for the most part destroyed and the water mains were damaged at various places in the city. Strenuous efforts were made for the restoration and on September 4th supply was resumed in the lower sections admitting natural flow by gravitation, except at Honjo, Fukagawa and Tsukishima. Then with the completion of repair of delivery pumps the volume of supply gradually increased, till on the 17th it extended to the districts supplied by motive power, i.e. the up-town

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sections of Koishikawa, Hongo, Ushigome and others. Of the water pipes laid across rivers those on,—altogether,—88 bridges were destroyed, 66 in Fukagawa, 13 in Honjo, ect. As an emergency measure the trunk pipes laid on the Eitai and Umayabashi Bridges were replaced, but due to extensive damage on underground mains the supply in Honjo and Fukagawa could not be resumed until the end of November. The extent of damage to the waterworks is summarized below :—

Rupture, 204 places; Leakage, 41,387 places; Fireplugs, 152 places; Watervalves, 11; Metres, 14; Air-valves, 65.

It may not be before the middle of October that the waterworks will be restored to the pre-quake conditions. At the end of July 1924 the number of hydrants restored was 90,042 against 155,103 destroyed by the earthquake.

### Sewerage

The cost of restoration of the damaged sewers is estimated at ¥390,000 of which the greater portion is to be expended on the repair of the cess-pool at Mikawashima and the pumping station at Asakusa. Under this head comes also the sewer construction work begun years ago in three different periods. The unifinished portion of the 1st and 2nd period work is to be attended to together with the restoration. The 1st period work started in 1911 for Shitaya, Asakusa and part of Kanda at an estimated cost of ¥360,000, would have been finished by the end of 1924 had it not been for the calamity. The 2nd period work was started in 1920 for part of Marunouchi, Nihombashi, Kyobashi and Shiba, ¥160,000,000 being estimated for its completion. The 3rd period work is the new extension to be carried out in Kanda, Kojimachi and Honjo, at a cost of ¥26,800,000. The third period work will be further continued to 1937, the total estimated expenditure reaching the enormous sum of ¥104,926,000.

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## Electricity and Gas

**Electricity.**—The City Electric Bureau undertakes the restoration of lighting equipment as 2 years' work beginning with 1924. For this work no State subsidy is given, but a guarantee for loans to be floated for the purpose will be made. The Tokyo Electric Light Company has also its share in the reconstruction program. Below is given a summary of the restoration work in this service :—

| | Completion | No. of lights at end of Aug. '23 | No. of lights restored by end of Sept. '23 | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Muni'y | April '24 | 598,455 | 475,213 | 503,106 | 521,127 | 549,354 |
| Tokyo Elec. Lt. Co. | Dec. '23 | *2,195,784 | 6,898 | 134,591 | 246,274 | 381,033 |

| | No. of lights restored by end of Jan. '24 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Muni'y | 562,109 | 570,725 | 583,581 | 595,654 | 604,795 |
| Tokyo Elec. Lt. Co. | 443,124 | 514,286 | 588,396 | 652,975 | 719,249 |

N. B.—* includes adjoining districts.

| | Cost of restoration: Disburse'ts for '23 incl. emergency expense | Estimate for '24 |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Muni'y... ... ... ... ... | ...¥1,708,000 | ¥1,598,618 |
| Tokyo Elec. Lt. Co. ... ... ... ... | — | — |

**Gas.**—As the gas factories and tanks in Senju and Fukagawa were safe, the supply could be partially resumed after the repair of pipes. By the end of October the supply extended to the whole of the districts which did not suffer directly from the disaster. The restoration of supply work in the devastated area is expected to be completed by October 1924. The destroyed gas factories will also be reconstructed by the same date.

Below is given the comparison of supply work before and after the catastrophe :—

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*No. of Houses Supplied (No. of Metres)*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 End of | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | 195,012 | 82,938 | 82,728 | 83,620 | 87,415 |
| 1924 End of | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 91,206 | 95,770 | 99,180 | 104,104 | 109,902 |

*Quantity Supplied (In 1,000 Cubic ft.)*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | 461,176 | 900 | 130,186 | 284,792 | 364,751 |
| 1924 | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 478,738 | 516,093 | 498,326 | 466,339 | 435,355 |

## Sanitary Measures

This includes the establishment of 1 charity hospital and 4 cost-price consulting offices. The former will have accommodation for 300 in-patients and out-patients respectively. The one that existed at Tsukiji will be rebuilt by an appropriation from the ordinary account of the city finance and not included in the general reconstruction program. The consulting offices when completed will have capacity for 700 in-patients and as many out-patients. The hospital and medical offices will probably be located somewhere in Shitaya, Asakusa, Shiba, Koishikawa and east of Sumida River. This undertaking is also aided by the State to the amount of 1/4 of the total expenditure.

## Social Work

Social undertakings to be attended to by the city authorities as part of reconstruction program are as follows:—

**Employment agencies.**—Before the quake there were nine establishments of which 6 were burned down. To make up for them 15 will be newly built, all as two-storied re-inforced concrete buildings.

**Nurseries and child health consulting offices.**—The

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2 nurseries and 4 consulting offices having all been destroyed, 10 new ones will be constructed, each combining the two services. They will be two-storied reinforced concrete buildings each with capacity for 100 children.

**Women's workhouses.**—There was no independent establishment before the disaster. Five new ones will be constructed each with accommodation for 200 women.

**Public dining rooms.**—Four out of 5 were wholly destroyed and 10 will be newly established.

**Night shelters.**—The 2 shelters having been burned, 9 new ones will be built, each with accommodation for 200.

**Public Pawn-shops.**—Pawn-broking under city management had been planned, but not realized until the disaster. Seven shops are to be newly established.

**Public baths.**—Before the catastrophe there were two city bath-houses attached to the city dwelling houses at Tsukishima and Furuishiba. Under the new plan 10 bath-houses will be newly built, each having capacity for 1,000 people per day and with a barber's shop and laundry attached to it.

### Disposition of Rubbish

The 36 existing dust stations will be decreased to 18, and instead 9 new ones are to be establshed so as to facilitate the removal of rubbish. On the other hand 3 works will be constructed for the disposition of refuse, which now amounts to 200,000 *kwan* daily for the whole city. According to the plan the rubbish and garbage will be turned into fuel or manure, the weight being reduced by 60 percent and bulk by 80 percent. The State aid on this item amounts to 1/4 of the total expenditure.

### The Removal of Ashes and Debris

The ashes and debris in the devastated area of Tokyo amounted roughly to 2,000,000 tons. For the purpose of removing them

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the whole area was divided into three sections. From September 27th to November 15th the work was carried out by the municipal authorities. The ashes and others were first taken to convenient points by the roadside or on river banks to be carried thence by barges, horse-carts, motor trucks or hand-carts to low-lying places for purpose of reclamation. In other sections they were conveyed by boats to Honjo and Fukagawa. After November 15th the work was let to contractors. The total expenditure for removal was estimated at ¥5,000,000, including ¥975,000 as emergency outlay immediately after the catastrophe and ¥168,000 allotted for 1924. The total number of men employed was 200,000, the daily wages paid being ¥2.00 per head from September 27th to December 10th when the work was under the direct management of the city office, and ¥1.85 from December 11th. The ashes and debris carried to the lower sections of Honjo and Fukagawa amounted to about 1,000,000 tons and part of the quantity was given away free to the inhabitants for filling in depressed places. At the end of May 1924 only 30,000 tons remained unremoved, which mostly consisted of rubbish, burnt iron sheets, etc.

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# CHAPTER X

## THE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

*By T. Kimura, the Reconstruction Bureau*

### General Survey of the Damage

The earthquake and conflagration of Sept. 1st 1923 practically wiped out the city of Yokohama, and especially its two business centres, reducing them to heap of ashes by the evening of the fatal day. It is not certain where the fire originated and in which direction it spread, no reliable information being available for the foreigners' business quarter of Yamashita-cho, nor for the Bluff, their residential quarter. But it seems that the fire broke out at about 500 places. Fanned by the wind it spread at first to the North-east and then gradually raged in all directions. A cyclone seems to have occurred at three or four places.

A rough estimate of the damage is as follows:—

(1) Houses (about 95,000 before the quake):
Burnt .. .....about 56,000 (about 59% of the whole)
Collapsed .....about 18,000 (about 19% „ „ „ )
Remnant .....about 20,000 (about 21% „ „ „ )

(2) Population .....(about 440,000 before the quake):
Dead or missing ..about 30,000.
Number of refugees to other districts
..... about 112,000. (reported on Sept. 16th).

(3) Area damaged (Total area of the city is 480,000 acres including about 100,000 acres of residential land):
Area covered by houses burned.....about 2,300 acres.
Area covered by houses collapsed.....about 800 acres.

(4) Bridges and embankments:

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Bridges destroyed.....74 (total in the city 206).
Length of embankments damaged.....about 20,000 ken; (total length, 50,000 ken).
Most of the bridges became impassable owing to the destruction of abutment, superstructure and roadway. Some embankments were destroyed beyond identification.

(5) Water-works: The settling-bed at Nogeyama, the first water-works in Japan, was so entirely demolished that all the equipment of the filter-bed and the distributing reservoir lost their original forms. It is beyond repair. But the settling-bed at Nishiya was repaired immediately as also the service pipes in the city and by 14th September, (within a fortnight), water-supply was restored to a part of Nishi-tobe Machi. By March this year, repair of all the service pipes in the city was almost completed and in working order again.

## Reconstruction Plan

The reconstruction plan of Yokohama, as originally elaborated as part of the reconstruction program of the Capital, was on an extensive scale aiming at providing against a disaster similar to that of September 1st. The estimate, however, was cut down in an extraordinary session of the Diet at the end of 1923, and only a reduced plan for restoration of the original state was approved. Thus curtailed, the reconstruction plan of Yokohama will be briefly described below.

(1) Works to be executed by the State.

a. Streets.

The existing Yokohama Station being cramped for space the Railway Department intends to build a new Yokohama Station on the coast nearer to Kanagawa. The new station will become a starting point for the reconstruction of the main streets. The State road running between Tokyo and Yokohama will in parts

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measure 20 ken in width, but the section between Shichiken-cho and East Kanagawa will be 18. This will again be narrowed to 13.5 ken at a further point where it is to join the already repaired highway. Two roads will start from Sakuragi-cho station, one via Honcho turning to the left and reaching the quay, while the other via Bashamichi will lead to Hommoku through a tunnel. In addition, a third road is to start from the International bridge (quay), and will run through the business centres of the city and be finally connected with the highway to Kamakura. There will be altogether 12 roads of width and length as follows :—

| Width (metres) | Length (metres) |
|---|---|
| 36 (20 *ken*) | 1,272 |
| 33 (18 *ken*) | 1,054 |
| 27 (15 *ken*) | 856 |
| 25 (13.5 *ken*) | 7,513 |
| 22 (12 *ken*) | 14,747 |
| 18 (10 *ken*) | 3,860 |
| 16 ( 9 *ken*) | 1,320 |
| Total | 30,622 |

Road-making expenditure.....¥25,514,000.

b. Canals.

There exist five canals in Yokohama, i.e. Katabira-gawa on the north; Ooka-gawa and Shinyoshida-gawa in the middle; Nakamura-gawa and Horiwari-gawa on the south. The latter two are short cuts that connect Yokohama with Boso districts and the peninsula of Miura, but are too shallow, so that the section between the bridges Yawata and Yamashita, about 2,900 *ken* in length, is to be reconstructed to keep the depth of 5 *shaku* even at ebbtide, enlarging the width from 15 *ken* to 18.

The Katabira-gawa runs through the factory districts of Hiranuma into the harbor giving great conveniences to the people along the bank. It is also proposed to dredge the bed to make

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it 5 *shaku* deep at the ebb, the width being 15 *ken* as before. The Ooka-gawa, lying between Isezaki-cho and Hinode-cho, was, before the disaster, a busy waterway, but it was only 10 *ken* wide while the embankment was completety destroyed. The width will be enlarged to 15 *ken* and the bed dredged as deep as Katabira-gawa. It is proposed to connect the two rivers Nakamura and Horiwari to the above mentioned two rivers but this change must obtain the approval of the Special Committee on City Planning.

Expenditure for canals.....¥5,612,000.

c. Parks.

The Municipality intends to create, as also described later, four new parks altogether covering 46½ acres, that is (1) at Yamashita-cho by reclaiming the foreshore to the extent of 500 *ken* by 50 *ken*; (2) on the bed of the river Hinode which is judged useless as a waterway; (3) on the foreshore of Kanagawa; and (4) on the settling pond at Nogeyama, as owing to the heavy damage sustained its repair for waterworks service would be too costly. This new 4 park scheme also requires the approval of the Special Committee on City Planning.

d. Land readjustment.

Out of the devastated areas covering 2,500 acres hilly or sloping districts difficult of adjustment and assuring of no satisfactory results will be excluded from the improvement program. Of the rest, that portion which is either irregular in plan or to be cut up by the construction of new thoroughfares, 250 acres in all, is to be readjusted at the expense of the State. Also the expenditure for land surveying was estimated for the purpose of preparing a 1/600 scale map covering the whole quake-stricken districts. The total disbursements for land readjustment amount to ¥2,561,000. The foregoing four post-quake undertakings were started in 1923 and are to be completed by 1928.

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## Reconstruction Work by the Municipality

a. Streets.

Altogether eleven thoroughfares will be constructed or improved, including Chitose Street which was once broadened to 12 *ken* in 1919 after the fire in the neighborhood, and this time is to be enlarged by 12 *ken*, and a new 10–15 *ken* road which branches from the new State road in Kanagawa and crosses the railway track, terminating at Hodogaya.

| Width (metres) | Length (metres) |
|---|---|
| 27 (15 *ken*) | 64 |
| 20 (11 *ken*) | 2,055 |
| 18 (10 *ken*) | 3,940 |
| 16 ( 9 *ken*) | 9,495 |
| 15 ( 8 *ken*) | 1,260 |
| Total | 12,814 |

The total expenditure for street reconstruction, estimated at ¥6,018,000, was announced in March 1924 as part of the city planning program simultaneously with similar work to be effected by the State. The subventions and loans incidental to the reconstruction plan were passed by the Diet in July 1924.

b. Land readjustment.

The first plan was to have the whole area of 625 acres taken over by the State, but the estimate therefor having been cut down it was decided to assign about 418 acres to the Municipality with the approval of the Special City Planning Committee. The estimate for the undertaking was voted by the Diet in July 1924 with subventions and loans.

## Conclusion

Being bounded with hills and declivities, the streets of Yokohama are generally narrow, even the widest thoroughfare, Sakuragi-cho, measures only 15 *ken*, while such slopes as Jizozaka and Yatozaka that connect the busy quarters with Hommoku and other

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esidential sections, have a steep gradient of 1/7 to 1/8. It was lecided to increase the width and reduce gradient in the proposed econstruction program. As is shown by the following figures, heir length and area will increase by 7 and 25 per cent. respec-ively upon completion of the work.

| | Length (metre) | Area (tsubo) | Total area of city | Percentage of area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existing streets* | 616,486 | 830,616 | 9,628,758 | 8.63 |
| After reconstruction | 659,922 | 1,027,036 | ,, | 10.60 |

N.B.—* Figures for 1920.

There are only two municipal parks in the city, Yokohama nd Kamon-yama, while privately owned parks open for citizens umber three, i.e. the Sankei-yen at Hommoku, Okano Park in he western suburb, and Bluff Park for foreign residents. Taught y the terrible lessons of the late disaster the municipal authorities neditate laying out four new ones.

| | | Area | Total area of city | Percentage of area | Area* per capita inhabitants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existing parks | Yokohama | 18,000 | 9,628,758 | 0.25 | 0.06 |
| | Kamon-yama | 6,000 | | | |
| After reconstruction | | 79,800 | ,, | 0.82 | 0.20 |

N.B.—*Assuming the population to be 400,000.

Besides the above-stated, the city will be allowed by the overnment subventions totalling ¥11,000,000 in aid of the re-onstruction of primary schools, rehabilitation of social and conomic organisations such as markets, employment agencies, orkhouses, hospitals, public dining halls, bathhouses, and the econstruction of water works, sewerage, gas and electricity, tram-ays and embankments. The municipal share of the expenditure or these undertakings will be met by issuing public loans, the overnment granting ¥4,000,000 as interest therefor.

It may be added that for the purpose of creating fire proof ones, a sum of ¥20,000,000 has been appropriated for Tokyo and Yokohama.

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# CHAPTER XI

## SUPPLY OF RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

*(On Official Reports)*

### The Ordinance Concerning Supply

In order to ensure the supply of necessities of life and building and other materials required for reconstruction, the Government issued on September 22 an Ordinance as an emergency measure and placed its execution in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. They divided the goods and materials to be handled under the Ordinance into seven different categories; i.e. (1) fish and shell-fish; (2) cotton and woollen clothing and bedding, and their material; (3) fuel; (4) timber; (5) zinc plate and corrugated iron; (6) nails and wires; (7) roofings and matings. A loan within limit of ¥100,000,000 was to be procured from the Treasury. On October 4th, with the creation of the Reconstruction Board, all the business concerning supply was transferred to it, and on November 7th the list of supplies was revised as follows:—(1) Fuel: (2) lumber; (3) zinc plate and corrugated iron, and (4) nails and wires.

The Ordinance, however, was rejected by the Diet to which it was sent in as *de facto* bill in December 1923. This cut short the further operation of this measure, but there remained orders placed and commitments made under the Ordinance. All these were attended to by the Financial Section of the Reconstruction Bureau which replaced the Board in February 1924.

### Estimates

*Estimate of Expenditure for 18 Months' Supply*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | ¥202,800 | Purchases | 263,077,963 |
| Office & other expenses | 23,935,063 | Timber & fuel | 194,470,000 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron & steel materials | 36,573,000 | Offices & warehouses | 4,147,500 |
| Clothing | 21,482,500 | Lumberyards | 3,600,000 |
| Fish | 10,452,468 | Machines & other equipment | 408,500 |
| Others | 100,000 | Total | 295,424,332 |
| Buildings & equipment | 8,208,500 | | |

## *Estimate for the Purchase of Goods and Materials*

| | Quantity | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Timber and fuel | — | ¥194,470,000 |
| Timber in the log | 7,200,000 *koku* | 99,500,000 |
| „ prepared | 3,580,000 „ | 85,720,000 |
| Fuel | 25,000,000 *kan* | 9,250,000 |
| Iron and steel materials: | — | 36,573,000 |
| Sheets | 110,670 tons | 32,094,300 |
| Nails | 14,280 „ | 3,570,000 |
| Bolts | 2,390 „ | 717,000 |
| Cramps | 470 „ | 126,900 |
| Wires | 240 „ | 64,800 |
| Clothing: | - | 21,482,500 |
| Striped cotton cloth | 1,977,500 pieces | 3,955,000 |
| Calico and linings | 960,000 „ | 1,440,000 |
| Flannels | 550,000 „ | 2,090,000 |
| Bleached cotton cloth | 1,020,000 „ | 1,020,000 |
| Muslin | 390,000 „ | 3,120,000 |
| Printed cotton | 300,000 „ | 750,000 |
| Blankets | 50,000 „ | 350,000 |
| Woollen cloth | 190,000 yds | 665,000 |
| Duck cloth | 300,000 „ | 240,000 |
| Hosiery goods | 200,000 suits | 550,000 |
| *Tabi* (Japanese cotton socks) | 1,750,000 pairs | 1,400,000 |
| Other cotton cloth | 667,500 pieces | 677,500 |
| Ginned cotton | 950,000 *kan* | 5,225,000 |
| Fish: | — | 10,452,468 |
| Raw fish | 5,132,813 *kan* | 7,699,218 |
| Salted dry fish | 1,950,000 „ | 1,384,500 |
| Tinned fish | 75,000 boxes | 1,368,750 |
| Others | | 100,000 |
| Total | | 263,077,968 |

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*Estimate of the Sale of Goods and Materials*

| | Quantity | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Timber and fuel: | — | ¥219,561,100 |
| Prepared timber | 8,436,000 *koku* | 208,811,100 |
| Fuel | 25,000,000 *kan* | 10,750,000 |
| Iron and steel materials: | — | 37,402,835 |
| Sheets | 110,670 tons | 32,813,655 |
| Nails | 14,280 „ | 3,655,680 |
| Bolts | 2,390 „ | 736,112 |
| Cramps | 470 „ | 130,660 |
| Wires | 240 „ | 66,720 |
| Clothing: | — | 21,903,836 |
| Striped cotton cloth | 1,918,175 pieces | 4,028,168 |
| Calico and linings | 931,200 „ | 1,498,992 |
| Flannels | 533,500 „ | 2,134,000 |
| Bleached cotton cloth | 989,400 „ | 1,033,200 |
| Printed cotton | 291,000 „ | 771,150 |
| Muslin | 378,300 „ | 3,147,456 |
| Blankets | 49,500 „ | 351,945 |
| Woollen cloth | 184,300 yds | 673,095 |
| Duck cloth | 291,000 „ | 247,350 |
| Hosiery goods | 194,000 suits | 561,900 |
| *Tabi* (Japanese cotton socks) | 1,697,500 pairs | 1,451,875 |
| Other cotton cloth | 647,475 pieces | 679,849 |
| Ginned cotton | 921,500 *kan* | 5,324,856 |
| Fish: | — | 11,154,825 |
| Raw fish | 4,722,188 *kan* | 8,216,607 |
| Salted dry fish | 1,852,500 „ | 1,473,108 |
| Tinned fish | 74,250 boxes | 1,463,467 |
| Empty cans | | 1,642 |
| Others | | 100,000 |
| Total | | 290,122,596 |

## Purchases

**Iron and Steel Materials.**—The Government assumed that of the houses destroyed in the conflagration about 300,000 would be temporarily rebuilt in three years, 150,000 in the first

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year, 105,000 in the second, and 45,000 in the third. According to this assumption the number of temporary buildings to be constructed within the term of 18 months would reach 200,000, but the Government conservatively estimated that 150,000 out of the number would be erected during that time. On this basis the necessary supplies of iron and steel materials were calculated thus :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sheet iron | | 2. Nails ... ... ... ... | 8,400 |
| For 15,000 special bldgs | | 3. Cramps ... ... ... | 1,280 |
| (500 *tsubo* per house) | 13,125 | 4. Wires ... ... ... | 140 |
| For 145,000 ordinary bldgs | | 5. Bolts... ... ... ... | 1,405 |
| (500 *tsubo* per house) | 51,975 | Total... ... .. ... | 75,325 |

N. B.—200 sheets are estimated to the ton; 3.5 sheets to cover 1 *tsubo*.

It was first decided that those materials should be purchased both at home and abroad, and about 50% of the total judged in urgent demand was ordered from U. S. A., and also from England.

**Timber**: — The Government made preparations for the purchase of 12,700,000 *koku* of timber to be supplied under the Law, on the calculation that about 200,000 out of the houses that had been burnt, crushed or washed away in the calamity, would be rebuilt in 18 months, necessitating altogether 23,000,000 *koku* of timber. The authorities planned for the first year a purchase of 8,900,000 *koku*, or 5,800,000 from North America and 500,000 *koku* from Canada. Besides the above about 100,000 *koku* was bought at home and in Saghalien and the South Seas.

### Materials in Store and Sold

The materials purchased from abroad began arriving at Yokohama in January 1924. At the end of March the same year the quantities and value of both home and foreign purchases made the following record.

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*Arrivals*

| Materials | Contract Quantity | Contract Value (¥) | Arrivals Quantity | Arrivals Value (¥) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. timber | 890,541 *koku* | 6,899,905 | 20,799 *koku* | 850,133 |
| Canadian „ | 253,000 „ | 2,686,034 | 10,435 „ | |
| U. S. iron m'fres | 23,035 tons | 5,115,300 | 22,709 tons | 252,883 |
| Eng. iron m'fres | 3,550 „ | 809,572 | 519 „ | |
| South Seas timber | 30,000 *koku* | 375,000 | 21,509 *koku* | 233,858 |
| Domestic timber | 93,229 „ | 1,437,725 | 67,403 „ | 992,861 |
| Charcoal | 432,190 bags | 632,815 | 320,075 bags | 491,989 |

*Sales*

| Materials | Quantity | Value (¥) |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. timber | 10,577 *koku* | 129,402 |
| „ iron manufactures | 750 tons | 165,920 |
| South Seas timber | 9,569 *koku* | 102,117 |
| Timber of home origin | 19,846 „ | 324,643 |
| Charcoal | 294,285 bags | 471,900 |

## The Government's Stock and its Disposition

Building materials purchased abroad by the Reconstruction Bureau under the Supply Ordinance amounted to a little over ¥20,000,000 in value, and these have been disposed of in only a small part chiefly from fear of dampening the market. Early in August the Government's stock on hand was estimated as follows;—

American timber, 887,000 *koku*; Canadian timber, 344,000; South Seas timber, 20,000; corrugated iron, etc. 19,000 tons; nails, 3,000 tons. The sale of the materials has been entrusted to the three firms of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Suzuki on the consignment basis under this condition;—

Time, quantity, price as regards sale to be specified by the Bureau; the sale to be under the joint responsibility of the three firms; the three firms to receive commission of 3% for metals and 5 for timber; the firms to withhold the import or transfer to the affected areas the goods same as under the consignment contract; sale of their stock to follow the official standard, etc.

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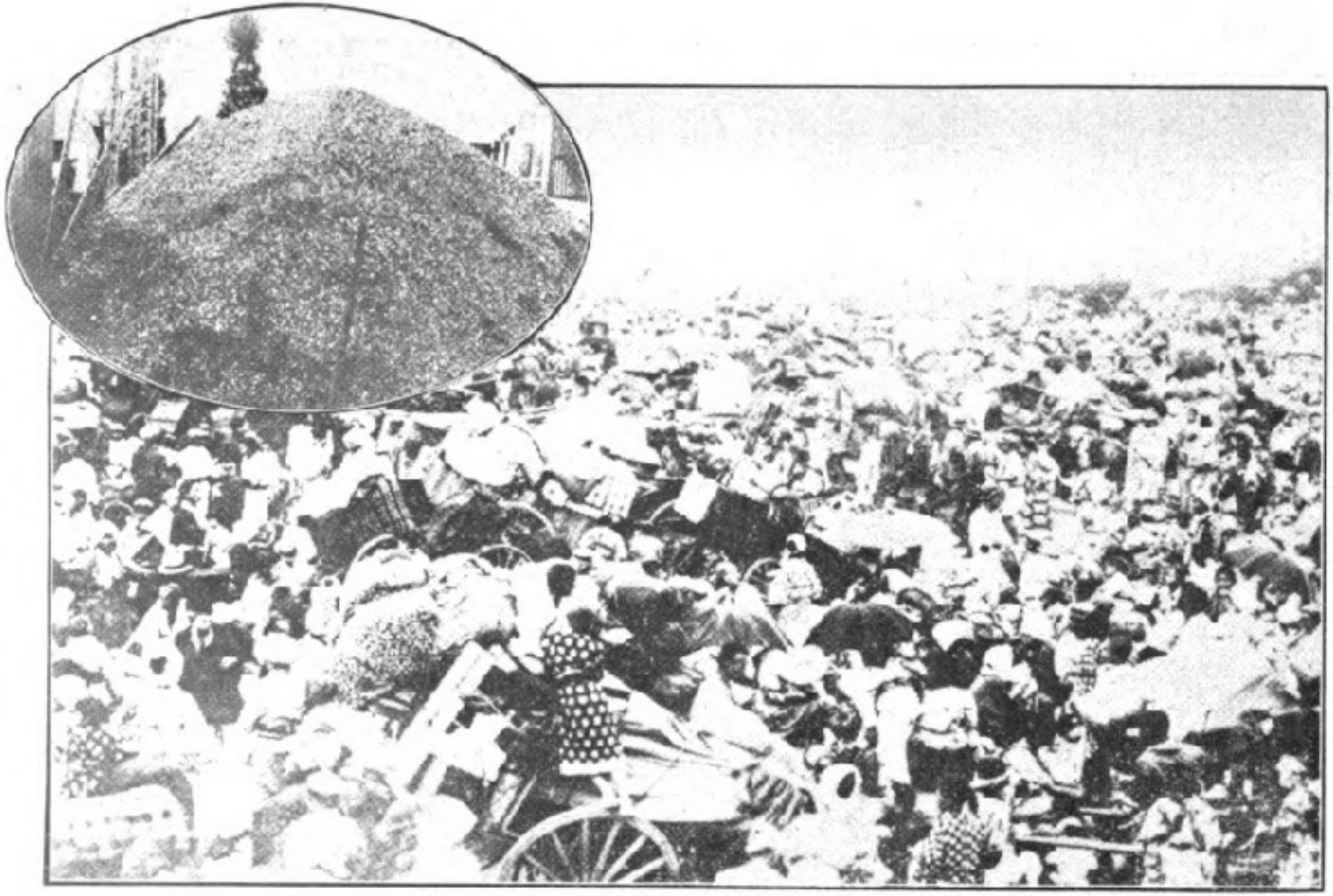

The swarming Military Clothing Depot photoed before the fatal Cyclone and Fire.
**Inset:** The Military Clothing Depot and its silent Bone Mount.

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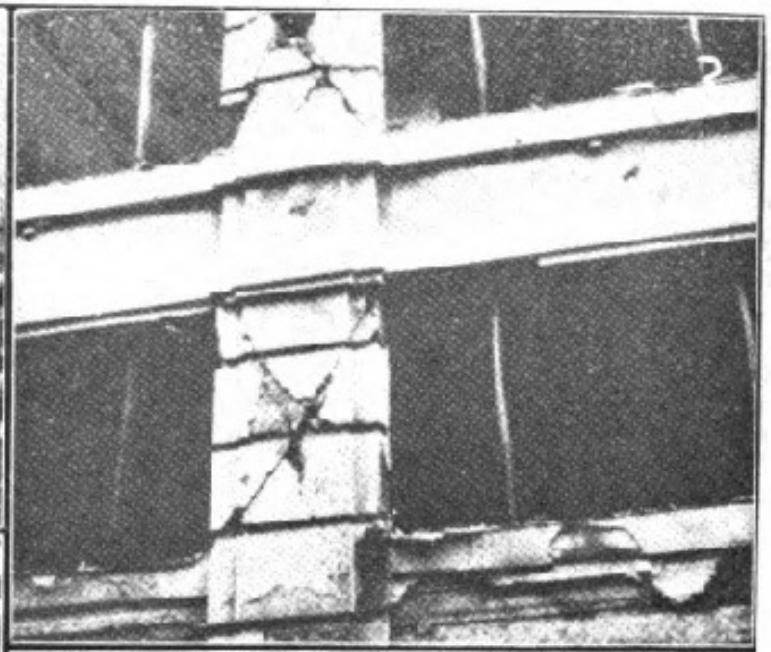
**Upper:** The Tokyo Kaikan Building and its damaged second Storey.

**Lower:** Telescoped upper Storey of a two-storied Hotel on the Shore of Lake Hakone.



A Defective ferro-concrete Building in Tokyo.

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# CHAPTER XII

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE LOSS AND "SYMPATHY PAYMENTS"

*By a Staff Member of the Nippon Fire Insurance Company, Ltd*

### Introductory

Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that the fire insurance business of Japan has, since the world war, grown more closely interwoven with international economy than any other business enterprises undertaken by Japanese people. The risks of both Japanese and foreign insurance companies being closely bound together under contract, the question of indemnification against the September catastrophe was discussed as eagerly by foreign companies as by Japanese. It must be of interest and importance to foreign companies to know how that catastrophe affected the financial position of their Japanese co-insurers. Moreover, in view of its importance to insurance experts, as well as for historical record, it is incumbent on us to give correct information about this, the most disastrous earthquake and fire loss ever experienced by fire underwriters, not only of Japan, but of the whole world, and to describe at some length the progress of the extremely complicated problem of indemnification arising from it. I prefer not to enter here into the question as to whether the final settlement recently effected is reasonable or not. The time is still premature for discussion of it.

So far as my memory goes, the only cases comparable to that which befell the Kwanto district, in which Tokyo and Yokohama are situated, in September was the disaster which overtook

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San Francisco on 18 April, 1906 when 28,188 buildings were destroyed by earthquake and fire with loss estimated at $350,000,000. In "Cyclopedia of Fire Prevention and Insurance," Vol. 1, p. 51, I find this passage; "Many insurance companies went out of business as a result of the San Francisco disaster, others were badly crippled, and all were made exceedingly nervous, to say the least, but finally adjustments were made and on buildings and contents was paid $ 138,640,000 to the policy-holders." I find on independent enquiry that the companies involved compromised claims at 50 to 75%. In short, before the San Francisco calamity the policy conditions as regards fire caused by earthquake were by no means so strictly defined as they are to-day.

Warned by that terrible experience, therefore, all the fire underwriters inserted, as if by common accord, the earthquake exclusion clause in their policies, as it exists to-day, so that after a similar disaster in Messina in 1908, another of the parallel cases referred to above, they assumed a firm attitude and repudiated all liabilities, except in cases covered by special contracts.

### The Earthquake and Fire of September 1st

A succinct description of this the most terrible tragedy ever known in the history of the world is required here to afford a proper background to the question of indemnification from it. However, as I understand it is adequately treated in a chapter specially devoted to it, I have decided to pass it over. I would refer the reader, who wishes to form a correct opinion on the vexed question of indemnification, to that special article.

### The Exclusion Clause in Japan

Absence of reliable data has deterred both the Government authorities and insurance companies of Japan from treating earthquake risks as insurable contingency. In point of fact, till the September disaster the question was not of much practical im-

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portance. Since that terrible experience the idea of covering earthquake and fire risks has begun to attract the serious attention of all parties interested, Government, insurers, and the general public, and it is understood that it is receiving careful inquiry of the Government authorities. But that is another affair. And so the exclusion clause stands in black and white in the policy conditions of all Japanese fire insurance companies, a model form reading as follows :—

"This policy does not cover :

Loss or Damage occasioned by or resulting from earthquakes, hurricanes or volcanic eruptions, invasion, foreign enemy, riot, civil commotion or military or usurped power."

One thing that was extremely unlucky was that the existence of the exclusion clause was for the most part disregarded by the assured, with the result that they simply left behind all their belongings to be consumed by the devouring flames, and thus swelled the amount of their losses.

### *Legal Interpretation*

The calamity naturally led to a serious discussion among legal experts as to the validity of the earthquake and fire exclusion clause. The "First Tokyo" Lawyers' Association, organized by a number of junior lawyers who had seceded from the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, from a certain motive of their own, as was generally understood, took a step that immensely pleased the multitude of unfortunate sufferers, for it passed a resolution a couple of months after the occurrence that the fire insurance companies were liable according to Article 419 of the Commercial Code, to indemnify for losses caused by the earthquake and fire of Sept. 1, because said Article is imperial.

The Article in question reads as follows :—

"Any loss caused by fire must be made good by the underwriter irrespective of the origin of the fire. This does

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not apply, however, to the cases mentioned in Article 395 and 396."

The two Articles are :—

395.—"In the absence of special agreement, the underwriter is not liable for damage caused by war or other disturbances.

396.—"An underwriter is not liable for damage caused by the nature of the object of insurance, through inherent defect or by its natural waste or by the bad faith or gross carelessness of the person who settles the insurance contract of the insured."

In pleading for the invalidity of the exclusion clause the main point which the young lawyers contended for was this. The provision of Art. 419 is imperial and hence invalidates the earthquake clause inserted by all our fire underwriters with the sanction of the supervising authorities. The fire caused by the earthquake of September 1st does not come under the "other disturbances."

The majority of authorities on commercial law disapproved of this interpretation. They were of opinion that parties concerned being free within a certain limit to sign a contract even if it is not in strict accordance with provisions of a common law, the exclusion clause should be considered binding as a special exception sanctioned by the Government from administrative expedience; that the very fact that the assured had been paying no extra premium denied them the right to make claim for a loss caused by the earthquake and fire. That was, for instance, the view of Dr. J. Matsumoto, Professor of Commercial Law at Tokyo Imperial University, and, at that time, the Director of the Legislative Bureau.

### *First Test Case*

What is of far more practical importance is the decision passed by a Court of Law on the first test case filed by an

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affected policy-holder against the fire insurance co. concerned. On 31st May, 1924, the Tokyo District Court rejected the claim of the plaintiff and ruled that the cost be borne by him. The finding read that the defendant was not liable to indemnify the damage caused to the plaintiff by the earthquake-fire.

## The Earthquake and Fire Loss as Affecting Fire Underwriters

It is beyond the scope of this article to make any attempt of estimating the extent of loss of property caused by the earthquake holocaust, and I shall, therefore, confine myself here to treating that side of the damage as shown in the fire underwriters' books. The first available figures of fire policies written at home by Japanese insurance companies, including those specialised in movable property, are as follows according to the inquiries of the Government authorities :—

### *For the Whole Country*

| | No. of Policies | Insurance amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | 5,632,932 | ¥91,103,206,000 |

N. B.—The figures do not include four Japanese fire insurance companies whose books were destroyed on September 1.

### *For the Affected Districts*

| | Policies | Insurance amount |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo-fu | 504,156 | ¥2,472,143,000 |
| Kanagawa-Ken | 107,883 | 553,731,000 |
| Chiba, Saitama & Shizuoka | 47,002 | 231,020,000 |
| Total | 659,041 | ¥3,256,894,000 |

Of these, the following cases are reported affected :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo-fu | 217,989 | ¥1,123,792,000 |
| Kanagawa-Ken | 71,994 | 366,484,000 |
| Chiba, Saitama & Shizuoka | 1,174 | 4,539,000 |
| Total | 291,157 | ¥1,494,815,000 |

N. B.—In addition to Japanese policies, there were policies underwritten by foreign companies whose liabilities were affected

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by the disaster. Precise figures of these are unknown, but they are roughly estimated at ¥300,000,000.

### *Later Figures of Earthquake Loss and Percentage of Loss*

For determining the amount to be advanced to the Japanese companies affected the authorities carried out a second investigation into their commitments in the devastated area. The later figures thus obtained for 33 Japanese companies are as follows:—

| | Amount covered | No. of policy | Insurance amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33 cos. | ¥5,000 or under ... | ...179,434 | 345,124,495 |
| | ¥5,001 or over ... ... | ... 38,711 | 854,423,363 |
| | Warehouse ... ... ... ... | — | 123,291,112 |
| (Voluntary refund by) | 5 unaided cos. | 26,071 | 59,913,586 |
| | Total ... ... ... ... ... | ...244,216 | 1,382,752,556 |

The percentage of damage:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo-fu ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 % | 42 % |
| Kanagawa-ken ... ... ... ... ... | 56 | 61 |
| Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka ... ... | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37 | 43 |

### Assets of the Insurance Companies Involved in the Disaster

Against this enormous destruction of property, the assets of the insurance companies involved were, according to the investigation of the Government authorities, as follows:—

### *Assets of the Japanese Companies*

As at the end of 1923 the assets of the 33 aided companies and five unaided companies totalled ¥414,074,425 consisting of ¥252,939,425 in the form of immovable property, loans, deposits, securities and cash and ¥161,135,000 representing uncalled share capital. In other words, the assets amounted to only 30% of the policies affected, and even of that amount only some 40 % admitted of being liquidated at short notice.

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## Government Attitude

The attitude which the Government was disposed to take regarding the question of indemnification was broadly indicated in the Instruction issued on Sept. 16 under the signature of Premier Count Yamamoto. It contained this short passage:—

"Insurance business, being, from its very nature, primarily for the purpose of safeguarding the stability of public welfare, all those who are engaged in it should take into full consideration the real significance of the occurrence, and be prepared to evince a self-sacrificing spirit, to the end that they may truly be worthy of the great trust reposed in them by the unfortunate sufferers".

Swayed by the eager desire to afford prompt and the utmost possible relief to the multitude of sufferers who had been suddenly reduced to extreme distress, the Yamamoto Cabinet seemed to have decided to treat the terrible situation confronting it more in the light of higher politics and less as a question to be solved after calm deliberation on all its technical aspects. The Government did not hesitate to disburse on its own responsibility, as shown in another chapter, an immense sum judged necessary for meeting the immediate and pressing needs of the sufferers; but the reserves and other resources were of course limited.

Naturally its attention was next turned to the fire policies under which most of the sufferers had been paying premiums for years, but it was soon discovered after thorough investigation that the available liquid assets of the insurance companies, as shown elsewhere, could hardly answer the purposes, even if it were possible, (which was out of the question,) to compel the underwriters to meet the claims to the last *sen*. Repeated conferences with the underwriters then followed and the upshot was that the latter agreed to pay, with financial aid from the Government, gratuity of as large amount as they could manage without jeopardizing financial existence, the rate to be on an average 10% of the amount covered.

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That was the arrangement arrived at between the Government and underwriters at the time of the Yamamoto Cabinet.

### Insurers' Attitude

Needless to say it was insurers who knew best where they stood as regards the special earthquake clause. Of course, they were sufficiently upset by the untold calamity in which many of them suffered equally with their clients, but on the whole they could face the situation with an undisturbed front. At first they were of opinion that they should stand by the clause and repudiate all liabilities for this particular loss. Repeated conferences followed, and ultimately all the companies decided to act in concert and to meet with good grace the overture of the Government as regards their relations to the policy-holders affected. It cannot be denied that the companies, in adopting this step, had two motives to guide them, one altruistic and the other self-defensive. In other words, while moved by profound sympathy for the affliction that had suddenly overtaken so many of their clients, they were also eager to be relieved from all lurking fears of troublesome litigation which assertive policy-holders might spring upon them.

### The First Government Loan Scheme

It should be noted that the term used by the Government and the companies for designating this special payment was newly coined for the purpose; it rather signifies, at least outwardly, the sense of "payment made as a present". If I use here the term "sympathy payment", it is simply for convenience. So much for the terminology.

The first scheme of Government aid for carrying into effect the cherished idea of a 10% present to the policy-holders was to this effect:—

The Government was to advance the necessary money up to ¥180,000,000 (10% of the total policies of Japanese and foreign

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companies affected as hurriedly estimated soon after the disaster), and at 2% per annum to Insurance Companies, both Japanese and foreign, and they were to make a voluntary present of the money at the rate of 10% of the lost properties covered; the loan was not to appear on the balance-sheet; the distribution of the profits of an insurance company under obligation to make instalment repayments of the loan was to be subject to the approval of the authorities.

### The Insurance Loan Bill Shelved

The Bill was placed before the Diet on 11th December. It was opposed by the Seiyu-kai, then the strongest party in the Lower House, on six counts, that is to say:—

1st, that the smaller policy-holders covered for ¥5,000 or less while constituting 73% of the number of insured, get only 25% of the payment, the bulk of the money going to those covered for larger amount.

2nd, the payment forces on the policy-holders the abandonment of legal claims, etc, etc.

3rd, the money received is likely to go not to the needy sufferers but to their creditors, etc. etc.

On 23rd December the Committee of the Lower House decided to reject the "defective measure", as it was termed, with the wish that a more perfect one be introduced in the next session of the Diet. On the following day Baron Den, the Minister most responsible for the passage of the Bill, resigned: three days later the whole Cabinet suddenly fell as a result of an incident which was construed as a case of *lese majesté*.

### A New Loan Scheme by a New Cabinet

The rejection of the loan scheme was received with bitter disappointment by the policy-holders who had fondly hoped that they would get something to help them tide over the year-end.

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With the advent of 1924 and the creation of a new Cabinet (organized by Viscount Kiyoura) the agitation of the policy-holders gradually gained force. They repeatedly conducted demonstrations, on the whole with good order, and sought interviews with the executive officers of the insurance companies and also of the Government authorities and told them how sorely in need of immediate rescue not a few of the policy-holders were. It cannot be denied that their strenuous agitation very much expedited renewed conferences between the insurance companies and the Government for elaborating a sympathy payment scheme. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives had been dissolved on certain political grounds so that until the general election of May a regular channel of communication between people and Government had ceased to exist.

One thing to be noted here is the announcement made about this time by the Tokyo Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Ltd., that payment of 10% sympathy money by its own unaided efforts would be commenced on 1st March. The total amount underwritten was roughly ¥32,660,000 so that the payments made amounted to ¥3,266,000. There were also three small companies that paid 10 % on their own resources.

### The Government's Heroic Determination

Compared with the first loan scheme the terms of the second program were more severe, the rate of interest being higher while the loan made was only about 36% of that contemplated for the original scheme. There was also a new condition that was equally exacting, and that is the loan was advanced on condition that the companies would make voluntary refund of one term premium.

The Government had recourse to a bold procedure in deciding upon the loan plan. In the absence of the Diet, the draft was sent to the Privy Council for its approval, but when it was discovered that the Council was of opinion that the measure should better be

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kept till an extraordinary session of the Diet be convened after the general election of May and that the Council was not disposed to share the responsibility of carrying into effect as *post de facto* such an important measure, the Cabinet withdrew the draft from the Council, and on its own responsibility gazetted it on 12th April '24 in the form of Imperial Ordinance No. 84. On the 19th the Working Regulations were published. Of course, the Government was technically within its right in taking that step; only it was contended by a section of the public that the Government acted too boldly in refusing to wait till the Diet could be assembled a couple of months later.

### *Emergency Legislative Measures*

The Ordinance is a short edict of only three articles and provides that State aid shall be disbursed to fire insurance companies which voluntarily pay sympathy money to the policy-holders that suffered loss either directly or indirectly from the earthquakes of September 1923, and that such companies have to refund the aid according to the arrangement made by the authorities. The Working Regulations are much longer and far more complicated.

### Working Regulations

### *Department of Agriculture & Commerce Ordinance No. 6*

Abridged translation of the Working Regulations issued on 19th April 1924 over the signature of Viscount T. Mayeda, the Minister.

Art. 1. The insurance company is to send in to the Minister by 15th May '24 the following documents:—

1. Amount of State aid desired.
2. Amount of "Sympathy payment" intended.
   (payment with State aid and payment without such aid)
3. Proportion of "Sympathy payment" to be made to the

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classified insurance amount of policies affected.

4. Number of affected policies classified by insurance amounts, total of each class and number of insured.
5. Amount of premiums of the policies affected
6. Specified list of cash, etc. of the company as existing on 31st Dec., 1923, that is to say,
   a. Deposits (including money in trust).
   b. Loans.
   c. Securities.
   d. Real estate.
7. Yearly amount of repayment to the Government, year when repayment is to begin and period of repayment.

.... .....

Art. 2. The company that has received State aid is to notify publicly and promptly the assured to send in a statement within two months, and to make such notification individually to all the insured of known address.

Art. 3. When the company that has received State aid makes sympathy payment to the insured, it shall disburse towards the same purpose a sum corresponding at least to the premium for the contract term in which the damage occurred.

In making sympathy payment to policy-holders of post insurance, the proportion of such payment to be 10% of the sum insured, including the premium mentioned in the preceding clause.

Where a portion of the premium is to be returned such balance shall constitute the premium mentioned in the two preceding clauses, while for a contract exceeding one year it shall be the premium for one year.

Art. 5. When the total amount of the sympathy payment made by 31st Aug. 1924, less similar payments made with unaided funds, is less than the sum received as State aid,

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such balance is to be refunded before the end of the following month to the Government with interest at 4% per annum, reckoned from the day when the State aid was received.

Art. 6. An aided company is to pay in to the Government every year an instalment out of the profits available for distribution.

Art. 7. The repayment by instalment to be completed within the term of 50 years as specified by the Minister, and counted from the day following receipt of the aid. Instalment payment may be postponed for not more than three years from the day following receipt of the aid or five years, according to the financial standing of company.

Art. 8. Contains provisions as to the aid received as loan at 4%, the term of repayment, the unredeemable period, and the calculation of instalments.

Art. 9. The amount of aid to be disbursed is to be determined on the basis that the instalment is not to exceed the sum obtained by multiplying 6/10 by one half the total amount of the assets mentioned in 6 clause 1, Art. 1 and as existing on 31st Dec., 1923.

Art. 10. Instalment payments shall be made before distribution of dividend and other allotments of the available profits.

Art. 11. During the unredeemable period (first 3 or 5 years) the company is to set apart every business year from the available profits to the instalment fund a sum at least equal to the quotient obtained after dividing the amount of the annual repayment by the number of years during which it may remain unredeemed. After this 3 or 5 year period a sum not less than a quarter of the balance of the available profits from which the instalment and dividend are appropriated should be set apart as instalment fund. The maximum instalment fund to be reserved may not exceed the re-

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maining total instalment payments.

The instalment fund must not be drawn upon except for making up the loss or the deficit of instalment.

Art. 12. Any deficit of instalment that cannot be made up with the instalment fund should be added to the next year's instalment payable.

Art. 13. When the instalment payments can not be completed within the specified period (50 years at the longest), the period may be prolonged till completion.

Art. 14. The company's distribution of dividend to be subject to the approval of the Minister till the repayment is completed.

Art. 15. When a company that is about to be wound up, excepting cases of amalgamation, is capable of continuing existence and possesses available assets with which to pay instalments for the remaining period, the instalments payable for the remaining years to be paid in one lump sum before assets are distributed to shareholders; this lump payment to be converted to its present value at the rate of interest of 6%.

Art. 16. State aid not to be distributed unless the company inserts in its Articles of Association the facts mentioned in Arts. 6, 7, 10 & 15.

Art. 17. Similar insertions to be made till the completion of instalment payments by an aided company or by a company absorbing it.

Art. 18. For a reinsurance company the Minister may make special provision concerning the application of Arts. 2 to 4.

(Forms of Application omitted).

### Essential Feature of the "Sympathy Loan"

The Ordinance, formidable as it may appear in all its 18 articles, may be reduced to a concise form so far as its practical

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aspect is concerned. The following three clauses practically cover this phase, and they are :—

The amount allowed to be borrowed by an individual company :—

Amount a company may borrow shall be the sum which can be repaid with one-half of its property income as at the end of 1923, and in equal annual instalments, principal and interest combined, extending over 50 years at the utmost.

Term of redemption :— Repayment instalment may stand unpaid for the maximum period of five years (this special treatment denied to some), and repayment in equal instalments to be effected in fifty years at the longest, the term of redemption to differ more or less according to the property income and amount borrowed by the company.

Rate of interest :— 4% per annum.

### Percentage of Sympathy Payments Made

The sympathy payments made by the companies were of course on condition that the policy-holders would forego all right of making claim for the earthquake and fire loss suffered by them. And those payments by no means bore a uniform ratio to the amount covered. Apart form the Tokyo Marine and three other companies which paid from their own resources, the uniform rate of 10% irrespective of amount covered, the 36 Japanese insurance companies may be subdivided into three groups according to the conditions of the sympathy payments made. The name of 22 companies classed as (A) group and the scale adopted by them are as follows :—

Asahi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.
Chuwo Fire and Accident Ins. Co.
Dai-ichi Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Fukoku Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Fuso Marine and Fire Ins. Co.
Kobe Marine, Transit and Fire Ins. Co.
Kyoto Fire Ins. Co.
Meji Fire Ins. Co.
Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.
Nippon Fire Ins. Co.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Nippon Marine Ins. Co. | Teikoku Fire Ins. Co. |
| Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co. | „ Marine „ „ |
| Shin-Nippon Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | Teikoku Marine, Transit and Fire Ins. Co. |
| Taifuku Marine and Fire Ins. Co. | Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. |
| Taiheiyo Marine and Fire Ins. Co. | Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co. |
| Taihoku Fire Ins. Co. | |
| Taisho Marine and Fire Ins. Co. | Tokyo Fire Ins. Co. |

*Scale of Sympathy Payments of (A) Group Companies*

| Amount of cover | Scale of Payment | For excess |
|---|---|---|
| 1. ¥ 5,000 or under | 10% | — |
| 2. ¥ 5,001—10,000 | For 1st ¥ 5,000 10% | 3% |
| 3. ¥ 10,001—15,000 | 1st 10,000 treated same as (2) | 2% |
| 4. ¥ 15,001 or over | uniform rate of 5% | — |
| 5. Warehouse (building & contents) uniform rate of 5% | | — |

There were eight companies grouped as B class, but each paid according to its own scale. The 10% payment limit, for instance, was ¥3,000 for one company, ¥2,000 for a second and ¥1,000 for a third, and for the excess above the limit, this excess differing according to company, the scale ranged between 3.33 and 1.25%. One company subdivided the excess above the 10% limit of ¥500 into as many as six grades.

All those 33 companies are tariff companies, and there remain five non-tariff companies, of which three specialized in petty insurance of movables. The fourth, in the general fire insurance line, paid 10% on the 1st ¥2,000, 1.5% on the excess above ¥2,001 and not more than ¥5,000, 0.6% on the excess above ¥5,000 and not more than 10,000, and 0.5% on a larger excess. One non-tariff company paid 10% without Government aid. Of the three petty movable companies, one paid, out of its own resources, one year's premium uniformly besides disbursing ¥50,000 for distribution pro rata among the assured. The other two paid 10% on ¥200 or less, and then adopted a finely graded scale for a higher cover, the sum paid for the maximum

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amount of ¥3,000 being ¥90 for one company and ¥99 for another.

### Total Disbursements Made By Japanese Companies

The "Sympathy" Loan advanced to the companies was closed on 31st July and the total which the Treasury paid on account of this extraordinary measure amounted to ¥64,415,000 in round figures against the estimate of ¥65,000,000. The payments effected by all the Japanese companies till the prescribed date of 30th June came up to ~~¥6,278,500~~ 62,78.50.00. Including the unaided 10% payments made by the four companies mentioned before, the financial position of both insurers and insured as affected by the natural calamity of September 1st may be arithmetically represented as follows:—

| | Total covered | Sympathy payments (incl *) | % | Loan advanced | *1 term prem. return | unaided payments by 5 cos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo & Yokohama | 1,382,752,556 | 75,161,000 | 5.43 | 64,415,000 | 7,365000 | 3,381,000 |

It should be added here that the loan will, with the understanding of the Government, be treated nominally as "State aid" and will not appear in the balance sheet of the company, so that the Government claim on this particular account will under all circumstances come after that of all policy-holders. In other words, the interest of the policy-holders, both present and future, will not be prejudiced by this particular loan which the company had to incur in consequence of the earthquake disaster.

### An Example of the Financial Position of Individual Companies

The foregoing description being judged insufficient to give a clear conception as to how financially the individual Japanese insurance companies have been affected by the September disaster, we have decided to disclose the effect of the practical application

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of the sympathy payment device upon our own company. It should be stated that the amount we received from the Government as this special fund was ¥5,582,000, while there was also about ¥523,760 corresponding to one term's premium affected which we had to refund out of our own resources, thus making the total payment to the insured to ¥6,105,760. These amounts correspond to about 60% on an average of the respective policies paid according to the sympathy payment schedule.

Our annual instalment for repaying this loan will amount to about ¥360,000 in round figures and its redemption will begin in 1927 and last 30 years. Against this instalment, we have property income which roughly comes to ¥900,000 as at the end of 1923, or more than double the amount of payment required of us by the condition of this loan. It has been our traditional practice to pay dividends to our shareholders with the proceeds of property income, but this instalment payment will unavoidably affect the interest of our shareholders as also the allotment to the reserve funds. However, our actual financial standing and business position will practically remain same in spite of the "Sympathy Loan".

## Minor Issues

The main question of sympathy payment having been disposed of, there remain some minor issues which are corollary to it. These are 1st the relation between the Japanese fire underwriters and their Japanese reinsurers, 2nd reciprocal account of the Japanese underwriters, 3rd the position of foreign companies doing business in Japan and 4th the relation between native underwriters and foreign reinsurers.

**The relation between Japanese and their native reinsurers.** — There are 12 Japanese reinsurance companies but their position is far less important than the companies that underwrite original policies, as regards the volume of business handled.

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the total liabilities affected of nine larger reinsurance cos. being estimated at something like ¥142,000,000. The attitude of all these companies is that they be relieved of all their liabilities affected in return for the refund of one term premium, preferably in two year instalments. The underwriting companies have decided to meet this proposal but expect that the reinsurers that can afford will settle the account this year. The refund to be made by the nine companies will total ¥1,200,000.

**Mutual adjustments between insurance companies.**—How to settle the mutual account between the Japanese insurance companies is a question left for future arrangement, but judging from the casual remarks now and then made in interested circles, this question will most probably be settled in this way: — the respective one term premiums for the reciprocal account to be checked off and any balance accruing to be credited to whichever party is entitled to it. It was on this principle that the native underwriters and their Japanese reinsurers settled their acoount.

**The position of foreign insurers doing business in Japan.** — As to the third point raised above, it may be remembered that the foreign insurers at first absolutely repudiated on the strength of the exclusion clause, so it was understood, all liability to pay any indemnity or gratuity whatever. It was given out later that they might be induced to refund as a special form of gratuity one term's premium to their afflicted clients, provided the Japanese Government desired such refund. On 21st July those insurers, 23 British, 2 American, and 1 French and Dutch, began to make a refund and practically completed it by the end of July. The total thus paid was estimated at less than ¥2,000,000, which indicates that the volume of business underwritten by them was somewhere around ¥320,000,000. The refund, it should be noted, was made on condition that the assured would relinquish as in the case of the

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Japanese insurers, all legal claims for losses suffered from the September calamity.

**The relation between Japanese underwriters and foreign reinsurers.**— The position of foreign reinsurers still remains unkown, for, so far, none of our ceding companies have come to a definite arrangement with their reinsurers abroad as regards the September damage. The earnest wish of the Japanese underwriters is that their reinsurance friends should fully take into consideration the position in which they have been placed, almost by vis major, and agree, for the sake of more friendly relations hereafter, to follow the example set by the Japanese reinsurers and refund one term's premiums.

## The Post-Quake Rate

The Japanese companies after the prolonged strain to which the complicated sympathy payment subjected them, are now taking breath, as it were, and are not yet sufficiently settled to normal order. The disaster, while causing automatically a wholesale cancellation of contracts, for a greater part of Tokyo and practically for the whole of Yokohama, also fearfully upset the insurance people, and for about a month after the calamity the underwriting business was practically suspended. In point of fact, it was not before the middle of October that insurable risks worth attention made their appearance in the burned area, and that here and there, with the erection of semi-permanent buildings, canvassing work gradually recovered activity.

At first the ruling rate was abnormally high, the average being 2% or so. When in process of time it was found that the fire damage to hastily built frame houses was comparatively absent due to greater vigilance of the citizens, the restored efficiency of the Fire Brigade and waterworks, and so forth, competition considerably lowered the rate. At the time of writing this article, it generally stood at between 1.3% and 1.5% as quoted by first-class

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insurers. As yet these is no tariff properly so called for the devastated area, and each underwriter is left to quote his own rate.

### The Loan and Damage List

The following list shows the amount of loan advanced to individual companies, the term thereof, the sympathy payments effected, and cognate figures. The list is not final, as it was prepared at the end of July when the last instalment of the loan was handed. Some portion of the payments too remained in suspense owing to the legal recipients not having been definitely determined. The list, however, will answer practical purposes, showing how widely the term of repayment differs according to companies.

*List of Estimated Sympathy Payments (in ¥1,000)*

| Co. | Total payment | Of which | | Unred. period (year) | Instal. period (year) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State loan | Voluntary | | |
| Asahi Fire | 989 | 907 | 82 | 3 | 33 |
| Chiyoda „ | 3,579 | 3,057 | 522 | 0 | 50 |
| Chu-o „ | 408 | 365 | 43 | 5 | 45 |
| Daifuku „ | 520 | 452 | 68 | 3 | 24 |
| Dai-ichi „ | 652 | 574 | 78 | 3 | 31 |
| Fukoku Marine | 178 | 159 | 19 | 2.6 | 31 |
| Fukuju Fire | 1,522 | 1,261 | 261 | 1 | 49 |
| Fuso Marine | 1,035 | 972 | 63 | 3 | 18 |
| Hokoku Fire | 2,684 | 2,282 | 402 | 0 | 50 |
| Japan Marine | 1,058 | 929 | 129 | 2.8 | 11 |
| Japan Movable | 1,161 | 1,161 | 0 | 2.10 | 47 |
| Kobe Marine | 3,364 | 3,130 | 234 | 3 | 25 |
| Kyodo Fire | 4,596 | 4,150 | 446 | 0 | 50 |
| Kyoto „ | 89 | 80 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| Meiji „ | 8,891 | 8,095 | 796 | 3 | 44 |
| Mitsubishi Marine | 2,584 | 2,424 | 160 | 2.10 | 47 |
| Nippon Fire | 6,077 | 5,582 | 495 | 3 | 30 |
| „ Kyoritsu Fire | 1,604 | 1,300 | 304 | 2.6 | 43 |

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| Co. | Total payment | Of which | | Unred. period (*year*) | Instal. period (*year*) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State loan | Voluntary | | |
| Osaka Marine | 3,215 | 2,863 | 347 | 2.3 | 39 |
| Shin Nippon Fire | 1,026 | 919 | 107 | 1 | 49 |
| Taihei „ | 1,013 | 805 | 208 | 3 | 47 |
| Taiheiyo „ | 238 | 211 | 27 | 4.11 | 27 |
| Taihoku „ | 66 | 61 | 5 | 3.3 | 5 |
| Taisho „ | 1,724 | 1,620 | 104 | 3 | 38 |
| Taiyo „ | 639 | 525 | 114 | 2.6 | 35 |
| Teikoku „ | 3,422 | 2,969 | 453 | 1 | 49 |
| Teikoku Marine | 1,925 | 1,699 | 226 | 3.3 | 35 |
| Toho „ | 864 | 686 | 178 | 3 | 47 |
| Tokyo „ | 6,801 | 6,151 | 650 | 0 | 50 |
| Tokyo Movable | 870 | 868 | 2 | — | — |
| Toshin Fire | 996 | 808 | 188 | 1 | 49 |
| Toyo Marine | 435 | 400 | 35 | 3 | 11 |
| Yokohama Fire | 7,556 | 6,931 | 625 | 0 | 50 |
| | 71,796 | 64,401 | 7,395 | | |

## The Earthquake-Fire Loss and Litigation

As mentioned before, the sympathy payment was paid on condition that the policy-holders would forego the right of claim. A portion of the policy-holders, however, prefered to insist through law-suit on what they considered their own legitimate right to recover the loss sustained by the September disaster. Altogether 130 suits representing 258 as to number of policies and ¥3,847,000 in the amount covered were filed. With the commencement of the sympathy payment and up to date 55 cases for 99 policies and ¥1,420,000 insurance amount were withdrawn, so that 75 cases are still *sub judice.*

It may be stated that in consequence of advice by the Judges (before whom the cases have been sent in) to settle the alleged claims out of court, the number of the cases withdrawn is

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gradually increasing. The companies on their part are prepared to meet compromise if it can be effected on the sympathy payment basis.

The claim sent in as mentioned before, by one policy-holder to the Tokyo District Court through his three counsel, all members of the First Tokyo Lawyers' Association, was to the effect that though the loss of his insured property was caused by the earthquake, the defendant company was liable for it, as the exclusion clause could not be set up against Art. 419 of the Commercial Code which, the Counsel argued as imperial, and therefore invalidating the clause. The complaint was not recognized by the Court, which upheld the validity of the clause as pleaded by defendant's counsel. As regards the other claims now before the Court the complaint generally is that the loss was occasioned not by or through the earthquake-fire, but through other causes occurring subsequent to it, such as arson, negligence, etc.

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# CHAPTER XIII

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND FINANCE

*By R. Arakawa, Secretary of the Department of Finance*

### Emergency Disbursements

With the putting in force on September 2nd of Martial Law and the Emergency Requisition Ordinance for collecting foodstuffs and other relief articles, the Government on its own responsibility took steps to meet the necessary outlay involved in the execution of these emergency measures out of the surplus in the National Treasury, as there was only some ¥2,600,000 left out of the second reserve for the fiscal year 1923-24.

It was fortunate that the Treasury had at its disposal sufficient funds, as explained elsewhere, to meet the pressing needs. And these needs rapidly rose to an enormous sum. First there were sundry relief works that demanded immediate attention; next the reconstruction and repair of telegraph and telephone services, etc; the erection of temporary barracks for the Government Departments whose office buildings had been burned or wrecked, and so on. All these items the Government decided to meet on its own responsibility and without awaiting the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet announced for Dec. 10. The expenses thus defrayed at the Government's discretion amounted to ¥130,192,000, exclusive of the payment made with the available balance of the second reserve for 1923-24. Of that enormous disbursement, which necessarily dislocated the Government financial programme for years to come, those items that exceeded ¥10 millions were as follows:—

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| | (in ¥1,000) |
|---|---|
| Emergency earthquake expenditure | 123,288 |
| For the relief of earthquake sufferers | 29,931 |
| For temporary construction and repair of Government office buildings and other structural work | 64,266 |
| Emergency provision for telegraph and telephone services | 13,794 |

## Reduction or Exemption of Taxes or Deferred Payment Thereof

The national taxes that fell due about the time of the appalling catastrophe were the third-class income tax, farm tax and miscellaneous land tax for the first period on September 30th and the same taxes and business tax for the second period in November. It was obvious, however, that the collection was morally impossible, so that it was quite opportune that the Government, following the precedent adopted when Mino and Owari provinces were overtaken by a great earthquake in 1891, promulgated an extraordinary Imperial ordinance for granting a reduction or exemption of taxes, or postponing the payment thereof in the stricken districts, as described in some detail at the close of this chapter.

## The Financial Scheme Rebuilt on A New Basis

### *Drains on the Reserves and Reduced Expenditure*

In the face of the absolute certainty of inflated expenditure for several years to come, partly for the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama and partly for the restoration of the various Governmental buildings, the Yamamoto Cabinet, which came into being while the two cities were still ablaze, had no sooner completed the emergency measures necessitated by, and following, the catastrophe than they attempted to introduce drastic curtailments in the estimates of national expenditure for the remainder of the current fiscal year expiring March, 1924, and for the ensuing one.

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The object aimed at was not only to retrench the general administrative expenses but also to reduce the various Governmental undertakings already started or passed upon. The Financial Department at the time estimated the taxes reduced, remitted or deferred on account of the earthquake at ¥50,000,000 and counted upon a decrease of ¥70,000,000 in the ordinary national revenue. The same authorities anticipated a deficit on their extraordinary receipts of ¥30,000,000 through failure to raise domestic loans according to the previous arrangement. When it is remembered that the Treasury reserves had already been depleted to the extent of ¥130,000,000, the financial authorities had every reason to curtail as much aa possible the existing items of expenditure in order to make up the deficit due to diminished revenue.

The revenue for the fiscal year 1924–1925 presented every prospect of marked decline, this shortage being estimated as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of decreased receipts from taxes and State undertakings and properties | ¥140,000,000 |
| Failure to raise contemplated loans | ,, 34,000,000 |
| | ¥174,000,000 |

As a set off against this prospective diminution of revenue, the Treasury expected to realise ¥ 107,000,000 from the taxes deferred on account of the earthquake and from other sources, so that it was calculated that for the year 1924–'25 a deficit of ¥ 70,000,000 would have to be accounted for as compared with the previous year. The Treasury knew too well that the string of its purse should be kept tight, for while reserves had already been seriously drained on account of the pressing earthquake outlays, it had to find ways and means for reconstructing the ruined cities and restoring the normal condition of Governmental functions, both of which demanded immense disbursements.

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*Retrenchment Scheme of the Minister of Finance*

On October 2nd, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, the Minister of Finance, laid before a Cabinet Council his financial scheme in which drastic retrenchment was proposed. It was adopted with not a single dissentient voice. On the same day the Cabinet passed and published the following resolutions :—

"In view of the great changes in the Empire's financial situation consequent upon the recent disaster, the Government to follow a new line of procedure as outlined below in framing the Budget for the fiscal year 1924–'25, regardless of the estimates previously sent in by the different Departments :

1. That the Budget for the preceding fiscal year be followed in the main, allowing for natural increments or decreases, and retrenchments effected in accordance with the following provisions.
   a. General expenditure to be reduced as much as possible.
   b. Even items of expenditure spreading over several years or previously confirmed to be cut to the utmost possible extent.
   c. Public or Governmental works already started, if rendered difficult or impossible of further execution by the earthquake, to be discontinued.
   d. The contemplated issue of public loans required for the execution of public works previously confirmed to be recast on an entirely new plan.
2. Such expenditure as is necessitated by the incidents of the earthquake to be made subject of additional Budget.
3. Estimates of the Special account also to follow the same policy.

When the Government made a public declaration of this new fiscal policy, it was still in the dark as to the amount of appropriations likely to be needed for purposes of reconstruction work.

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Weeks elasped, however, without any definite figures being arrived at, and not without reason, for the archives of most of the Departments of State were lost in the flames and the data for drawing up their estimates were not easily available. However, it being absolutely necessary to submit to the Diet the day it was reopened the Budget for the next fiscal year the Cabinet decided, towards the beginning of November, to frame such Budget by checking and revising the estimates for the preceding fiscal year along the lines indicated by their recent resolutions, instead of waiting as usual for the different Departments to submit their respective budgets for the Cabinet's approval.

Acting upon a heroic resolution to keep the Budget for the next fiscal year within the limits of ¥120,000,000, the Cabinet decided upon the wholesale reduction of the existing 1923–24 Budget by thirty to fifty per cent. It was not before November 13th that the Budget received its final readjustment, for some of the Departmental requisitions forbade drastic pruning.

### The Revised Budget for Unexpired Portion of the Fiscal Year 1923–24 and the Budget for 1924–25

The revised Budget for the fiscal year 1923–24 published by the Government on December 7th stood thus (in ¥1,000):—

| | Existing Budget | | Revised Budget | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| Ordinary ... ... | 1,252,926 | 991,585 | 1,178,752 | 980,293 |
| Extraordinary ... | 123,246 | 384,587 | 114,069 | 312,528 |
| Total ... ... | 1,376,172 | 1,376,172 | 1,292,821 | 1,292,821 |

Compared with the original Budget as passed by the Diet, this shows a decrease of ¥109,208,000 in Revenue and of ¥83,351,000 in Expenditure, the deficit of ¥25,857,000 being met by a draft on the surplus accumulating from the preceding years. The fact that the Ministry barely managed to make both ends meet by drawing upon the surplus funds to the extent of nearly

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¥26 millions apparently indicates its failure in its declared attempt to cut the Expenditure for the remaining portion of the current year to the exact amount of the estimated fall in the Revenue. But when it is remembered that the fiscal year was well advanced and that the larger portion of the expenditure on the Governmental works had already been disbursed or debited against the Government, the result may be considered fairly satisfactory.

### BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1924–25

The Budget for the year 1924–25, as informally disclosed to the representative members of the Lower House on December 7th, 1923, compares as follows with the previous year's Budget (in ¥1,000) :—

| | Revenue | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '24—'25 | '23—'24 | '24—'25 | '23—'24 |
| Ordinary... ... | 1,214,888 | 1,252,926 | 1,028,156 | 1,991,585 |
| Extraordinary | 83,948 | 123,246 | 270,680 | 384,587 |
| Total ... ... | 1,298,837 | 1,376,172 | 1,298,837 | 1,376,172 |

The reduction of expenditure for the year 1924–25 of nearly ¥77,000,000 below that for 1923–24 was really a remarkable achievement considered in association with the fact that there were larger outlays for the former of approximately ¥50,000,000 on account of increased pension payment, larger sinking fund for the redemption of national debts, and increased amount of interest and commission on the deposits received by the Government, all these being items of absolute necessity. The Inouye Budget failed to exist owing to the sudden resignation of the Cabinet towards the close of 1923, nor was the Kiyoura Cabinet that succeeded allowed time to prepare its own Budget. It was created while the House of Representatives was in session but dissolved it soon after. In these circumstances the Kiyoura Administration had to follow the 1923–24 Budget framed by the Kato (Admiral) Cabinet and adjusted by its successor as required by the September disaster.

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## The Effect of the Disaster Upon Budgetary Items

The Inouye Budget is dead as a practical guidance for regulating the incomings and outgoings of the national treasury, but the ways and means its author adopted will doubtless prove a valuable reference to his successors. Especially important are his estimates of decrease of Revenue due to the earthquake and the extent of its recovery through collecting the deferred payment of taxes, indicating as they do the effect of the disaster upon the national treasury. These estimates are as follows :—

Items of Revenue for the year 1924–25 with estimated decreases and increases :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Decreases due to the earthquake and fire | |
| Ordinary | |
| Taxes | 112,480 |
| Stamps | 2,454 |
| Receipts from Government works and properties | 26,535 |
| Posts, telegraphs & telephones | 15,737 |
| Profits of Monopoly Bureau | 7,753 |
| Others | 3,044 |
| Sundry receipts | 119 |
| Total | 141,589 |
| Extraordinary | 54 |
| Grand total | 141,643 |
| Decreases due to non-issue of loan bonds | 34,520 |
| Decreases for readjusting expenditure | |
| Ordinary | 1,449 |
| Extraordinary | 6,956 |
| Total | 8,406 |

Deferred taxes collected and anticipated natural increments from past experience :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | |
| Taxes | 80,820 |
| Stamp revenues | 1,324 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Government works & properties | 17,579 |
| Posts, telegraphs & telephones | 4,246 |
| Profits of Monopoly Bureau | 11,956 |
| Others | 1,375 |
| Sundry receipts | 5,277 |
| Total | 105,001 |
| Extraordinary | 2,232 |
| Grand total | 107,234 |

Final adjustment of the foregoing increases and decreases in Revenue results in the following decreases :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 38,037 |
| Extraordinary | 39,297 |
| Total | 77,335 |

Curtailments or postponements of expenditure in the 1924–25 Budget.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Curtailments | |
| Ordinary expenditure | 17,073 |
| Extraordinary expenditure | 14,802 |
| Total | 31,875 |
| Postponements | |
| Extraordinary expenditure | 80,637 |
| Prescribed expenditure | 78,884 |
| Others | 1,753 |
| Grand total | 112,514 |
| Ordinary | 17,073 |
| Extraordinary | 95,443 |

## The Surplus Revenue Account

The accumulated surplus revenue accruing from the settled account for 1922–23 amounted in round figures to ¥657,655,000, but this available source of supply suffered a serious drain from meeting various requirements in 1923–24 and the following year, the pressing appropriations due to the earthquake alone claiming ¥130,192,000 while the requisitions made upon the hoard in framing the Budgets for 1923–24 and 1924–25 amounted to

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¥85,456,000 and 63,917,000 respectively. As computed towards the end of 1923 the surplus accumulation dwindled to ¥120,688,000, the only available reserve left for meeting deficits in the future Budgets.

## Estimated Expenditure for the Reconstruction of the Two Cities

The idea of the reconstruction of Tokyo which, in spite of all the modernized innovations especially conspicuous after the outbreak of the world war, had essentially remained a feudal city, had long occupied the serious attention of successive metropolitan authorities, and by none more energetically than by Viscount Goto who occupied the mayoralty from 1921 to '23 and by his successor Mr. Nagata. When the unfortunate tragedy overtook the capital on September 1 and reduced its most important part to ashes, it was as if the ex-mayor was destined by fate to tackle the stupendous task on which he had so earnestly set his heart both in and out of office. He was given the portfolio of Home Minister in the Yamamoto Cabinet hastily created while the city was still shaking frightfully and was thus entrusted with the most responsible duty of formulating the reconstruction plan of the metropolis. He had a clean slate upon which to draw whatever designs he judget best.

The Board of Reconstruction, presided over by the Home Minister, forthwith proceeded to prepare on the Greater Tokyo scheme drawn up in 1921 a plan of rehabilitation aimed at minimizing the ravages of fire and earthquake. The estimated outlay amounted to ¥1,500,000,000 spread over five years.

The Minister of Finance maintained that the country's present financial status did not allow her to contract a huge debt of a billion and a half yen for the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama only; that the plan of the Board of Reconstruction

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should be overhauled and made to attach more importance to substance than to outward appearance. He further pointed out that the country's capacity to pay interest must be the measure of her reconstruction loans, the only means at her command for raising the required funds, and as the interest at 7 per cent. on the projected loans of ¥1,500,000,000 alone came to ¥100,000,000 a year, the five year plan should be extended by two or three years. For these reasons he suggested that the expense for the reconstruction of the Capital and Yokohama be reduced to ¥700,000,000 and that for the restoration of the Departmental functions to ¥600,000,000, which, together with ¥200,000,000 which the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce proposed to advance to the Japanese fire insurance companies in order to enable them to pay approximately ten per cent. of the insured amount of the property destroyed by the conflagration following the earthquake, brought the total under the three heads to ¥1,500,000,000. The revised estimate that was drawn up by the Board of Reconstruction upon that suggestion was passed by the Cabinet council on November 22nd, 1923.

## The Government Reconstruction Programme

### *The Council of Reconstruction*

The Government programme had to pass two critical examinations before it could attain the dignity of regular and legitimate outlay, one being that of the Council of Reconstruction specially created at that time and technically an advisory body composed of Ministers of State, prominent statesmen out of office, and some businessmen; and the other, the Imperial Diet. The programme first suffered the excision of over ¥106 millions at the hand of the Council who advised the Government to detach the Tokyo-Yokohama canal and Tokyo harbor-work schemes from the Reonstruction plan and to make other minor alterations.

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The Reconstruction project placed before the extraordinary session of the Diet for its approval on December 11th, 1923, contemplated the following allotments of expenditure over the six years beginning with 1923–'24, it being proposed to raise the entire amount by means of public loans :—

| | Total | 1923—24 | 1924—25 | 1925—29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Reconstruction | 22,931,000 | 702,410 | 6,450,000 | 15,778,590 |
| Reconstruction work ... | 448,570,000 | 8,850,000 | 119,732,000 | 319,988,000 |
| Advances to cities for reconstruction purposes .. | 15,325,402 | 1,283,356 | 3,915,517 | 10,126,529 |
| Subsidies to cities for reconstruction work ... ... | 89,225,917 | 3,816,817 | 17,446,105 | 67,962,995 |
| Contributions to interest on reconstruction loans raised by two cities ... | 21,694,730 | 38,812 | 1,243,457 | 20,413,461 |
| Total... ... ... ... | 597,747,049 | 14,691,395 | 148,786,079 | 434,269,575 |

## *Drastic Curtailment by the Diet and the Reconstruction Budget as Passed*

The unlucky Reconstruction measures again suffered a merciless mutilation at the hand of the majority party of the House of Representatives, the Seiyukai, who were by no means friendly to the Government in general and to the Home Minister in particular. This attitude of the Opposition strained the relations between it and the Ministry almost to open rupture, but the crisis was barely saved as the latter decided at the last moment to swallow the humiliating treatment in view of the urgent need of Reconstruction and to submit to the heavy cut demanded by the party, this aggregating ¥130,682,200, i.e. ¥70,710,000 from the street arrangement allotment, ¥35,633,000 on account of the adjustment of building lots, ¥22,931,000 from the abolition of the Board of Reconstruction, and so forth.

The Reconstruction budget born after such throes was made up as follows :—

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Reconstruction of Tokyo | ¥306,678,400 |
| 2. | Reconstruction of Yokohama | 35,514,400 |
| 3. | Loans towards the district reconstruction work | 15,325,402 |
| 4. | Subsidies to fire zones | 20,000,000 |
| 5. | Subsidies to district reconstruction work | 69,225,917 |
| 6. | Subsidies to district reconstruction loan | 21,694,730 |
| | Total | 468,438,879 |

The allotments for 1923–24 and the five subsequent fiscal years are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1923—1924 | ¥ 11,430,785 |
| 1924—1925 | 110,211,079 |
| 1925—1926 | 111,834,757 |
| 1926—1927 | 94,454,408 |
| 1927—1928 | 79,558,558 |
| 1928—1929 | 60,949,253 |

The Reconstruction work expenses of Tokyo and Yokohama consist of these items :—

| | Tokyo (in ¥1,000) | Yokohama (in ¥1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Roads ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 257,458 | 25,382 |
| Canals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,570 | 5,612 |
| Parks... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,900 | 1,959 |
| Readjustment of Building Lots ... ... | 8,750 | 2,561 |
| Total... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 306,678 | 35,514 |

Loans allowed for the district reconstruction are to be distributed as follows in ¥1,000 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Tokyo Prefecture, | |
| (Where the city of Tokyo is situated) ... ... ... ... | ¥ 12,749 |
| To Kanagawa Prefecture, | |
| (Where the city of Yokohama is situated) ... ... ... | 2,575 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,325 |

State contributions are to be distributed as follows in ¥1,000 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Tokyo Prefecture | 7,583 |
| To Kanagawa Prefecture | 742 |
| To Tokyo City | 50,156 |
| To Yokohama City | 10,743 |
| To expenses for construction of fire-proof zones | 20,000 |
| Total | 89,225 |

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State contributions to interest on loans to be raised abroad by the two cities, as stated before, to the limit of ¥100,000,000 and ¥40,000,000 respectively, are estimated at ¥21,694,000.

Apart from the above estimate of State expenditure for reconstruction, i. e. ¥468,438,849, there was some expenditure defrayable by the local public bodies. The State and the local bodies are to undertake the work and to bear the cost in the following proportions:—

| | By State | | By two Cities and two Prefectures |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of work ... | ...¥342,192,800 | | ¥252,683,379 |
| Cost borne by State | ... 197,969,126 | Cost contributed by State ... ... | 69,225,917 |
| Cities ... ... ... ... ... | 144,223,674 | Cost borne by cities ... ... ... | 183,457,462 |

The above figures resolve themselves into the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost borne by State | ¥267,195,043 |
| „ „ „ Cities | 327,681,136 |
| Interest on which up to completion of work on March 31, 1929 payable by State, is estimated at | 21,694,730 |
| To which have to be added State subsidies to builders of houses within the fire-proof zones | 20,000,000 |

Taking into account all those figures the proportion of cost to be borne by the State and the Cities in the Reconstruction work stands as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| By the State (exclusive of work to be executed by State at expense of cities) | 308,889,773 |
| By the Cities | 327,681,136 |
| Total | 636,570,909 |

## Radical Change in the Loan Policy

The expansive policy adopted by both Government and general public in all spheres of activities during the war boom did not fail to react disastrously on their undertakings soon after the close of the war. The extravagant loan programme drawn up

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by the Seiyukai Government was no longer workable when the Kato Ministry came into power in June, 1922, and Mr. Ichiki, its Minister of Finance, decided to adopt the policy of contraction especially as regards loans. The amount to be raised annually had exceeded ¥200 millions according to the original scheme but it was cut down by about 20%. The Ichiki allotment for 1923–24 was ¥159,400,000, but the amount actually raised before the crash of September 1 was only ¥30 millions for railway undertakings. Mr. Inouye, the Minister of Finance in the succeeding Ministry, had to advance still further in the same direction of contraction. In elaborating the 1924–25 Budget, he decided that all new Government projects to be financed by loans should be prostponed, suspended or at best met with the Revenue surplus, and that only the balance of the railway loan for 1923–24 amounting to ¥45,500,000 be allowed to stand. His loan plan was, it need hardly be said, framed solely to meet the urgent post-quake requirements. He came to the conclusion that the nation's capacity to issue loans in the immediate future or, in other words, to pay interest due thereon without seriously impairing its financial security, should conservatively be limited to ¥1,500,000,000.

Mr. Inouye also announced through the public press on October 9th, 1923, that he would restrict the foreign loans within the limits of necessary payments for materials imported for reconstruction purposes.

### Local Finances

The deflation policy of the central Government was also enforced on local authorities whose finances had been similarly inflated since the world war. Under their joint signatures the Finance and the Home Minister, on Oct. 29, 1923 instructed the provincial governments to exercise strict restriction on the local authorities, instructing them either to cut down or spread over a

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longer term of years all work that would drain prefectural coffers, that all new loans should be vetoed and that the taxes for 1924–1925 should be kept within the 1923–1924 limits.

### The Working and Supplementary Budgets for 1924–25

As mentioned before, the dissolution of the 48th session of the Diet in January 1924 and the non-existence of the regular Budget for the year 1924–25 obliged the Kiyoura Cabinet then in office to draw up, as sanctioned by the Constitution, its Working Budget on the basis of the regular estimates previously existing. The appropriations for the general section are these :—

| Revenue | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ... ... | ¥1,207,849,400 | Ordinary ... ... ... | ¥980,806,063 |
| Extraordinary ... | 139,324,408 | Extraordinary... ... | 366,367,745 |
| Ordinary ... ... | 20,198,524 | Total ... ... ... | 1,347,173,808 |
| Loans ... ... | 92,745,985 | | |
| Surplus transferred | 26,379,899 | | |
| Total ... ... | 1,347,173,808 | | |

The foregoing Working Budget being, as stated before, based on the Budget for 1923–24 did not provide for new undertakings and especially for the pressing needs of Reconstruction. It devolved upon the present Kato (Viscount) Ministry that succeeded the Kiyoura government to elaborate the necessary ways and means by convoking an extraordinary Diet in June 1924. With its approval the following supplementary budgets were adopted :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Supplement to the Working Budget | ¥2,006,226 |
| Supplementary Budget | 266,226,217 |

Added to the Working Budget mentioned above, ¥1,347,173,808, the total Government estimates for the year 1924–25 amount to ¥1,615,406,251. Against this sum the ways and means adopted are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Additional revenue under ordinary account | 57,434,048 |
| " " " extraordinary " | 210,798,395 |
| Loans | 157,195,669 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Transferred from previous year's surplus | 53,070,589 |
| Others | 532,137 |

Of the Supplementary Budget amounting to ¥266,226,217,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Supplementary reconstruction allotment for Tokyo | ¥40,404,073 |
| Sundry restoration outlays | 102,970,335 |

These two items cover in greater part the continuing expenses spread over a number of years and also the contracts to be met by the Treasury over and above the budgetary allotments.

Such is, in bare outline, the budget for 1924–25 as drawn up by the Kato government within the limited time at its disposal. Being in dead earnest to act up to a main plank in its platform, viz., administrative and financial adjustment, Mr. Hamaguchi, the Minister of Finance, will apply, it is generally expected, his big axe in cutting the estimates for the year 1925–26 now in elaboration. Already the Working Budget for the current year now running its course has been subjected to the heroic operation of retrenchment and many items have been either postponed or ruthlessly cut. All these, coupled with the future financial arrangements, give promise that the financial foundation of the country, notwithstanding the terrible disasters sustained last September, will acquire greater solidity and stability.

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# CHAPTER XIV

## THE DISASTER AND FOREIGN TRADE

*By T. Komuchi, Chief of the Yokohama Customs*

### Remission and Reduction of Duty

To give relief to the distressed sufferers and to facilitate the supply of articles urgently needed in the stricken districts, the Government took steps for temporarily suspending as emergency measures the operation of Customs law and to exempt or reduce import duties. Of those measures the first that occupied the attention of the authorities was the exemption of duties on (1) rice and (2) beef on hoof and hens' eggs on September 11th and enforced at once. On the 12th idem the import of necessaries of life and construction materials was either made free or had the tariff reduced by a special Ordinance (3). All these emergency enactments remained in force till 31 March 1924. The 1st and 2nd Ordinances need no explanation, but as regards the 3rd it should be stated that barley, wheat, cotton and woollen fabrics, medical supplies, construction materials, machinery and implements, over 120 items in all, were admitted duty free. For automobiles (other than lorries) and parts and motors a reduction of 50% was allowed. The three Ordinances were revoked on the specified date of March 31. The accompanying table shows the total amount of imports that arrived in Japan under this special enactment :—

| | ¥1,000 |
|---|---|
| Rice & paddy | 28,616 |
| Barley | 147 |
| Wheat | 62,897 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Soya beans | 32,219 |
| Flesh of birds, animals, etc | 4,360 |
| Condensed milk | 4,067 |
| Other foods | 929 |
| Petroleum, benzine | 9,810 |
| Drugs, chemicals & medicines | 2,408 |
| Cotton yarns | 4,045 |
| Cotton twines & cotton threads | 883 |
| Cotton tissues | 5,652 |
| Tissue of wool | 45,833 |
| Woollen clothes & serges | 30,460 |
| Other woollen goods | 1,077 |
| Blankets | 1,221 |
| European clothes | 1,508 |
| Undershirts & boots or shoes | 1,801 |
| Paper | 1,589 |
| Cement & bricks | 1,263 |
| Sheet or plate glass | 7,301 |
| Iron bars, rods & the like | 109,273 |
| Iron nails, screws & the like | 9,444 |
| Rails | 7,604 |
| Material for construction of buildings, bridges, etc. | 3,989 |
| Cocks & valves | 278 |
| Hinges & metal fittings for doors, windows, furnitures, etc. | 677 |
| Implement & tools of farmers & mechanics | 1,973 |
| Stoves | 1,617 |
| Meters & the like | 3,175 |
| Automobiles for transport | 3,333 |
| Parts of automobiles for transport | 7,424 |
| Other automobiles | 3,590 |
| Parts of automobiles | 2,818 |
| Sewing machines & parts | 7,589 |
| Other machines | 1,335 |
| Woods | 10,491 |
| Tarred felts, tarred paper & the like | 801 |
| Charcoal | 3,261 |
| Beef | 5,997 |
| Eggs | 9,015 |
| Total | 441,770 |

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## Law Relating to the Import of Articles of Luxury

By Law No. 24 gazetted on 31 July the Law relating to the import of luxurious and other articles was made operative as from August 1, 1924 for the time being. Mr. Hamaguchi, Minister of Finance, in introducing the bill to the Diet, explained that "it was intended to afford a concrete example of thrift and simplicity to the people who are unable, even in these critical days following the terrible disaster, to divest themselves of the pernicious habit of luxury and levity engendered at the time of the war boom, and that the bill was necessary to ensure their spiritual awakening." It may be added that the following list specifying articles on which 100% duty ad valorem is imposed indiscriminately irrespective of the rates on the Statutory Tariff includes goods coming from Germany with which country the commercial treaty is still in abeyance, but excludes articles covered by conventional tariff.

### *Luxurious Tariff List*

31. Vegetables, fruits and nuts. (Vegetables other than those preserved in sugar, molasses, syrup, or honey, or in tins, bottles or jars, excepted).
32. Tea. (Black dust tea excepted).
33. Maté and other tea substitutes.
36. Cocoa (not sugared).
44. Honey.
45. Confectionery and cakes.
46. Jams, fruit jellies and the like.
47. Biscuits (not sugared).
49. Fruit juices and syrups.
54. Cheese.
60. Mineral waters, soda water, and similar beverages, not containing sugar or alcohol.
62. Chinese liquors, fermented.

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63. Beer, ale, porter and stout.
66. Alcoholic liquors not otherwise provided for.
67. Beverages and comestibles not otherwise provided for :
    1. Sugared.
69. Furs. (Hare and rabbit skins and untanned skins of sheep and goats excepted.)
70. Fur manufactures not otherwise provided for.
72. Leather :
    1. Of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats :
        A. Lacquered, japanned, or enamelled.
    2. Of chamois including imitation chamois leather.
    4. Of alligators and crocodiles.
    5. Of lizards.
73. Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for :
    3. Other [than belts, belting and hoses for machinery, and sweat leather for hats, real or imitation] :
        A. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory or tortoise-shell.
        B. Other, only including manufactures of chamois leather, imitation chamois leather and lizard skin.
75. Feathers and down :
    1. For ornament.
77. Manufactures of feathers or bird's skin with feathers not otherwise provided for.
81. Manufactures of animal tusks not otherwise provided for.
88. Manufactures of tortoise-shell not otherwise provided for.
89. Coral.
90. Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for.
91. Pearls.
94. Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, tooth, tusk, shell, etc. not otherwise provided for.
95. Volatile oils, vegetable :

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1. Fragrant.

117. Soaps.

118. Oils, fats, and waxes perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax perfumed.

119. Perfumed waters.

134. Musk.

135. Artificial Musk.

136. Nard or spikenard.

137. Cloves.

138. Agalwood or aloes wood.

139. Sandalwood :

2. Other [than *santalum album*]:

205. Borneo camphor, blumea or ngai camphor and artificial Borneo camphor.

221. Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin, and similar aromatic chemicals, not otherwise provided for.

222. Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for.

223. Joss sticks.

229. Drugs, chemicals and medicines not otherwise provided for : Artificial perfumes only included.

234. Fireworks.

291. Yarns not otherwise provided for :

1. Partly of silk, artificial silk or metal.

299. Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp, or jute, pure or mixed, including those mixed with cotton :

5. Plain, figured or brocaded tissues not otherwise provided for :

C-2. Other [than tissues of jute, or jute and cotton] not exceeding 40 kilogrammes per 100 square metres and having in a square of 5 millimetres in size not more than 30 threads either in warp or woof.

6. Other [than above and velvets, plushes, bolting cloth,

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gauze and bleached tissues of flax] :

B-2. Other [than tissues mixed with cotton] not exceeding 40 kilogrammes per 100 square metres and having in a square of 5 millimetres in size not more than 30 threads either in warp or woof.

301. Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk :

1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, with pile cut or uncut.

2. Other :

C. Of wool and silk or of wool, cotton and silk.

303. Silk tissues and silk mixed tissues not otherwise provided for :

1. Velvets, plushes and other pile tissues, with pile cut or uncut.

3. Other [than above and bolting cloth].

305. Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not :

1. Wholly or partly of silk.

306. Lace tissues and netted tissues :

1. Curtainings :

B. Other [than of cotton].

2. Mosquito netting :

B. Other [than of cotton].

3. Veiling.

5. Other [than above and netting for fishing and hunting] :

A. Wholly or partly of silk.

308. Embroidered tissues.

319. Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with india-rubber :

1. Wholly or partly of silk.

320. Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braid or the like :

1. Exceeding 8 centimetres in width :

A. Partly of silk.

2. Other :

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A. Woven :
a. Partly of silk.
B. Other :
a. Partly of silk.

324. Handkerchiefs, single :
2. Of flax, with not more than 30 threads per 5 square millimetres either in warp or woof.
4. Wholly or partly of silk.

327. Travelling rugs, single :
1. Wholly or partly of silk.

328. Carpets and carpeting :
1. Wholly or partly of wool.

329. Tablecloths, single :
2. Of flax only. [Those of cotton and flax included in the Statutory Tariff under this number are excepted].
4. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered.

330. Curtains and blinds :
2. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered.
3. Other [than above or of wool, or wool and cotton] :
A. Of lace.

331. Trimmings.

335. Air cushions.

336. Bed quilts and cushions.

343. Manufactures of tissues not otherwise provided for :
1. Wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory or tortoise-shell, or embroidered.

344. Raincoats :
1. Wholly or partly of silk.

345. Shirts, fronts, collars and cuffs.

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346. Undershirts and drawers :
  1. Knitted :
    C. Wholly or partly of silk.
  2. Other :
    A. Wholly or partly of silk.
347. Gloves.
348. Socks and stockings (of cotton or wool, or mixed cotton and wool, excepted).
349. Shawls, comforters and mufflers.
350. Neckties.
351. Trouser-suspenders or braces.
352. Belts.
353. Sleeve suspenders, stocking suspenders and the like.
354. Hats and hat bodies, caps, bonnets and hoods :
  1. Combined or trimmed with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, feathers, artificial flowers, etc.
  2. Other :
    A. Wholly or partly of silk.
    C. Of Panama straw or similar vegetable fibre.
    D. Of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed.
355. Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs and the like (manufactures of rubber excepted).
356. Shoelaces.
359. Jewelry for personal adornment.
360. Clothing and accessories or parts thereof not otherwise provided for :
  1. Wholly or partly of fur, feather or silk, or made of or combined or trimmed with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory or tortoise-shell or embroidered.

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373. Imitation parchment, paraffin paper and wax paper:
1. Covered with or with application of metal foil or metal powder, embossed or printed.
[This is given as No. 372 in the *Official Gazette*, but the description shows this to be a misprint for No. 373.]

378. Paper not otherwise provided for.
4-B excepted.
[This means that the 100 per cent. duty is applied to paper covered with or with application of metal foil or metal powder, paper coloured on the surface, printed paper, and crêpe or wrinkled paper.]

379. Paper lace and paper borders.

384. Albums.

390. Playing cards.

391. Photographs.

392. Caligraphs and pictures.

393. Card calendars and block calendars.

394. Picture postcards.

395. Christmas cards and the like.

412. Precious stones.

413. Semi-precious stones and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for.

414. Stones and manufactures thereof [not otherwise provided for]:
2. Other [than unworked stone]:
B. Other [than unsmoothed, unpolished or uncarved stone].

415. Amber and manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for.

417. Meerschaum or artificial meerschaum and manufactures thereof.

424. Manufactures of gypsum, human and animal figures only included.

439. Pottery not otherwise provided for. (Insulators excepted.)

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453. Spectacles and eyeglasses :
1. With frames or handles of precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, elephant ivory or tortoise-shell.

454. Looking-glasses or mirrors :
1. Combined with precious metals or metals coated with precious metals.

457. Glass manufactures not otherwise provided for. Manufactures of fused silica excepted.

475. Gilt or silvered metals.

489. Chains not otherwise provided for :
1. Made of, or combined or coated with precious metals.

491. Chains for watches, spectacles, eye-glasses or other personal adornment.

493. Hinges, hat-hooks and metal fittings for doors, windows, furniture, etc.:
1. Made of or combined or coated with precious metals.

494. Locks and keys :
1. Made of or combined or coated with precious metals.

499. Cutlery not otherwise provided for :
1. Made of or combined or coated with precious metals.
2. Other :
A. Pocket knives :
a. With handles made of or combined with elephant ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise-shell, or enamelled.
B. Table knives :
a. With handles made of or combined with elephant ivory, mother of pearl or tortoise-shell, or enamelled.

500. Table forks or spoons :
1. Made of or combined or coated with precious metals.

521. Manufactures of precious metals and metal manufactures combined or coated with precious metals not otherwise provided for.

526. Watches :

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1. With gold or platinum cases.

527. Parts of watches :
1. Cases, including those having glasses :
A. Of gold or platinum.
8. Other [than movements, springs, dials, watch glasses and jewels for movements] :
A. Of gold or platinum.

528. Standing clocks (hanging clocks excepted.)

533. Binoculars and monoculars (made of, or coated with, precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl).

553. Photographic instruments (fitted with lenses with a focal distance of less than 17 centimetres or with a plate-size less than 16 centimetres long and 11 centimetres wide).

554. Parts of photographic instruments :
1. Lenses (with focal distances less than 17 centimetres).
2. Other, only including cameras (with a plate-size less than 16 centimetres in length and 11 centimetres in width).

555. Phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines.

556. Parts and accessories of phonographs, gramophones and other talking machines.

560. Fire-arms and parts thereof :
1. Rifles and sporting guns.

612. Wood :
1. Cut, sawn or split :
A. Kwarin, tagayasan (*Baryxylum rufum*), tsuge or boxwood, red or rosewood, red sandal wood and ebony wood (excluding ebony wood with white streaks).
2. Other :
D. Other, only including Kwarin, tagayasan (*Baryxylum rufum*), tsuge or boxwood, red or rosewood, red sandal wood and ebony (excluding ebony with white streaks)

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624. Umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips and their handles.
625. Umbrellas and parasols :
  1. Wholly or partly of silk.
626. Wood manufactures not otherwise provided for :
  1. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory or tortoise-shell.
  2. Other :
    A. Of kwarin, tagayasan (*Baryxylum rufum*), tsuge or boxwood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood.
634. Brushes and brooms :
  1. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, elephant-ivory, or tortoise-shell.
636. Photographic films. (Cinema films excepted.)
638. Artificial flowers, including imitation leaves, imitation fruit, etc. and parts thereof.
639. Toilet cases.
640. Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof. (Tennis, baseball, and football apparatus and their accessories excepted.)
641. Toys.
647. Articles not otherwise provided for :
  2. Other [than raw materials] :
    A. Combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant-ivory or tortoise-shell.

## Relative Position of Yokohama and Kobe as Affected by the Disaster

### *Yokohama*

The ruin of Yokohama and the removal, at least for the

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present, of almost all foreign merchants and a large part of Japanese engaged in the export or import trade have resulted in some striking changes in the relative position of the two ports in the foreign trade of the country. Temporarily deprived of the necessary equipment for loading and unloading cargo and of the various facilities for stevedoring work, the utmost which the stricken port could do in the first two months after the quake was to handle the relief supplies hurriedly arriving from other domestic ports and neighboring countries. It was only from November that ordinary transactions in exports and imports slowly recovered. One striking exception in those extraordinary days, illustrating the heroic endeavors of the Yokohama people to maintain the tradition of the port, was the export of about ¥8 million worth of raw silk to America in the month of September. However it was not earlier than the beginning of this year that other exports began to appear on the customs returns.

As regards imports the arrival of ocean-going steamers, under Japanese or foreign flag, fully laden with reconstruction materials, became conspicuous from November and the volume of goods entering the port from January till 31st March, far exceeded the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year. It cannot be denied at the same time that the crippled loading and unloading service obliged no small part of steamers destined for this port to enter Kobe in order to effect a speedier discharge.

### *Storing Capacity in Bonded Limit Before & After Quake*

The storing accommodation of the Yokohama Customs is steadily recovering its former capacity, as shown in the following figures supplied by the authorities :—

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| | Sheds & Warehouses in Custom premises | Sheds & Warehouses in bonded limit outside | Others in or out of premises | Exposed space outside premises |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-quake ... ... | 27,007 *tsubo* | 28,051 | 55,022 | 17,829 |
| Post-quake ... ... | 8,644 | 9,629 | 18,273 | 16,815 |
| End April 1924... | 20,036 | 21,261 | 41,297 | 146,410 |
| Under project ... | 2,387 | 232 | 2,619 | 0 |

## *Foreign Population*

Foreign residents previous to the great earthquake of September 1 and as computed at the end of June 1924 compare as follows :—

| | Before Sept. 1 | | June '24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nationality | No. of family | No. of population | Family | Population |
| Chinese ... ... ... | ...1,122 | 4,767 | 277 | 1,072 |
| British ... ... ... | ... 388 | 1,059 | 73 | 124 |
| American & others ... | ... 789 | 1,823 | 155 | 256 |
| Total ... ... ... | ...2,299 | 7,649 | 505 | 1,452 |

## *Kobe*

Kobe has gained what the eastern port has lost in consequence of the disaster, and though this comparative advantage is lessening with the gradual recovery of the normal state of affairs by the other, it is not improbable that some of the temporary gains may become its permanent possession.

Of the principal exports from Kobe during the first half of this year raw silk, silk satin, crepe silk, pongee and fuji silk, waste silk, hemp plait, and some others stand out prominent as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The increase for raw silk amounted to ¥26 millions in value against nothing in the earlier period, habutaye 870%, crepe silk 930, pongee and fuji silk 650, silk satin and waste silk 500, tinned provisions, 470, and hemp plait 390.

The prosperity of Kobe as regards foreign trade is indicated by a marked increase of the foreign population since the earthquake. At the end of 1923 the number was returned at 5,771, and in January 1924 it stood at 7,647.

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## Relative Activity of Yokohama & Kobe Recently

It seems as though the two-port policy loudly agitated for by the Kobe men for years as regards the export of raw silk is going to be realized in consequence of the dislocation of the normal order by the fearful agency of nature, and this change is even more pronounced in silk manufactures, as shown in the accompanying tables showing comparative figures for the last two corresponding periods.

### *Export of Raw Silk* (¥1,000)

| | Yokohama | | Kobe | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 Sept. to Dec. ... | 153,923 | 268,563 | 32,910 | 0 |
| 1924 Jan. ... ... ... | 37,925 | 32,258 | 7,519 | 0 |
| Feb. ... ... ... | 29,049 | 53,357 | 3,899 | 0 |
| Mar. ... ... ... | 29,051 | 38,311 | 5,372 | 0 |
| Apr. ... ... ... | 37,804 | 63,690 | 5,497 | 0 |

### *Export of Silk Fabrics* (¥1,000)

| | Yokohama | | Kobe | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 Sept. to Dec. ... | 474 | 27,287 | 27,391 | 2,029 |
| 1924 Jan. ... ... ... | 290 | 4,011 | 5,299 | 212 |
| Feb. ... ... ... | 294 | 6,987 | 5,072 | 239 |
| Mar. ... ... ... | 539 | 5,998 | 5,316 | 285 |
| Apr. ... ... ... | 544 | 7,462 | 6,609 | 207 |

### *Comparative Trade Returns* (¥1,000)

| | Exports | | | | Imports | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yokohama | | Kobe | | Yokohama | | Kobe | |
| 1923 Sept-Dec. | 159,269 | 349,770 | 165,392 | 101,597 | 66,011 | 177,230 | 341,799 | 223,10 |
| 1924 Jan. | 40,426 | 42,687 | 39,240 | 22,565 | 43,820 | 44,152 | 111,388 | 71,507 |
| Feb. | 32,606 | 70,966 | 36,542 | 21,220 | 67,197 | 44,957 | 152,902 | 77,900 |
| Mar. | 34,362 | 54,505 | 42,566 | 28,166 | 85,038 | 60,472 | 142,013 | 95,714 |
| Apr. | 42,906 | 84,031 | 52,508 | 25,649 | 68,677 | 60,931 | 116,662 | 81,441 |
| | 150,300 | 252,189 | 170,856 | 97,600 | 264,732 | 210,512 | 522,963 | 326,562 |

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*No. of Ocean-Going Vessels in Yokohama* (1,000 *tons*)

| | In | | | | Out | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Ton | | No. | Ton | No. | Ton | No. Ton. |
| Sept-Dec., 1923 | 455 | 1,899 | Sept-Dec., 1922 | 639 | 2,445 | 396 | 1,710 | 581 2,365 |
| Jan., 1924 | 196 | 728 | Jan., 1923 | 149 | 597 | 163 | 633 | 144 602 |
| Feb., „ | 205 | 780 | Feb., „ | 151 | 597 | 181 | 670 | 150 594 |
| Mar., „ | 246 | 933 | Mar., „ | 180 | 712 | 228 | 875 | 171 686 |
| Apr., „ | 152 | 631 | Apr., „ | 155 | 607 | 170 | 709 | 147 590 |
| Total ... | 799 | 3,072 | Total ... | 635 | 2,513 | 742 | 2,887 | 612 2,172 |

*In Kobe*

| | | Entering | | Clearing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Tons (1,000) | Number | Ton (1,000) |
| Jan.-June 1923 | Japanese ... ... | 1,194 | 3,283 | 1,213 | 2,945 |
| | Foreign ... ... | 478 | 2,366 | 465 | 2,298 |
| | Total ... ... | 1,672 | 5,419 | 1,678 | 5,243 |
| Jan.-June 1924 | Japanese ... ... | 1,161 | 3,239 | 1,176 | 3,258 |
| | Foreign ... ... | 672 | 2,932 | 641 | 2,878 |
| | Total ... ... | 1,833 | 6,171 | 1,817 | 6,136 |

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# CHAPTER XV

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND THE MONEY MARKET

*By K. Takahashi, Managing Editor of the "Oriental Economist"*

The most important effect of the recent earthquake on the money market was a complete subversion of credit in the financial world. This wholesale destruction of credit influenced the money market in two respects; it disturbed: (1) the credit of most of the monetary organs of the country, and (2) the credit of corporations and individuals in the business world.

### Insecurity Felt Towards Banks

Needless to say, the first immediate consequence of the earthquake on the money market was the shaken credit of banks, especially those in the affected area. They lost simultaneously their customers, their securities for bills in their possession, and their property itself. The banks had been in very much straightened circumstances since the reaction of the spring of 1920, for a large part of their assets were fixed and not easily liquidatable, and with the disaster there came a grave doubt as to the solvency of some of those banks.

Under these circumstances, the banking concerns in the devastated area were in apprehension of a "panic." Banks outside the earthquake area, such as those in the Kei-Han district, were also stricken with fear arising from the same cause. This state of affairs resulted in a complete stoppage of the operations of the banking machinery and a great crisis threatened the money market. The hands of the Government became active in the relief of the situation. A moratorium was proclaimed on September

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7th, and the Bank of Japan was instructed to supply loans to the city banks. This had the desired effect; the difficulty was effectively tided over.

**The Moratorium** (Proclaimed on September 7th by Imperial Ordinance No. 404):—It provided for an extension of 30 days for payment of all monetary liabilities incurred on or before September 1st and due on or before September 30th, and covered the prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Saitama, Chiba and other districts affected by the earthquake. The Moratorium did not apply to liabilities of State, prefectures, and other public corporations, salaries and wages. Bank deposits were to be appropriated for the above purposes, or payment of deposits not exceeding a hundred yen per day for each depositor.

The Yokohama Specie, Industrial, Taiwan, Hypothec, Sumitomo and Mitsubishi Banks reopened their offices on the following day, September 8th, and announced they would make payments to the extent of 100 yen a day for each depositor. They were soon followed by many other banks in the city. The bankers in the Kansai district, too, somewhat slackened on the same day their attitude of strict vigilance, and the banking machinery was again placed in regular working order, though far short of its former full activity. It was not till September 20th, however, that transactions in short calls were restored to something like their normal condition. Long calls were put on their pre-earthquake footing only after the withdrawal of the Moratorium.

The Moratorium incidentally operated to the disadvantage of bankers in districts not covered by it. Osaka bankers, for instance, could not collect in Tokyo and other protected districts, but they had to meet their own obligations. In consequence of this one-sided arrangement, some banks in Osaka had runs upon them and were obliged to suspend payment temporarily.

**Bank of Japan's First Emergency Aid**:—It was to remove the impediment thus unexpectedly placed upon the smooth

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operation of the money market that the Bank of Japan issued its first emergency announcement on 27th September. It was to the effect that: (1) the limit formerly adopted in supplying loans would be removed; (2) the range of collateral securities acceptable in making advances would be enlarged so as to cover local debentures, private debentures, shares, deeds of title and so forth; and (3) even those banks formerly denied the privilege of getting loans would be favourably treated. The announcement made by the Central Bank had the desired effect and the bankers in the Kanto district were relieved from the tense situation. The feeling of uneasiness, however, overshadowed the banking world so long as the Moratorium remained in force, for after all it was an extraordinary measure that stood in the way of the normal operation of the money market. At the conference of leading bankers in Tokyo, Osaka, and some other places held at the office of the Ministry of Finance on September 17 it was decided to remove the Moratorium at the end of September. At the same time it was judged advisable to adopt some special measures ensuring the stability of the money market which was keenly suffering from the impaired state of credit.

Traders and manufacturers in the affected region were powerless to meet their liabilities to their bankers, while the latter were in sore need of converting into liquid form the bills they had in their hands. These considerations resulted in the issue on September 27 of an Imperial Emergency Ordinance pertaining to Rediscount of "Earthquake" Bills by the Bank of Japan.

**Rediscount Ordinance**:—Intended to supersede the Moratorium, the Ordinance was to this effect:—

The Government may guarantee the Bank of Japan compensation for the latter's losses up to the limit of ¥100 millions in case the Bank sustains loss in consequence of discounting bills payable in the affected districts and maturing before September 30th, 1925. The discounting had to be done under supervision of the Government.

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**The Bank's Second Announcement:**—In order to facilitate the smooth working of the money market the Central Bank made the second announcement on September 26 to the Tokyo Bankers Syndicate and defined in a more liberal sense the relative parity of bonds, shares, etc. taken as security. To be more particular, the Bank promised to take Government bonds at par or at the higher pre-quake rate if there was one; local debentures at 90% of the pre-quake current rate; 1st class companies' debentures, of the companies had escaped disaster, at 85%; secured bills unaffected by disaster at par; bills of establishments considered by the bankers concerned and by the Bank of Japan to possess good hope of recovery, to be rediscounted by the latter within the utmost limit of two years; in the case of banks making advances upon immovables the Bank agreed to make temporary loans with immovables as collateral, etc.

The last Imperial Emergency Ordinance for stabilizing the money market was that issued on September 27, and it was to extend for one month, that is till October 31, the period prescribed for preserving right on bills and similar documents of value. This extension was deemed necessary in view of the possible delay in recovery of the offices of public notaries.

For all that has been said for and against the extraordinary arrangements made by the Government and the Bank of Japan at this critical moment, it cannot be denied that they were on the whole timely and that they saved the money market from falling into a state of serious dislocation.

## The Moratorium Revoked

The demand for the payment of deposits was not so brisk as was gravely anticipated after the revocation of the moratorium on September 30th, and the passing of the first six or seven days after its removal in comparative quietude almost swept away any

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apprehension of runs on banks that might have existed. The prospects were gradually brightening and the bankers were gaining more confidence for the future. A complete recovery from the state of unrest did not occur until two months later, that is, the end of December, when the banking world had the satisfaction of witnessing the peaceful passage of the most important period of the year. It had been expected that towards the year-end, when the banking machinery was to be put to the severest strain, a successive suspension of business on the part of banking establishments of secondary importance through their inability to meet liabillties would create a disturbance in financial circles. The course of events, however, made it clear that this haunting fear was unnecessary.

## Convertible Notes

**Volume of Loans of the Bank of Japan:**—In the first half of 1923 the volume of issue of convertible notes was far in excess of that of the same period of the preceding year, and for the excess the adverse balance of foreign trade was chiefly responsible. The upward curve indicating the issue of the Bank was still more striking from September, incicating how the Central Bank was busy in supplying loans to bankers who had found their normal operations suddenly cramped by the natural calamity. This is shown in the accompanying table giving the volume of discounts, foreign exchange loans and general loans before and after the occurrences, as based on the Bank of Japan's weekly bulletins:—

*Loans (in ¥ 1,000) as shown in the Bank of Japan's Weekly Bulletin*

| Month | Date | Bills Discounted | Foreign exchange loans | General loans | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August ... | 11 | 158,181 | 37,477 | 88,048 | 283,706 |
| October .. | 20 | 438,270 | 61,915 | 95,472 | 605,657 |
| December | 15 | 411,268 | 141,226 | 160,855 | 713,349 |

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In other words, compared with the pre-quake month of August, October witnessed an increase of roughly ¥312 millions in the balance, and December ¥429 millions. The movement of loans of the Central Bank cannot fail to reflect itself in the volume of convertible notes issued, and this point will be examined next.

**Increased Issuance of Convertible Notes:**—Evidences are palpable, remarks the "Oriental Economist" in its last "Banking Number", that the money market was placed in a tight condition in 1923 even before it was visited by the terrible disaster of September. The comparison of the issue returns of 1922 and 1923 conclusively shows that it was only in the month of January that the average volume was less in 1923 than in the preceding year. But it is in the case of the four months including September that the two years present striking contrast. The average for September 1923 was ¥180 millions larger, and for October ¥250 millions larger than the averages for the same months of the previous year. Needless to say that for this abnormal jump the emergency loans and the rediscounting of the "earthquake bills" were responsible.

*Volume of Convertible Notes Issued* (¥1,000)

| | Maximum | | Minimum | | Average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| January ... | ...1,546,545 | 1,448,985 | 1,198,343 | 1,161,622 | 1,307,684 | 1,225,158 |
| April ... | ...1,254,680 | 1,13[illegible],459 | 1,103,191 | 1,088,510 | 1,148,823 | 1,175,679 |
| August ... | ...1,280,278 | 1,287,835 | 1,097,067 | 1,114,938 | 1,138,450 | 1,175,664 |
| September | ...1,290,9[illegible]2 | 1,460,209 | 1,102,901 | 1,290,873 | 1,159,503 | 1,343,313 |
| October .. | ...1,237,471 | 1,493,658 | 1,099,178 | 1,347,237 | 1,140,667 | 1,390,059 |
| November | ...1,241,932 | 1,441,163 | 1,064,404 | 1,265,766 | 1,109,647 | 1,317,023 |
| December | .. 1,500,692 | 1,703,596 | 1,137,402 | 1,297,773 | 1,139,805 | 1,408,985 |

It will be remembered that the excess issue beyond the normal limit was comparatively small before the Bank was forbidden in September 1922 to include the specie held abroad in the specie reserve account. After the disaster the issue rose to extraordinary

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levels, to ¥280 millions in September and to as much as ¥520 millions in December.

## Deposit and Loan Account of the Affected Banks

The total deposit account of the 43 clearing banks with head offices in Tokyo as at August 25, 1923 amounted to roughly ¥1,327 millions and the corresponding figures stood at ¥1,283 millions on January 12, 1924, being a drop of about ¥45 millions. The decrease was universal, with the exception of only five or six banks placed under special circumstances. On the other hand, for banks maintaining only branch offices in the shaken districts the deposits generally gained more or less, and this tendency is also noticed in the Special banks' figures, the deposit account of the Industrial Bank rising by as much as ¥36 millions betwen the two dates. The increase was evidently due to the transfer of Government money appropriated for relief purposes to the Bank's deposits. On the whole the total amount of deposits of the Tokyo clearing banks increased from ¥1,831 millions to 1,838 during the period specified above.

**Loan Account**:—The loan account shows a considerable increase as follows (in ¥1,000):—

| Class of Bank | Aug. 25 | Jan. 12 | Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Office ... ... ... | 1,317,686 | 1,366,545 | + 48,859 |
| Branch Office ... ... | 240,666 | 215,949 | − 30,717 |
| Special ... ... ... ... | 480,352 | 589,435 | + 109,083 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 2,044,704 | 2,171,929 | + 127,225 |

The increase for the affected banks means, the "Oriental Economist" explains, that they were obliged to extend relief to their clients to save them from crisis, while the contrary phenomenon shown by the more lucky banks that had only branches in the stricken districts means that they adopted a policy of greater caution in their management.

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### Clearing House Returns

The serious temporary dislocation of the money market in the affected regions was, needless to say, felt throughout the country in the volume of clearance. In Tokyo the average volume for the last three months of 1923 fell by about 40% below that for the quarter ending August. The fall for the whole country remained practically stationary before and after the disaster, indicating how severe was the blow inflicted upon the twin cities and how their transactions lapsed on to a cash basis. When it is remembered that the Bank of Japan found it necessary to give relief to the money market after the disaster to the extent of between ¥300 and ¥400 million of additional loans and that the volume of loans by banks of all descriptions in 1923 exceeded the corresponding figures for the preceding year by as much as 1,300 millions, as shown elsewhere, the conclusion forced upon us is that transactions in the devastated area were far from being restored to normal condition.

### Increased Risk in Bank Transactions

In point of fact the bankers from necessity of self-preservation were obliged to view with a sense of insecurity the financial standing of their clients with whom they had regular business relations. The actual financial stability of the latter was now judged uncertain and all credit transactions were therefore in a state of suspension. This coupled with the difficulty of calling in loans arranged before the disaster, practically blocked the channel of credit and brought about a deadlock in banking facilities. Such phenomenon was not confined to the earthquake area. Cash transactions were current in commercial and industrial centres in the Kansai district also as well as other localities lying outside the earthquake zone, for the weakening in the standing of firms in the earthquake area had caused a serious menace to merchants and manufacturers in other parts of the country.

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At first the bankers were groping in the dark, but they could feel surer of their footing by the beginning of November, when they were better informed as to the financial status of their clients as modified by the September disaster. Yet a feeling of uncertainty lingered until the year-end test in December, which enabled the bankers to obtain a clearer view of the actual condition.

## Fixity of Funds and Stringency of the Money Market

An accurate knowledge of the standing of banks and that of their clients meant merely that the money market was relieved of its utter confusion as regards its ideas of credit and that it was placed on a new stage on which to recommence operations. It did not mean in any way that the money market was restored to its pre-earthquake condition, for the simple reason that assets, the basis of credit, which were destroyed by the disaster, as yet remained unreplenished. To be more precise, the earthquake turned into bad debt no small portion of the loans advanced by banks and fixed a larger portion, so that the banks ran short of liquid assets and suffered from a scarcity of loanable money. For instance, the aggregate of loans supplied by banks in Tokyo and Yokohama previous to the earthquake exceeded ¥2,200 millions, as shown before, being about 27 per cent. of the entire bank loans of the country. The bulk of this enormous sum loaned is not readily called in for its settlement depends on future profits.

Coupled with these circumstances, there was an enormous excess of imports over exports resulting from the anticipation of a demand for supplies in the work of reconstruction. This excess amounted to ¥600,000,000 in the five months, January-May. Money was constantly being drawn out of the banks for reconstruction purposes, and a preponderance of loans over deposits placed them in a predicament on account of shortage of funds. The difficulty of replenishing scanty liquid assets by means of bank

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loans was generally felt by companies and many of them resorted to debentures bearing such a high rate of interestes, for instance, 12 per cent. On the other hand, business transactions were in a state of depression, and a scarcity of commercial bills resulting therefrom kept the discount rate almost on a level with that of pre-earthquake days. From the foregoing it will be seen that the stringency of the money market was brought about by a diminution of credit, a scarcity of loanable money in banks, and a decline in business activity in general. The following table serves to confirm this statement :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON DEBENTURES

*(Based on the investigation of the Hypothec Bank of Japan)*

| 1923-24 | Average of ordinary commercial bills | Rate of interest on debentures issued in the corresponding month | | | Rate of interest on debentures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest | Lowest | Average | |
| | *Sen* | % | % | % | % |
| August ... | ...2.56 | 9.500 | 6.778 | 8.396 | 8.779 |
| October ... | ...2.57 | 10.37 | 7.018 | 8.603 | — |
| Nov. ... ... | ...2.52 | 9.762 | 6.767 | 8.397 | — |
| Dec. ... ... | ...2.56 | 9.495 | 8.000 | 8.806 | 8.975 |
| Jan. ... ... | ...2.55 | 10.000 | 6.737 | 8.550 | 8.992 |
| Feb. ... ... | ...2.65 | 9.168 | 8.000 | 8.325 | 8.998 |
| Mar. ... ... | ...2.66 | 10.000 | 6.642 | 8.453 | 9.029 |
| Apr. ... ... | ...2.65 | 12.033 | 6.850 | 8 762 | 9.026 |
| May ... ... | ... — | — | — | — | 9.156 |

This stringency of the money market can only be relieved by; (1) an outflow of funds resulting from the carrying out of the plans of reconstruction on the part of the Government; (2) an outflow of funds resulting from grants in aid supplied by the Government to cities and public bodies for reconstruction purposes; (3) increased activity in the export trade; (4) and amplification in the resources of commercial concerns. Of these four factors that are calculated to work out relief for the strained money

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market, Nos. 1 and 2 will be realized to a certain extent at no distant date; No. 3 promises to come before long in view of the marked depreciation in the value of yen; while No. 4 is not likely to be realized for many years to come.

### Failure and Amalgamation of Banks

The earthquake has proved a severe ordeal to many small banks that had been struggling for existence even prior to that terrible occurrence. These number 33, including those that are nominally "going" but are judged to have small hope of resuming business. Anyway the earthquake has reduced the position of small banks and even of first class establishments of suspected soundness to one of great difficulty. The flow of deposits into larger banks having been further accelerated, the existence of those banks is threatened. The result is that they have been compelled to amalgamate among themselves or join larger banks.

### Loss Sustained by Banks in the Devastated Districts

It is impossible to make any reliable estimate of the loss sustained by the banks operating in the affected area. The "Oriental Economist" estimates, with all reserve and based on the reports of June 1922, (the earlier data being unavailable) that the banks that maintained either head or branch offices in Tokyo or Yokohama probably suffered loss of some ¥20 millions in furniture, buildings, etc. and that the bad debts inflicted upon them on the same occasion may have amounted to between ¥300 and 500 millions.

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# CHAPTER XVI

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND ECONOMIC RESTORATION

*By T. Tomita, the Nihon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan)*

### Damage Inflicted on Industries

Japan's economic world that was slowly recovering from the reactionary effect of the war boom had its brightening prospect checked all at once, and indeed doubly or even trebly darkened by the earthquake disaster.

The direct damage inflicted on the 329 representative manufacturing industrial companies in the stricken districts is estimated at a little over ¥140,000,000, this being, as it was found later, ¥874,000 more than the profit which they declared for the 2nd term of 1923. The profit corresponds to roughly 15 per cent per annum of the paid up capital aggregating ¥1,773,279,000. The declared profit for the 2nd term is a drop of 3.3 per cent below that for the 1st term and for this decline the loss done by the quake were mainly responsible. The profit percentage for the last three 2nd terms is compared below as classified by kind of enterprises (*indicating loss) :—

| | 2nd half '23 | 2nd half '22 | 2nd half '21 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Textile ... ... ... ... ... | * 3.0 | 28.5 | 36.3 |
| Chemicals... ... ... ... ... | 4.3 | 15.6 | 7.5 |
| Machines & machinery ... ... | *14.0 | 13.4 | 12.7 |
| Foods and drinks... ... ... | 14.8 | 25.8 | 14.4 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... ... | *27.6 | 13.6 | 10.0 |
| Electric ... ... ... ... ... | 2.3 | 16.8 | 15.6 |
| Gas ... ... ... ... ... ... | *13.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 |

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| | 2nd half '23 | 2nd half '22 | 2nd half '21 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smelting ... .. ... ... ... | * 3.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Railways & trams ... ... ... | 11.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 |
| Average ... ... ... ... ... | * 0.1 | 18.1 | 18.0 |

### Losing and Gaining Enterprises

The foregoing nine main divisions further classified into 50 groups of enterprises, 27 sustained more or less loss in consequence of the calamity. Those that suffered relatively heavy were (1) toilet articles, 89%; machines and machinery, 38; electric apparatus, 34.

On the other hand, 23 kinds of industries, either from slight damage or from increased demand occasioned by the earthquake, gained from the disaster, the most notable being:—

Wool fabrics, 37.0%; Sugar, 23.2; Cement, 20.3; Beer, 20.5.

### Government's Financial Policy for the Restoration of Tokyo and Yokohama

When on the 19th of September, the Government appointed a commission to inquire into the ways and means for the immediate restoration of the capital and established for this purpose the Board of Reconstruction on the 27th of the same month, the following semi-official banks were ordered to take necessary steps for stabilising the financial situation of the affected areas.

#### (*A*) *The Nihon Kangyo Ginko* (*Hypothec Bank of Japan*)

The urgent need for the people who were rendered homeless without any means of obtaining their livelihood was loans for building their temporary houses and for starting their business immediately. For this purpose, the Government decided to make use of the services of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Every facility was, therefore, given to the Bank by the

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Deposit Bureau of the Department of Finance, beginning with the first loan of ¥10,000,000 in October 1923. The following rules were observed by the Bank in advancing loans to their clients :—

(1) Loans in small lots as far as possible, say from ¥5,000 to the maximum amount of ¥100,000 are to be made for reconstruction of or repairing residential houses, business shops and warehouses in the devastated area and also for the capital urgently required for various trades as well as for industrial rehabilitation.

(2) Land suitable for building houses and other real property are required as securities for the above loans but for public organisations and industrial guilds and unions, loans can on principle be made without any security.

(3) As to securities, land and other real property located within the devastated area may be accepted. The valuation of such securities is to be made as far as possible on the basis of their value before the earthquake.

(4) The total amount of the above loans was fixed for the time being at ¥10,000,000 and up to this sum the Finance Department was to supply the fund, as the necessity arose, by means of purchasing from the Hypothec Bank their Industrial debentures.

The Bank inaugurated the above method of loans on the 11th of October. As the sphere of activities was extended, a further accommodation of the capital fund was required, and this was met by a further loan of ¥20,000,000 from the Finance Department.

The loans thus advanced by the Hypothec Bank for the reconstruction of the devastated area were, as they stood in the Bank's books at the end of June 1924, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct loans of Government funds | ¥23,246,000 |
| Agency loans of Government funds | ¥ 7,020,000 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Acceptance of Debentures of the Agricultural & Industrial Banks | ¥1,000,000 |
| Loans out of the Capital of the Hypothec Bank | ¥4,878,000 |

Out of funds bearing low rate of interest for the Reconstruction

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct loans | ¥1,580,000 |
| Indirect loans | ¥1,072,000 |

In addition to the above financial measures, the same bank was requested, at the instance of the Government, to supply the ordinary commercial and savings banks with the necessary funds on the security of real property.

The following rules were made for the above purpose :—

(1) In order that the Hypothec Bank of Japan may be in a position to advance loans to the ordinary commercial and savings banks on the security of real property, the Bank of Japan is to lend the fund in the form of deposits with the Hypothec Bank.

(2) The commercial and savings banks can obtain loans from the Hypothec Bank of Japan on the security of real property owned either by these banks themselves or by their directors. But the loan is granted on the explicit understanding that such loans are used for the emergency reserve fund for the payment of deposits.

The loans under this item reached ¥11,800,000, while the total amount of direct loans negotiated by the Bank under review shows ¥50,596,000 in addition to further ¥10,000,000 indirectly advanced to the sufferers of the earthquake.

### (*B*) *The Nihon Kogyo Ginko* (*Industrial Bank of Japan*)

The principal business of this semi-official bank is to finance industrial enterprises of the country with funds raised by the issue of industrial debentures, but the great earthquake wrought about considerable changes in the financial situation of the country, making it almost impossible to raise any money by the issue of debentures. Under the circumstances, this bank decided to secure the necessary capital from the Deposit Bureau of the

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Finance Department for loans to be allowed to industrial undertakings of small means.

The following rules were formulated for the above object :—

(1) By small industries is meant those enterprises with a capital of less than one million yen or those employing less than one hundred workmen.

(2) The enterprises must be those which have shown good financial results during the past few years prior to the earthquake.

The workmen must be qualified skilled men in their trade, while the products of the industry should have some relation to the reconstruction scheme of the post-earthquake days.

(3) The financing will be made on liberal lines as far as securities and their valuation are concerned, but securities offered should be of the most trustworthy nature.

(4) When necessary, the guarantee of influential banks with whom the clients had business connections previous to the earthqnake, may be required.

(5) For industrial associations accepting sole liability, special facilities may be extended as to loans.

Upon these conditions, an arrangement was closed whereby the Bank's Industrial debentures amounting to ¥10,000,000 were accepted by the Treasury Department at an interest of 7% per annum with the time limit for redemption of fifteen years. This fund was fully absorbed by loans granted to small industrial undertakings and in order to meet the needs of larger industries, a further supply of ¥10,000,000 was given to the Industrial Bank by the above-named authorities.

The Bank also extended relief out of its own capital to the broker members of the Tokyo Stock Exchange to the extent of ¥1,900,000.

A loan of ¥7,000,000 was also floated by the Bank in favor of the Oriental Colonisation Co., Ltd. (of Korea.)

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### (C) *The Yokohama Specie Bank and Others*

Special note should also be taken of the activities of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Formosa, and the Bank of Chosen, all of which made every effort to facilitate the trade and industry of the country, not to speak of those situated in the devastated areas, by financing bills of exchange, etc.

Loans were advanced freely to the silk merchants and cotton spinning companies. Every consideration was given for the needs of business men engaged in the sale and purchase of reconstruction materials.

### (D) *The Issue of Reconstruction Savings Debentures*

A plan has recently been drawn up by the Government to issue what is termed reconstruction savings debentures, of small denominations. The object of this scheme is two-fold :—One is to raise further funds to aid various reconstruction works and the other is to absorb the idle money that will inevitably flow into the hands of the laboring class who will be much benefited by extensive employment. For further particulars refer to Chapter XXIII on Emergency Legislation.

## Rehabilitation of Industries

### *Factories and Equipment*

The restoration of factories and their equipment has been on the whole rapid, and already the greater part have resumed their prequake activities, as may be seen from the following details of different industries :—

**Cotton spinning.** — Most of the spinning companies in Kwanto (Tokyo and neighborhood) had been producing finer yarns, and the short supply incidental to the demolition of their mills was made up for by the Kwansai (Osaka-Nagoya and neigh-

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borhood) mills. Their capacity has now been restored 73 per cent. as shown in the following table:—

| Spin. Co. | Pre-quake equipment: Spinning machine | Pre-quake equipment: Weaving machine | Restored: Spinning machine | Restored: Weaving machine | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kanegafuchi ... ... | 73,344 | 402 | 73,344 | 402 | 100 |
| Fuji ... ... ... ... | 425,552 | 2,872 | 263,232 | 2,872 | 65 |
| Nisshin ... ... ... | 88,828 | 329 | 88,828 | 329 | 100 |
| Dai Nippon ... ... | 110,388 | 907 | 76,036 | 907 | 69 |
| Total, incl. others ... | 852,128 | 7,510 | 598,992 | 5,110 | 73 |

**Muslin.**—The three companies in Kwanto all suffered damage, but with their speedy restoration as well as the completion of their expansion schemes, the output has now surpassed the pre-earthquake level. Even the curtailment of operation is being effected by them.

| Co. | No. of Mills. | Pre-quake equipment: Spinning machine | Pre-quake equipment: Weaving machine | Percentage of Restoration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyo Muslin... ... ... ... | 4 | 80,000 | 2,500 | 100 |
| Tokyo „ ... ... ... ... | 3 | 99,974 | 2,918 | 100 |
| Jomo „ ... ... ... ... | 4 | 50,000 | 1,300 | 100 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 11 | 229,974 | 6,718 | 100 |

**Woolen fabrics.**—Three mills belonging to the Tokyo Woolen Fabric Company were demolished, destroying 575 weaving machines. 455 or 78 per cent have been restored.

**Hempen spinning and weaving.**—Two mills of the Nippon Asaito Company, with 30,541 spindles and 517 weaving machines, and a mill of the Tokyo Asaito Company were destroyed. The Teikoku Seima had its manufactures burnt to the value of ¥2,470,000, but no damage was inflicted on its mills. The Nippon Asaito is restored to its full capacity, and the Tokyo Asaito 80 per cent.

**Artificial fertilizer.**—Of all the companies in the Kwanto districts, the Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Company sustained the greatest damage.

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| Co. | No. of works | Pre-quake conditions: Monthly output (1,000 *Kan*) | Pre-quake conditions: Amount of loss (¥1,000) | Capacity restored (1,000 *Kan*) | Percentage of rest'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dai-Nippon Art. Fert. | 6 | 7,000 | 3,201 | 4,000 | 57 |
| Rasa Is. Phosphate ... | 1 | 1,200 | 59 | 1,200 | 100 |
| Nitto Ryuhi ... ... | 1 | 800 | 6 | 800 | 100 |
| Total ... ... ... | 8 | 9,000 | 3,266 | 6,000 | 67 |

**Ceramics.**—Altogether nine works were damaged, the loss totalling ¥3,135,000. They have been nearly restored. Cement companies are now suffering from over-production, as their anticipation of an enormous demand for cement has so far been falsified. Deduction of output and compulsory exportation are enforced to relieve the situation.

| Co. | No. of works | Pre-quake conditions: Monthly output (1,000) | Percentage of rest'n |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asano Cement ... ... ... | 3 | 210,000 (barrels) | 100 |
| Osaka Ceramic ... ... | 2 | 40,000 (pieces) | 100 |
| Shinagawa White Brick ... | 1 | 200 " | 100 |
| Nippon Brick ... ... ... | 3 | 1,000 " | 80 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 9 | 210,000 (barrels)<br>41,200 (pieces) | |

**Ship-building.**—Almost all ship-building yards in Kwanto were dealt a fatal blow. In addition, the inactivity of the shipping trade hampers speedy restoration. The damage to the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, and Yokohama and Uraga Dockyards amounted to ¥15,546,600, and they had to resort to the cutting down of their capital by way of making up for their loss.

| Co. | Pre-quake condi ions: No. of yard | Pre-quake condi ions: Yearly capacity (*tons*) | Cap. Restored (*tons*) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ishikawajima ... ... ... | 2 | 100,000 | 2,000 | 20 |
| Uraga ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 100,000 | 80,000 | 80 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... | 1 | 150,000 | 50,000 | 30 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 5 | 350,000 | 150,000 | 43 |

**Electric light, tramway, and power supply.**—The suburban tramways, the Keihin, Oji, Tamagawa, and Keio, were

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more or less damaged, but their services have all been resumed. The Odawara Electric Rly, which suffered the worst, is only 80 per cent restored. Electric lighting and power supplying had a hard time of it due to the enormous damage as well as the diminution of demand in the stricken areas. The demand, however, has revived more quickly than had been expected.

| Comp. | No. of lights | |
|---|---|---|
| | Before quake | Restored |
| Tokyo Electric Light... ... ... | 2,039 000 | 3,335 000 |
| Teikoku „ „ ... ... ... | 32,000 | 32,000 |

### *Financial Rehabilitation*

The "Economist" of Tokyo has carried out an investigation into the business results of 80 leading industrial companies that suffered from the disaster. As a result it has been shown that the percentage of their profit to paid-up capital for the second half of 1923 and the first half of 1924 is respectively 14 and 17.5 as against 21.8 for the pre-quake half year.

The profit of those eighty companies for the former half of 1924 totalled ¥96,473,000. This is an increase of ¥25,083,000 over the corresponding figures for the latter half of 1923; still it is ¥12,363,000 less than the total profit for the first half of 1923, and the percentage of profit restoration is calculated at 80.3.

The financial restoration of the affected industries is anything but steady as compared with the restoration of the factories and equipment. The results of their working are far from satisfactory, probably due to the fact that the profits and reserves of most of those companies are insufficient to meet the enormous loss from the calamity, and they had to encroach upon the special and emergency reserves, or even to increase the book value of the estimated assets of factories and land, or to decrease capital. These makeshifts, however, are merely book-keeping operations, and in reality the financial condition of the industries is going from bad

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to worse, leading to further diminution of their earning power. Some of the companies which were hit heavily have found it impossible to meet their rehabilitation expenses out of reserves and other money of their own. They have had to recourse to loans at high interest, thus rendering the prospect of their financial rehabilitation a matter of remote possibility.

### Warehouses in Tokyo and Yokohama

Before September 1st there were in Tokyo and Yokohama 17 warehouses with a total area of about 129,000 *tsubo*. Most of them were burnt down by the earthquake-fires.

The goods destroyed in the warehouses of Tokyo and Yokohama amounted to roughly ¥81,000,000 and ¥20,000,000 respectively, of which the items valued at ¥2 millions or over are shown in the accompanying table :—

Tokyo :—

| Article | Value | Article | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice (Jap., Form., etc.) | 10,502,176 | Woollen and other yarns | 4,289,756 |
| Sugar, refined or raw | 23,981,815 | Wool | 5,892,522 |
| Leaf tobacco | 4,520,276 | Japanese papers | 14,354,202 |
| Cotton fabrics | 3,984,473 | Sundries | 3,903,431 |
| Woollen fabrics | 7,973,872 | Total (including others) | 87,339,557 |
| Other fabrics | 4,089,129 | | |

Yokohama :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 3,132,845 | Total (including others) | 19,297,176 |
| Machines and machinery | 3,377,528 | | |

On July 1st 1924 the burnt warehouses rebuilt and others that escaped fire, totalled 93,600 *tsubo* as follows :—

| | On July 1st | Before quake |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo ... ... ... ... ... ... | 46,067 | 71,590 |
| Yokohama ... ... ... ... ... | 37,657 | 58,312 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 83,724 | 129,902 |

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The fire insurance premium for restored warehouses, though they are inferior in quality and of barrack type, is exacting about 50% more than formerly chiefly because the warehouse keepers have raised the tariff by 30% to 50% in view of the authorised term for those temporary structures being only 3 or 5 years.

These warehouses, therefore, are not in favor with the public who are more inclined to patronize warehouses in Osaka or Kobe, excepting unavoidable cases. Until the warehouses in Tokyo and Yokohama are substantially restored to their original efficiency they may find it no easy thing to recover their former prosperity.

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# CHAPTER XVII

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND POLITICS

*By Dr. S. Washio, Ph. D.*

In the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars we witnessed political strife being suspended for the united interests of the nation. In both cases the Governments enjoyed long terms of office and unruffled prestige. The unprecedented calamity of September 1, 1923, involving the loss of over 100,000 lives and five or six billion *yen* was surely a greater event than either war. It was a situation that demanded a greater spirit of national solidarity. When the Yamamoto Cabinet, rising like a giant out of the ruins, was formed on September 2, and its formation was announced to the panic-stricken public, it seemed as though the old spirit of national solidarity would be evoked once more for the masterful effort of reconstruction.

Admiral Count Yamamoto having been retired from active politics for a decade and being a statesman of bureaucratic tradition, his re-appearance was a shock to party politics. It was another instance of irregularity so common in Japanese politics and was thought from the beginning to be a kind of stop-gap in the lamentable drift of party politics. Realising the irregular nature of the situation, he made no bid for compromise with any political party—the usual policy of most super-party Ministries,—but invited the leaders of all the political parties to co-operate with him for the common interest of the country.

Under ordinary circumstances, such "gratuitous offer of patriotism", as it was called, would have been an insult to

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political parties. The Seiyu-kai, then the majority party, in particular, regarded it as a hostile intention in disguise. Both Viscount Takahashi and Viscount Kato discreetly declined the offer and reserved their action. Only a day before the earthquake it was even expected that the formation of his Ministry might miscarry.

### *Birth of the Yamamoto Ministry*

The Ministry was born literarlly in the midst of the shock. Count Yamamoto fled for his life from the room in which he was negotiating for the formation of the Cabinet, and on the next day the Cabinet was appointed. An extraordinary occasion demands an extraordinary measure. This irregular Ministry was more than justified by the force of circumstance; national solidarity, the watchword of Count Yamamoto, made a peculiar appeal to public sentiment. The imposing personality and peremptory gesture with which his name was associated gave courage to the panic-stricken people. Besides, his Ministry included almost all men of recognized statesmanship outside the two party fields. It bade fair to override the party politics of both the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai. When it was inaugurated a great achievement was generally expected of it.

This expectation was based particularly on two considerations. The one was the pressing need of reconstruction,—an absorbing task, big enough to compel the suspension of political strife. The Ministry pinned its faith to it and took every measure to arouse public sentiment to that end. It repeatedly issued Imperial proclamations, urging national solidarity and warning the people against the decay of national spirit. The implication of these proclamations was that party politics under the dominance of the Seiyu-kai had been the essential cause of this decadent tendency and that the great earthquake was a heaven-sent message to call back drifting sheep to the fold. The moral effect of such Imperial

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proclamation would have been worthless under ordinary circumstances, for the nation had drifted too far afield in its distrust of bureaucratic rule. But here again the occasion justified it. If there were ever a chance for a super-party Ministry to command the faith of the people again this was the one; and public sentiment was ripe to give it a sympathetic trial. Adde to this, the spectacular play of Viscount Goto, Home Minister, with his reconstruction program, elicited popular enthusiasm. He was popularly thought to be "just the man for the job".

The other consideration that sustained popular faith in the Yamamoto Cabinet was its advocacy of universal manhood suffrage. The Ministry did not appear to the public as a reactionary power come to assert the old bureaucratic tradition against party politics. On the contrary, it showed an avowed intention of going ahead of it in a liberal direction. It was a queer development that a super-party Ministry, formed in defiance of party politics, and having no support in the Diet, should announce itself in favor of universal manhood suffrage, which had so far been consistently opposed by the majority party. The fact is that the Seiyu-kai, with its vested party interests, was the most conservative force in this respect, and that solely from the party's self-interest. The reformation of party politics by means of the adoption of universal manhood suffrage was the slogan of the Yamamoto Ministry. By such a policy the Ministry hoped to hold popular support, break down the Seiyu-kai majority, and open a new vista in the politics of this country. The time was propitious for this, for a general election was near at hand.

### *Viscount Goto and Satsuma Clique*

Relying on such a policy and supported by the circumstance of the unprecedented disaster, the Ministry might have enjoyed

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a much longer lease of life and useful service if it had stuck to its original intention.

But subsequent developments betrayed all expectations. The first sign of its weakness was revealed in its internal discord. The Satsuma elements of it grew jealous of Viscount Goto, who took the lion's share of reconstruction work. It is an open secret that before his plan of reconstruction was drastically criticized in the Shingi-kai (Advisory Council of Reconstruction), he was hampered by the sinister influence of some Satsuma men, for the Premier seemd to lack the power of decision credited to him in his younger years. Perhaps, Viscount Goto's plan was too ideal to be practical. At all events, he found himself enmeshed in the political net work around reconstruction which he himself had spread. Thus, the reconstruction program on which the Ministry had pinned its faith failed to obtain the approval of the Advisory Council, and when an amendment of it was presented in the Diet it was subjected to a further drastic revision.

### *Internal Discora*

But this was not all. The adoption of universal manhood suffrage, the only policy that could secure for a super-party Ministry of Count Yamamoto's type popular support, became also doubtful. The Satsuma elements of the Cabinet began to advise the Premier that the short-cut to success was to strike a bargain with the Seiyu-kai. These were the only politics they knew how to play ; and they were distrustful of the policy of Goto and Inukai, who were committed almost irrevocably to universal manhood suffrage.

The Seiyu-kai, alive to the existence of such internal discord in the Yamamoto Cabinet, began to exploit it to its own fullest advantage. It saw that the surest way to bring about the downfall of the Ministry was to attack Viscount Goto. Goto

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was, therefore, chosen as the target of criticism. Not only was his reconstruction plan drastically amended but he was accused even of Bolshevist predilections. The fate of the Ministry trembled in the balance before the unexpected event of December 27 (an attempt on the Prince Regent's life by a certain fanatic). The Ministry voluntarily took the responsibility for it and resigned.

Thus, this Ministry, formed under unprecedented circumstances, with the avowed and undoubtedly sincere intention of resuscitating the spirit of national solidarity, fell in less than four months, largely owing to its own internal discord.

### Kiyoura Cabinet and its Avowed Mission

Despite its tragic failure, no other super-party Ministry has been so enthusiastically greeted at the time of its formation. Something was expected of the Yamamoto Cabinet, but the next Ministry organized by Viscount Kiyoura was frankly a stop-gap one, propped up by the Kenkyu-kai, the largest political group in the House of Peers, for two purposes: to avoid open political strife pending the Imperial nuptials and to give the country a fair general election. For some reason understandable only from their own point of view, the Genro thought that no existing political party was qualified to perform these two functions. At all events, the substantial issues of reconstruction and universal manhood suffrage were not brought into consideration in the change. They were the great issues on which the former Ministry stumbled, but they have since been almost forgotten. Not only were they not considered by the Genro in recommending the new Premier, but they ceased to be discussed by the public. Interest in them flagged and gave way to the purely political issue of the so-called "goken" movement.

### *Save the Constitution Movement*

"Goken," that is to say, the movement for the defense of

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parliamentary government against interference by the old bureaucratic influence is so common in this country that it may be taken, in the past at least, as a part of regular politics. The cry is always heard when a political party or a combination of parties feels strong enough to challenge a super-party Ministry, and discards the idea of compromise, which takes place as often as not. What lent a special interest in the present case was the fact that the Seiyu-kai, which had so often entered into intrigue with such a Ministry, was split in two, the seceders going to support the Kiyoura Ministry and the old stock itself rather abruptly swinging to the "goken" movement. In this it found its ready allies in the Kensei-kai, which stood consistently for the last ten years for parliamentary government, and also in the Kakushin-Club. The trio made a drive in the denunciation of the "Cabinet of the privileged class", as the Kiyoura Ministry was called by them, and their movement was supported practically by the entire press of the country. No super-party Ministry has been so unpopular as this one. For the moment everything was forgotten for this purely political stake.

The seceders from the Seiyu-kai organized themselves into a new political party called Seiyu-honto, and at the time of disruption it had more members than the Seiyu-kai and easily became the first large party. This fact, aided by the prospect that the next election was to be conducted under the Ministry which it supported, seemd to give confidence to both the party and the Ministry, despite the overwhelming majority of the triple opposition. The Diet was ordered to dissolve as soon as it met on February 3.

### *The Fall of the Kiyoura Cabinet*

During the ensuing election campaign the solidarity of the opposition parties was perceptibly shaken. It could not be otherwise, for the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai had been rival

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parties for more than a decade and the rival interests of their constituencies could not be obliterated so easily as those of their central politics. The pro-Government party pinned its faith particulary to this fact. Nevertheless, the election that took place on May 10 returned the triple opposition in an overwhelming majority. The Seiyu-honto, contrary to all expectations, lost in strength and the Kensei-kai became the first large party, while the strength of the Seiyu-kai remained substantially the same as at the time of disruption. The relative strength of all parties stands as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kensei-kai ... ... ... | 151 | Kakushin-Club ... ... ... | 30 |
| Seiyu-honto | 116 | Jitsugyo-Doshikai... ... ... | 8 |
| Seiyu-kai | 100 | Neutrals... ... ... ... ... | 59 |

Such being the verdict of the poll, the only chance for the Ministry and the Seiyu-honto was to alienate the Kensei-kai and the Seiyu-kai, and there are various indications that efforts towards the reunion of the Seiyu-honto and the Seiyu-kai have been actually tried since the election. It is still regarded by observers as a standing problem, but it has so far definitely ailed to materialize. Obeying, therefore, the verdict of the poll, the Kiyoura Ministry resigned on June 7, and Viscount Takaakira Kato, leader of the Kensei-kai, was ordered by the Throne to form the next Ministry.

## The Kato Cabinet

On June 11 the Kato Cabinet was organized. It is predominantly a Kensei-kai Cabinet, but flanked by the allied parties to preserve the form and spirit of the triple coalition. Therein lies, perhaps, both the strength and the weakness of the new Ministry but the main fact is that it signifies the triumph of parliamentary politics against the old politics of bureaucracy in intrigue with a political party. It is the second party government we have had lately in this country. The first one, that

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of the Hara Ministry, ascended to power rather as the result of intrigue with bureaucracy. It misruled the country, converting the unprecedented opportunity of war prosperity into a force for corruption and alienating the sympathy of the public from party politics. The new Ministry assumes responsibility under different circumstances. It comes to power as the result of a fight against the old politics of intrigue, and what it faces is the dwindled fortune of the country, of which the earthquake was the symbol and warning. If it can bring back honesty and economy into national administration, its appearance, so unexpected until the disruption of the Seiyu-kai, will be considered providential and may cement public sympathy, perhaps irrefutably, to parliamentary politics.

### Political Instability Since the September Disaster

Reviewing the above sketch as a whole, we are struck by the singular instability of the political situation since the disaster of September 1, 1923. The peculiar system of interplay between political parties on the one hand and bureaucratic influence and tradition on the other, to which this instability seems apparently attributable, is not new in this country. Japanese politics have been organised on that system ever since the establishment of Parliament some thirty years ago, but on the two occasions of national crisis recorded in modern Japanese history, politics were beautifully suspended for the common interest of the nation. This is the first time that they have failed to meet the demands of a critical occasion. The task of reconstruction has been clearly sacrificed for the sake of politics. This fact is an object lesson showing us that we cannot indulge any longer in the system we have endured so long; that the practice of parliamentary government must be given a fair and straight trial.

This is the only hope we can gather from the unstable politics of the last ten months. The evil of the party politics

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that have been tried in the past lay mainly in the practice of the intriguing of the Seiyu-kai for power with bureaucratic influence and tradition. It gained tremendously in power by that practice, but after tasting the privilege of power it tried to cling to it in utter disregard of parliamentary practice, propping up one super-party Cabinet after another rather than yielding to the opposition party. Retaining the virtual control of the Government, thanks to the peculiar system of intrigue with bureaucracy, even after the popularity of the party was forfeited with the general public, the influence of the Seiyu-kai became too oppressive even to bureaucracy itself. The party was also bent on going to election under the Government which it could control. If this had been permitted it would have perpetuated its absolute majority. The result would have been a parliamentary Government only in form; in reality it would have been dictatorship of the Seiyu-kai. To break down its majority was, therefore, the purpose of both the Yamamoto and the Kiyoura Ministry. The legitimate and progressive method contemplated by the former failed, while the latter accidentally succeeded on account of the internal quarrel of the party itself. The success, so unmerited, was marred by the formation of a new party committed to the time-honored system of intrigue. Had the plan of the Kiyoura Cabinet been carried out as pre-meditated, it would have given no hope for a parliamentary system of government. By irony of fate it miscarried and brought the success of the "goken" movement.

It remains to be seen, however, if the apparent victory of this movement will usher in an era of straight parliamentary politics, or be merely a one act play. (Written on June 12.)

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# CHAPTER XVIII

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND THE JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGY

*By Dr. S. Washio*

### I

Disaster does always heighten the sense of community of interest and the disaster of September 1, 1923 could not but have a great leveling effect on the interests and sympathies of the citizens of Tokyo. For the time being the rich and the poor were alike stripped bare of their possessions, and those who were fortunately left untouched by the devastating fire deprived themselves voluntarily of every means of luxury. Their residences were thrown open to refugees. There was the talk of commandeering private owned motor cars, a measure which would have been obeyed without murmur. During the month of the disaster plain cotton clothes were in vogue. Everywhere people were commenting hopefully on the moral effect of the earthquake. Save in time of war there could not be such a voluntary manifestation of *esprit de corps*. It seemed as though Tokyo could be rebuilt upon a scientific basis, aided by this spontaneous outburst of the sense of community interest. Riding on the wave of popular enthusiasm, Viscount Goto, then Home Minister, became with his big program the hero of reconstruction. All circumstances seemed to conspire for the realization of a part at least of his ideal. As a matter of fact, it has been crippled and shelved, and the scientific work of reconstruction has yet hardly started on its way.

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Reconstruction on a scientific basis can be undertaken in this country, if at all, only by the Government firmly entrenched in power and led by resourceful individuals. It will be a transplanted idea borrowing its model from the Western civilization. In the constructive period of the Meiji era the happy circumstances of the time conspired to make such work possible. The Government was firmly held by groups of resourceful and energetic individuals. The Choshu clan built the army and the Satsuma clan the navy. The army and the navy were the nucleus around which modern Japan grew up and on which was based the belief in the efficiency of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people. Both were transplanted ideas. With the decline of military prestige has gone the supposed efficiency of this nation. It is not too much to say that in social administration, particularly in civic administration, the Japanese Government is one of the most inefficient in the civilized world. The failure of reconstruction (for it is so far a decided failure) is one conspicuous proof of this statement.

What has happened is this: Viscount Goto's program made no progress. His hands were tied by the internal discord of the Yamamoto Ministry. It was first shattered to bits by the Advisory Council of Reconstruction, a political body created largely by Goto himself, and these subjected to a further drastic amendment by the Diet. The Yamamoto Ministry already trembling in the balance as a result of these trials fell at last in consequence of the unfortunate incident of December 27. Then the politics of this country were thrown into utter confusion. There are various reasons for this chain of happenings. Perhaps, politics had been tending before the earthquake to just such turn of events. Perhaps, there was a certain fundamental misjudgment in Viscount Goto's plan. But the outstanding fact is that a great problem of social administration has been sacrificed for mere politics. And the most significant fact is that the public that had shown so admirable a spirit of common interest in the early days of the disaster has

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almost completely lost interest in scientific reconstruction.

The Press ceased to discuss it. *Esprit de corps* turned into indifference. Luxury began to make its appearance, and there was everywhere a scramble for individual interest. The scramble was particularly fierce in the places most affected by the fire. Out of it has arisen the present Tokyo—a most confused and crowded array of the most combustible materials. It is a make-shift work undertaken by private individuals without plan, without any thought of to-morrow, but is to all intents and purposes semi-permanent. The Japanese psychology revealed here is the psychology of a people defeated in war. Lacking in civic sense, the citizens of Tokyo have been defeated in the peaceful war of reconstruction.

## II

The character of a nation is the product of its circumstances. It is a historical and geographical accident. Historical traditions and geographical conditions are the determining factors in the shaping of national characters. It is as difficult to change racial psychological traits which are determined by the climate and the habits in which it lives, as it is to change the color of its skin. Living in a mild climate, clearly divided into four seasons, and a land rich in lovely scenery, but subject to frequent visitations of earthquake, flood, and storm—a nature more adapted to play than to serious work, a climate enlivening but not invigorating—the Japanese are more children than men, more prone to enjoy their circumstances than to alter them. They are clever and adaptable, quick and idle at the same time, easily contented and easily provoked, preferring a short-cut, facile success to systematic endeavor and solid and enduring work. Their fundamental psychological characteristic is optimism. They are not capable of great things, great religion or literature, great science or great government, but they have the spirit of eternal youth.

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This facile adaptability, developed by nature's ceaseless change, has been further cultivated by the historical accidents the nation has experienced. Japanese civilization is a series of ceaseless adaptations of foreign cultures. We have adapted in turn the Hindoo, the Chinese, the Korean, the Dutch, and the modern Western cultures, but we have been thorough in none of these adaptations. With us Buddhism lost its sting of pessimism and the Chinese classic its deadening effect of uniformity. The Korean and the Dutch influences were merely passing phenomena. We should not be surprised if the scientific civilization of the modern West does not hold permanently the imagination of this people. It still remains a transplanted idea, with which we rather play than work. If we fail in systematic endeavor, we escape at least from being stereotyped by any fixed form of civilization. It is none of these borrowed cultural ideas, but the essential optimism of the race and its quick adaptability, that asserted themselves in the face of the unprecedented catastrophe.

This optimism, lacking systematic endeavor and the power of endurance, is responsible for the shiftless readjustment that has made the city of Tokyo more crowded and confused than it was before the earthquake. It was responsible for the flagging of popular interest in reconstruction, for the quick change of *esprit de corps* into indifference, for the petty scramble for individual interest. But the same optimism, supported by clever adaptability, stood us in good stead in the early days of the disaster. Temporary huts patched up with every conceivable refuse left by the fire sprang up over night, and refugees lived in them generally in buoyant spirit, enjoying the privilege of camping in parks or bathing in the Imperial Palace pond. It was the spectacle of a picnic rather than panic-stricken confusion. The same thing may be said as regards the Korean terror. The terrible rumor of Korean malcontents pillaging the whole city, setting more houses on fire, poisoning wells and invading unaffected regions with drawn swords

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and dynamite was received with the gusto of children alert for play. It was an incredible rumor but popular because it suited the optimistic temper of the people bent on playing with imaginary terror for the sake of diverting attention from the really catastrophic consequences of the earthquake. As people sat through those summer evenings at every street corner guarding against the Korean terror, they apparently enjoyed the leisure of the occasion.

But what is most significant as a revelation of the optimism and adaptability of the race is the marvelous rapidity of rehabitation. People did not wait for the Government's guidance. They made no political agitation, but went immediately to their own work, relying on their own meagre resources and asking no question of finance, not caring even about what the reconstruction program of the Government had in store for them. Asakusa, the great centre of popular amusement, was rebuilt in less than two months. Ginza, the most fashionable shopping street in Tokyo, reappeared out of ashes in three months, with attractive varieties of color and design extemporised on plain buildings that would otherwise have made the appearance of this street nothing but that of the main street of a settlement in a desert. Before the year of the disaster was over the whole city was almost completely rehabilitated. While criticising the shiftless character of the work, its utter lack of scientific plan, one can not but be impressed by the vitality of the race, its spontaneous instinct and capacity to make the best of a given situation. Scientific interest based on the modern civic sense of community of interest has been lacking but the racial spirit of eternal youth has triumphed.

## III

"What is the use of planning for the future, for it may happen again," the people seemed to say in their hearts. This race had been living in such conditions for 2,000 years and more, accepting the fortunes of flood and conflagration and earthquake as a

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matter of fact. Iron buildings, paved streets, safety zones, etc. are, after all, modern and imported ideas. They can be transplanted under auspicious circumstances but they are not indigenous to the soil and are not essential to happiness of life. Planning for endurance and permanency is decidedly not the genius of this race. The fluctuations of fortune are taken for granted.

In one of the instructive messages issued by Count Yamamoto, then Premier, in the early days of the disaster, we read an impressive reference to the flux of fortune. It said in effect that the earthquake was a warning against the decadent tendency of the time, engendered by the continued prosperity of the last ten years. It contained no warning for the future planning of the city and no criticism on the past lack of plan. That is about the whole psychological significance of the disaster. The earthquake of September 1, 1923 has heightened the sense of the inconstancy of fortune. It has revealed the genius of the race to make the best of it, rather than to provide against it. The original spontaneous sense of the solidarity of common interest vanished quickly as it was unsupported either by tradition or by a concrete program of the Government. Left to their own natural inclinations, the people have displayed their optimism and adaptability, shiftless and short-sighted, but alert and fresh, like the instinct of children. They have chosen the short-cut to rehabilitation and are apparently prepared to enjoy it while it lasts. There is both strength and weakness in this, but it is decidedly human. Every civilization perishes but this human instinct will live.

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# CHAPTER XIX

## SANITATION AND MEDICAL SERVICE

*By Kizo Miki, Emergency Relief Bureau*

Work connected wtth sanitation and medical treatment in the earthquake area was placed in the charge of the Sanitary and Medical Department of the Emergency Relief Bureau created by the Home Office on the day following the great disaster. The work it has achieved in co-operation with other public bodies is outlined below.

### Work Connected with Medical Aid—Care of the Sick and the Wounded

Immediately after the earthquake the Metropolitan Police Board was ordered to take prompt steps for the relief of the sufferers. The co-operation of various public bodies was appealed for, and the appeal was responded to by the medical departments of the Tokyo Imperial and Keio Universities, the Japan Red Cross Society, the Saisei-kai, and the Institute for the Research of Infectious Diseases. Relief corps were also organized by the Naval, Army, Education, and Railway Departments. Similar forces were at the same time wired for from the provinces, and these continued to arrive in the capital. On the eighth day after the disaster, there were more than 110 such corps actively engaged in the work of attending to the sufferers. It is worthy of special note that the Imperial Household Department, acting on the suggestion of the Empress, organized a travelling dispensary, chiefly ministering to maternity cases and to children. Its service

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was commenced on September 13.

When the first chaotic stage was fairly over, it was thought desirable to provide means of medical aid of a more permanent nature, and the establishment of consulting dispensaries was arranged by the Metropolitan Police Board and the Kanagawa Prefectural authorities. A consulting dispensary as organized by the Metropolitan Police Board consisted of two physicians, one assistant, and two women nurses. Ten such dispensaries were organized on September 12, and the number was gradually increased to 100, which was the figure for September 25. Up to October 20 they rendered service to 236,524 patients. These dispensaries were reduced in number as the demand for their services became less urgent, and they were all closed on November 30. Up to that date, 447,111 patients had been treated in the dispensaries.

### Consulting Dispensaries and Hospitals

To take the place of provisions of a more temporary nature and to relieve the deficiency of medical accommodation caused by the disaster, the establishment of consulting dispensaries and hospitals have been in progress according to the following programme :—

### Consulting Dispensaries

| | Under the management of | Location | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Prefecture | Relief Bureau | Tokyo | 31 |
| | Tokyo Pref. | City and districts | 28 |
| | Japan Red Cross | Tokyo | 14 |
| | Saisei-kai | " | 6 |
| | Mitsubishi Co. | " | 5 |
| | Total | | 84 |
| Kanagawa Prefecture | Relief Bureau | Yokohama | 8 |
| | | Yokosuka | 2 |
| | Japan Red Cross | Yokohama | 7 |
| | Saisei-kai | Uraga | 1 |
| | Mitsubishi Co. | Yokohama | 1 |
| | Total | | 19 |

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## Hospitals

Prior to the earthquake 15,000 beds were available in the hospitals in and about Tokyo, but this accommodation was reduced to about 6,000 beds on account of the disaster. Of this number only 3,700 were available for ordinary patients. Although the population was considerably decreased, the sanitary condition of the people in the city was such as to swell the percentage of illness, and this fear necessitated a speedy supplementing of hospital accommodation. A plan was accordingly framed for the establishment of 6,000 new hospitals of a very simple character, and the accommodation for maternity cases, and children received a due share of attention in the carrying out of the plan.

For the reception of sufferers from infectious diseases there were before the earthquake about 1,800 beds in the hospitals in the area already mentioned, and fortunately a very few of them were destroyed by the calamity. It was anticipated that the unhealthy conditions in which people lived would double the number of cases, so that the establishment of 1,800 new isolation hospitals was proposed. Figures for the end of December 31, 1923, were as under :—

### Hospital Accommodation in Tokyo Prefecture

| Under the management of | General | Maternity and children's | Infectious diseases | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Relief Bureau ... ... ... | 1,200<br>1,200 | 150 | 1,110 | 2,460 |
| Japan Red Cross ... ... | 1,200 | 510 | — | 1,710 |
| Saisei-kai ... ... ... ... | 1,010 | 400 | — | 1,400 |
| Kyocho-kai ... ... ... | 3,000 | — | 220 | 520 |
| Total ... ... ... | 3,710 | 1,060 | 1,330 | 6,100 |

By way of note it may be mentioned that in the maintenance of some of the hospitals, the Relief Bureau acted in co-operation with the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Kyocho-kai, a society for the promotion of good relations between labor

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and capital, with the Saisei-kai and the Japan Red Cross Society.

In Yokohama, almost all the hospitals were reduced to ashes, and the bed accommodation in the few remaining ones was about 300. Altogether 1,878 beds were provided in hospitals under the management of the Relief Bureau and other public bodies. Of that number 1,378 were for general and 500 for isolation cases.

The Relief Bureau also provided hospitals with 150 and 50 beds in Yokosuka and Chiba respectively.

In these hospitals patients are treated free of charge as a rule, but in course of time payments are to be demanded of those with means to lighten the burden of maintenance.

## Tent Hospitals

Japan was the recipient of many cordial expressions of sympathy from beyond the seas, and the donations from the United States and France took the form of well-equipped tent hospitals for the relief of the sick and the wounded. The gift from America was especially munificient and consisted of one mother hospital and two ambulances affiliated thereto. The main tent was pitched on ground in Azabu belonging to Prince Takamatsu in the early part of October in the earthquake year. This hospital continued its existence up to December 10 last year under the management of the Japan Red Cross Society. During this period of time 8,814 in-patients and 5,536 out-patients were treated calculated on the basis of the number of patients treated daily. One of the ambulances was conducted in Yokohama by the Japan Red Cross Society and the other in Tokyo by the St. Luke's Hospital, an American institution.

The tent hospital from France is the gift from the Associated Press of the Republic. It cost 2,000,000 francs, and was purchased with subscriptions raised in aid of the earthquake sufferers. The gift arrived at Yokohama in two instalments, the first on December 23, 1923, and the second on January 10, 1924.

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The hospital consists of 25 tents, each capable of receiving 20 patients, 22 for medical and business staffs, 1 surgical operation room, and 2 dressing rooms. The equipment includes bedding, stove kitchens, a dynamo, lighting apparatus, baths, five automobile ambulances, and two trucks. There are also provided 20,000 suits of woollen clothes for winter wear. A site in Akabane-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, has been selected for the erection of the hospital structure, and it covers an area of over 42,000 square feet. The hospital is to be maintained by public subscriptions and to be placed under the control of the Relief Bureau.

### Summary of Relief Work

The figures below given will be found helpful in giving a bird's-eye view of the extent of the relief work and the operations of various institutions formed to meet the needs of the situation. On December 15,1923, there were 558 relief institutions in Tokyo prefecture and 175 in Kanagawa prefecture. The patients treated up to that date, exclusive of those cared for by the relief corps organized and despatched by various medical practitioners' associations throughout the country, numbered 2,398,554 in Tokyo prefecture and 684,858 in Kanagawa prefecture. At the same date medical attendance had been given to 22,494 patients in Tokyo prefecture and 5,888 in Kanagawa prefecture.

### Collection and Distribution of Sanitary Supplies

A scarcity of drugs and sanitary materials brought about by the destruction of stocks in Tokyo and other devastated towns was a matter requiring urgent attention. The portions of the city which escaped the ravages of fire were ransacked for these supplies, and prefectural authorities were instructed by wire to speedily send out medical and sanitary supplies. Utmost care was exercised in their distribution to the centres of relief work to secure as much equality and fair proportion as possible.

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Arrivals from the provinces were prompt and abundant; these were estimated in value at ¥470,569 yen for purchases and at ¥171,646 for donations. Many contributions were also forthcoming from abroad, and the large quantities of drugs and hospital supplies, donations from the United States, arrived in rapid succession and arrangements were made to store them in a depository belonging to the Meiji Shrine at Aoyama. The Osaka Municipality made a donation of medical instruments and stuffs to the value of ¥600,000 with a view to maintaining the institutions for medical aid to the sufferers from the earthquake for a period of six months.

### Measures Against Epidemics—Outbreaks of Epidemics

In Tokyo prefecture the cases of infectious diseases reported since the earthquake up to December 10, 1923, were 6,806, of which 1,483 proved fatal. Towards the latter part of September, dysentery was most virulent, while in October typhoid fever was in preponderance.

Epidemic cases occurring in Kanagawa prefecture during the same period totaled 2,758. The prevalence of dysentery reached its climax in the last ten days of September, and as cases of typhoid fever showed an alarming increase at that period, the hands of sanitary workers were then most briskly occupied.

Figures brought down to December 31, 1923, are given below:—

| | Tokyo Prefecture | Kanagawa Prefecture |
|---|---|---|
| Dysentery | 2,619 | 367 |
| Typhoid fever | 4,675 | 2,600 |
| Paratyphus | 235 | 211 |
| Scarlet fever | 172 | |
| Diphtheria | 286 | |
| Epidemic meningitis | 43 | |
| Total | 8,030 | 3,178 |

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The epidemic cases among the occupants of the temporary sheds, or barracks as they are commonly called, amounted to 552 up to the end of November, a little over 8 per cent. of the total for the same period in Tokyo prefecture. The appended statistics are of interest as testifying to the defective sanitation in the barrack life :—

| | Among inmates of ordinary houses | Among inmates of single temporary houses | Among inmates of barracks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dysentery ... ... ... | 1,555 | 660 | 311 | 2,526 |
| Typhoid fever ... ... | 2,462 | 878 | 212 | 3,552 |
| Other ... ... ... ... | 404 | 95 | 29 | 528 |
| Total ... ... ... | 4,421 | 1,633 | 552 | 6,606 |
| Number of inhabitants | 3,201,924 | 332,829 | 80,446 | 3,588,579 |
| Epidemic cases per 10,000 inhabitants ... | 13.8 | 49.1 | 68.6 | 18.4 |

## Preventive Measures

The prevalence of epidemics was threatened by the scarcity of drinking water due to the destruction of the water works and by the difficulty of obtaining wholesome food. Coupled with these untoward circumstances, cholera broke out in Shanghai and its vicinity at that time, and about 50 cases were reported a day. Most drastic measures were adopted to prevent the introduction of the pestilence from China and the efforts were fortunately successful.

For timely discovery of epidemic cases various devices calculated to be efficient were resorted to. For instance, the Metropolitan Police Board organized five inspecting corps, which did a good deal of effective work in automobiles. Similar steps were also taken in Kanagawa prefecture.

The policy of isolating all suspected patients necessitated the amplification of accommodation for the reception of patients. The result was that there were 2,728 beds in Tokyo prefecture on December 15, 1923. and from September 1 to December 15,

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1923, the in-patients aggregated 165,267 calculated on the cumulative basis of the number of each day's patients. Similar figures for Kanagawa prefecture were 700 beds and 21,337 inpatients.

Pending the restoration of the water supply, distribution of drinking water and sanitary inspection of well waters were systematically carried out. Of the 10,332 wells inspected, the water of 2,138 (20.7%) was found unfit for drinking.

For the disinfection of wells, sewers, water-closets, and refuse boxes, 56 disinfecting corps were organized by the Metropolitan Police Board, and the programme was to carry out the work on 130,000 houses left untouched by the flames in the city limits and on 140,000 houses in the adjoining suburban districts. At least 30,000 houses were to be taken up each day, and the disinfection was to be repeated six or seven time in two months. The work was executed as prescribed by November 15, 1923, on which day the corps were disorganizd. On the day following 20 fresh corps were formed for the disinfection of the barracks, and the work was at once proceeded with.

One of the prominent features observable in the city life immediately after the disaster was an enormous increase of stalls and shops dealing in food stuffs. This line of business was taken up by a large percentage of sufferers as the most accessible means of getting a living. This tendency soon awakened the police authorities to the urgency of food inspection. Food stuffs in general and cow's milk in particular were subjected to strict inspection and the steps have been fruitful of good results.

Special commissioners were appointed to investigate and improve the sanitary condition of the "barracks", flimsy structures with insufficient lighting, illumination, and in which the sufferers were temporarily housed. They are elongated buildings usually 24 or 30 feet wide and varying in length from 24 to 60 feet or more, with insufficient lighting and illumination and without

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heating accommodation. Early in October three inspectors' corps were organized and in the month following twenty disinfecting corps, each consisting of one epidemic specialist, one constable, and five laborers, were formed to carry out the work of disinfection in the barrack districts. Sterilization of well water received due attention, and a great difficulty was experienced in the improvement of the sewerage system in the low-lying districts, where a heavy rainfall often places barracks up to the floor in water. For the personal cleanliness of the barrack dwellers bath tubs are provided in the settlements for their common use. From the beginning the barrack population was being afforded medical attention at the hands of the relief corps of the Metropolitan Police Board organized early in September. These corps were replaced by similar bodies formed by public institutions and private individuals.

Posters, leaflets, and other printed matter were widely used for the propagation among the masses of helpful information about precautions against epidemics, drinking water, and other subjects of sanitary importance.

### Preservation of Public Health—Distribution of Drinking Water

The water supply in Tokyo and Yokohama was interrupted owing to serious damage wrought by the earthquake to the water works, and its speedy restoration and distribution of water were vigorously taken up by the Relief Bureau immediately after the disaster.

In Tokyo the new channel leading to the Yodobashi reservoir was damaged in two places, and this completely cut off the supply of water. There was some quantity of water remaining in the reservoir after the earthquake, but this could only be sent to a section of the low-lying portion of the city. For the work

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of repair to the water works the assistance of the Army engineers was obtained, and the distribution of water was carried out in co-operation with military officers and troops. For the four urban districts of Kojimachi, Shiba, Azabu, and Akasaka the distribution was resumed on the night of the 3rd. This area was gradually extended, so that towards the end of September, 1923, the water supply was almost normal.

The distribution of water was executed jointly by the Municipality and the Relief Bureau by means of automobiles, wagons, and boats. In this phase of relief work, as in others, the share taken by the Army was conspicuous. During the period extending from September 3 to December 30, on which the distribution was stopped having been rendered unnecessary, automobiles made 7,230 trips, wagons 195, and boats 572, the volume of water distributed amounting to about 40 million gallons.

In Yokohama the failure of the water supply increased the trouble of the earthquake-stricken people. On being informed of the deplorable state of things in that city, the Relief Bureau organized on September 8 an expedition for water distribution with the cooperation of the Army. About noon of the same day automobiles commenced distribution of water to the enthusiastic joy of the water-famished inhabitants. The supply was continued till October 22, and the water distributed up to that date totalled about 100,000 gallons.

The severe earthquake of January 15, 1924, undid the repair work on the water works in Yokohama, when they were nearing completion, and again the city was without water supply. The progress of the work of restoration was quicker than expected, and, though partially, supply was resumed on the night of the earthquake day. By January 28, the works were restored almost to the condition in which they were just before the second shock, over 13 million gallons having been conveyed to the city by the Nishidani reservoir on the same day. Until the regular

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water supply resumed its usual level, the citizens had to depend upon water from wells approved by sanitary specialists. For the purpose of distribution automobiles and water-supplying electric cars were employed.

### Supply of Diet to Patients and Infants

For the sick and wounded who were in need of liquid food and for infants who were deprived of mothers' milk through their death or failure of lactation arising from mental suffering and improper food and drink free distribution of rice gruel, and cow's milk in natural, condensed, or pulverized form was made, and this formed part of the programme of work mapped out by the Relief Bureau.

Preparation and distribution of rice gruel were placed in the charge of the Dietetic Institute, and during the period extending from September 6 to October 6, 19,288 gallons were supplied to 16,073 persons.

About 480 gallons of cow's milk were daily purchased by the Relief Bureau from the dairies in the suburbs, and after sterilization these were given to the sick and wounded taken care of in various quarters. The distribution was continued under the direction of the Bureau up to September 25, when the work was handed over to the Tokyo Municipality. It established 10 distributing stations and 15 sub-stations in important points of the city for convenience of recipients. Their daily distribution amounted to 228 gallons, of which about one eighth was the gift from the Imperial Household Department. As the milk was chiefly supplied to infants in the sufferers' families, a competent staff was attached to each station for giving advice as to the proper care of infants.

In response to the request of the Relief Bureau, 450,000 pounds of condensed and pulverized milk were sent up from the provincial authorities. The stock was further enriched by donations,

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of which the United States sent no less than 830,000 pounds while 15,000 pounds came from the Osaka Mainichi and the Osaka Asahi —the two most influential newspapers in Osaka. The figures are :—

| Locality | Kind | Amount | No. of recipients |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Prefecture | Natural | 28,600 gal. | 2,520,942 |
| | Condensed or pulverized | 928,948 lb. | |
| Kanagawa Prefecture | | | |
| | Condensed or pulverized | 285,856 lb. | 134,593 |

The Relief Bureau issued printed literature giving popular directions to the users of cow's and prepared milk for the feeding of the infants. It took the form of leaflets, 100,000 of which were distributed to the best advantage.

## Disposal of Corpses

A speedy disposal of the bodies of the victims of the twin disaster was essential from the consideration of public morals as well as of public health, and the matter was vigorously taken up by the Relief Bureau. The corpses were gathered in suitable places and laid there for a couple of days awaiting the identification and claim of the relatives. After the interval allowed, they were disposed of in the temporary crematoriums hastily erected on the spots where they were accumulated. Some dozen motor wagons and over 300 laborers were used daily for the collection of corpses scattered all over the city and the work was accomplished by the 5th day of the earthquake so far as visible corpses were concerned. By the end of September, 48,130 bodies were collected on land and properly disposed of.

For recovery of corpses in water from 5 to 25 native boats were daily in use, and 10,525 bodies were collected up to the end of September. These remains were cremated similarly to those collected on land. Corpses have been discovered from time to time since then, and the total of the dead collected on land

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and in water in Tokyo reached 59,108 at the end of November.

In Yokohama 5,425 dead bodies were collected on land and in water up to December 31, and these were cremated at the regular crematories at Kuboyama and Mitsuzawa, and also at various spots found convenient.

### Excrements and Refuse Disposal

Keenly sensitive to the importance of attending to the cleanliness of the unburned portions of the city, where refugees and sufferers from the conflagration had taken refuge, the Relief Bureau directed its efforts to this end. The Municipal authorities assisted by the Relief Bureau and the Metropolitan Police Board started on September 8 the removal of night soil in the congested quarters, and the work thus continued resulted in greatly relieving the accumulation of excrements from which people in the elevated parts of the city, which fortunately escaped from the destruction of fire, suffered in no small degree. Public privies burned down were rebuilt in more needed places and for the accommodation of people in refugee centres latrines were amply provided. Up to the end of December, 17,731,040 gallons of night soil were removed and disposed of.

Labor was occupied with more urgent matters—relief work in the unburned districts and collection of corpses in the fire-devastated sections—and it was not until Sept. 7 that the collection of refuse was resumed. In about ten days the city was roughly cleared of its refuse. It is estimated that by the end of December nearly 73,760 tons of refuse and debris were disposed of.

In Yokohama providing of public privies, disposal of night soil, and removal of refuse were closely attended to by the local authorities conjointly with the Relief Bureau.

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# CHAPTER XX

## COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

Practically all means of communication in Tokyo and its neighboring districts were interrupted on that fatal day, the first of September. For a week after the catastrophe, people in the afflicted region were without means of communication—even postal and telegraphic services were suspended.

### Railways Under Government Management

As the principal railway services in the country are under Government control, the lines under the Department of Railways suffered most. Of the more important lines, the section east of Gotemba on the Tokaido line, the section east of Yose on the Chuo line, the section south of Kawaguchi Machi on the Tohoku line, and the section south of Kita Senju on the Joban line were damaged. Altogether 347 miles were affected. It was estimated that a sum of ¥75,000,000 would be needed for their repair, and the work would take three years. Repair work was started at once. Thanks to the efforts of the authorities, especially to the work of military engineers, traffic on some lines was opened on the 4th of September, three days after the earthquake. The Chuo and Tohoku lines were among the first to resume traffic; and the Tokaido line, owing to the greater damage sustained, was opened later. Towards the end of October, all the lines were in working order. In fact, repair work for temporary purposes was completed by the end of October at a cost of about ¥10,000,000. The plan

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for a complete restoration, as framed by the Government, will take three years; its details are described in the latter section of this chapter.

### Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Services

Postal, telegraphic and telephone services are all under the control of the Department of Communications; and the damage these services suffered was enormous. When told in figures, the damage shows:—238 offices completely destroyed by earthquake or fire; 74 offices partially destroyed; 40,000 telegraph poles lost, and 20,000 collapsed or dislocated; 830 telegraphic machines destroyed by fire; 68,246 telephones belonging to subscribers lost; wires damaged measured 3,000 *ri* in the case of overhead and 15 *ri* in the case of underground wires. It was estimated that a sum of ¥160,000,000 would be needed for restoring the services to the former condition, and the work would take three years.

### Postal Service

In the city of Tokyo and suburbs, postal service was opened on September 6th for the first time after the earthquake. The offices which were destroyed began, in the meantime, to resume work; and by the beginning of October, 34 offices were in working order. It must be admitted, however, that the service was at first in a poor condition. It was not till October 5 that third class mail matter was accepted with some restrictions. Parcel post was not restored till October 18, but by the end of the year restoration was complete.

To make up for the destroyed stock of postage and revenue stamps and postcards, provisional stamps and cards were made and issued. As the Government Printing Office was also burnt, their manufacture was entrusted to private establishments in Tokyo and Osaka. Postage stamps had no sticking gum while the cards were smaller in size. The provisional stamps without gum and

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small-sized cards issued amounted to over 1,800 millions and 867 respectively but as they were unpopular the postal authorities decided to replace them with those of former design, the printing of the latter having been completed in July this year.

### Telegraphic Service

The temporary restoration of telegraphic service was completed on October 23 and 55 circuits including the Tokyo-Guam service was reopened. But the service was much limited at first. Ordinary telegrams were restricted to 30 words (Japanese characters), newspaper offices were restricted to two messages a day, in the case of inland telegrams the maximum being 300 words, in the case of foreign 150 words. Offices were open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telegraphic money orders were issued from October 1, with the restriction that one person should not send more than one order a day, the maximum amount of one order being ¥100.

### Telephone Service

In the city of Tokyo, four exchanges only, (Aoyama, Takanawa, Ushigome and Koishikawa,) out of the total of 16, escaped destruction, and 61,852 apparatus operated by the other 12 exchanges were burnt. The four surviving exchanges connecting about 15,000 telephones resumed operation on September 29, and then some 800 subscribers outside the zones of the four exchanges were given, in consideration of their special importance in public and economic life, the privilege of availing themselves of the service.

The repair work was pushed on with as great energy as possible, and every effort was made to open a number of temporary exchanges by charging ¥200 per subscriber living within a limited radius, so that by the end of 1923 the number of those who were served increased to almost 30,000 in all. One serious obstacle retarding the restoration of the telephone service so eagerly desired

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by all classes of people, by those in business in particular, was the great difficulty experienced by the authorities in getting a supply of exchange plants, especially of automatic exchange equipment, at a short notice. There are, it should be remembered, only four or five makers of this high grade apparatus in the world, i.e. two in both England and America and one in Germany. They were said to be fully occupied in supplying apparatus for exchange offices in their own and other countries, for owing to the dearth of operators the manual system is now being replaced by the automatic in England, America, Germany and other places. However, the Japanese telephone authorities were able to sign a contract with certain English makers for the supply of automatic instruments to be installed in Tokyo and Yokohama. In the restoration work now being energetically carried on in the two cities and other devastated towns, the former manual system will be used at first, being gradually replaced by automatic equipment. This conversion will require about two years for completion. By the end of March 1926 the number of telephones, including those converted, will reach the pre-quake figure of 84,000 for Tokyo. The city will then have nine manual and nine automatic exchanges. The progress of restoration in Tokyo is tabulated below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in operation at end of July, 1924 ... ... .. | 37,910 | New connections by November, 1925 ... ... | 6,176 |
| New connections by December, 1924 ... ... | 20,446 | New connections by March, 1926 ... ... ... | 11,320 |
| New connections by March, 1925 ... ... ... | 6,180 | Total ... ... ... ... ... | 84,000 |
| New connections by July, 1925... ... ... ... | 1,954 | | |

For Yokohama the restoration work is represented by the following figures :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in operation at end of June, 1924... ... ... | 3,701 | New connections in April 1925-March 1926 ... ... | 6,400 |
| New connection by March, 1925 ... ... ... | 500 | Total ... ... ... ... .. | 10,601 |

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The exchange offices in Yokohama will be completely refitted with the automatic system by the end of the year 1925–26.

It should be added that the manual equipment is supplied by the Japan Electric Co. and the Oki Electric Works, while wires and cables are supplied by the Sumitomo, Furukawa and Fujikura Copper Works.

The service between Tokyo and other important cities was resumed at the beginning of October, Osaka and Nagoya being the first to be connected with the capital by telephone. On October 18, newspapers were allowed to make use of the service with cities outside Tokyo. On November 1, there were 71 lines between Tokyo and other principal cities in full operation. In December an exchange for provincial lines was built on the site of the Central Telephone Office which had been destroyed by fire. There were before the earthquake 324 lines between the capital and provinces; and all these lines have been restored.

### Emergency Measures for Railway Traffic

The dislocation of railway services in consequence of the earthquake caused a stoppage of the supply of foodstuffs. On the other hand, almost all the provisions stored in the afflicted region were lost; and it was feared that a food famine might follow. In order to prevent such an occurrence, the Department of Railways by giving free transport took measures, on the one hand, to send refugees, natives, Koreans and Chinese, out of the afflicted districts as rapidly and in as large numbers as possible, and, on the other, to limit the number of those coming to Tokyo and Yokohama. This restriction was enforced for about three weeks.

Another emergency measure for the facility of railway traffic was adopted on the Tokaido line, the most important railway for the capital. As there was no immediate prospect of recovery of the damage section, a steamer service by sea was established between Shimizu and Shinagawa. Two steamers of the Shimonoseki

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Fusan Line, the Korai Maru and Keifuku Maru with an aggregate tonnage of 6,600, were placed on the route, a distance of 128 nautical miles. The service was opened on September 7 and was kept up till the wharf at Yokohama was completed on the 28th of the month.

### *Freight Service*

One of the most urgent needs for the stricken people was the supply of provisions and building materials. The railway authorities took measures for freight service to meet the need. Preference was given to the transport of foodstuffs, relief goods, and materials for the recovery of damage to buildings and public services.

Foodstuffs and relief goods coming into the affected districts were carried free from September 3. Building and other materials used in restoration work, when addressed to Government and municipal offices and public organizations, were sent free of charge from September 5. When relief goods were to be sent by water, they were carried free to the port of loading during the period September 5th to 20th. Building materials were charged half rate to the nearest port of loading, from September 22nd to October 10th.

After September 21st goods carried free were confined to relief goods; and the privilege was continued till October 10th. But there were some exceptional cases; relief goods handled by Government offices were still free of charge. Other goods of immediate need were charged half rate. They were foodstuffs, food for domestic animals, clothes, bedding, building materials, fuel, medicine, sanitary materials, fancy goods, hardware, paper, mats, furniture, kitchen utensils, tableware, tools, footgear, and rain-coats.

In order to facilitate the transport of foodstuffs and other necessaries, the shipment of commercial commodities was stopped for the time being. On September 5th, it was also decided that a limited number of passenger trains should be worked and that

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all other available trains should be employed for the carrying of relief goods and materials for restoration work.

### *Congestion of Traffic*

All possible measures were taken, as mentioned above, by the Department of Railways to meet the urgent needs of the afflicted region and to facilitate the service; but the service was not adequate even after all the lines had resumed operation, and congestion of traffic ensued. Towards the middle of November, the carrying capacity of railways in the affected districts was over 170,000 tons a day, while goods of 940,000 tons were waiting transport at the end of October, and the volume of such goods increased to 1,100,000 tons by the beginning of the following month. As time went on, the disproportion between the carrying capacity of the railways and the quantity of goods awaiting transport increased, for there were 1,250,000 tons of goods waiting shipment in the middle of November, and 1,430,000 tons in the middle of December.

### Plans for Restoration and Reconstruction of Railways

Work on the restoration of the railway service for the immediate purpose had been completed by the end of October at a cost of 10 million yen. At the beginning of the following month the service was almost as good as it had been before the earthquake. But the work was undertaken with a view to meeting urgent needs; it was nothing more than a temporary restoration. A plan for a more thorough-going restoration is in progress and it is expected that the restoration of the damaged tracks will be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1924–25 and that a year later the station buildings and other edifices wrecked or burned will be completed. On the other hand, what is called the "reconstruction scheme" to cope with the increasing volume of traffic

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was formulated. In order to provide a much better service two plans, therefore, are receiving the attention of the railway authorities at the same time, that is restoration and reconstruction.

## Progress of Restoration of Railways

Up to August 20th, 1924 the main items of restoration work on Government Railways showed progress as follows :—

### *Tracks and Structures*

| Line | Section | Work | Progress % | Completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo City | Kanda Station | Main & other buildings | Under design | |
| | Manseibashi Stn. | „ | „ | |
| Tokaido | Shimbashi Stn. | Main building | „ | |
| | Rokugo bridge | Piers | 80 | |
| | Yokohama Stn. | Main building | Begun | Jun. '23 |
| | Ofuna-Kozu | | 40 | |
| | Banyu bridge | | — | Aug. 1924 |
| | Kozu-Shimosoga | | 40 | |
| | Yamakita-Suruga | Incl. tunnel | 40 | |
| Atami | Kozu-Odawara | | 30 | |
| | Hayakawa-Manazuru | „ | — | June 1923 |
| | Nebukawa-Manazuru | „ | 90 | |
| Chu-o | Ochanomizu-Suidobashi | Retaining wall | 80 | |
| | Yose-Uyenohara | Tunnel | 90 | |
| Tohoku | Arakawa bridge | | — | July 1923 |
| Joban | Tonegawa bridge | | 60 | |
| Hojo | Tenjinyama tunnel | | 25 | |
| | 1st bridge of Setogawa | | 30 | |

### *Rolling Stock*

| Locomotives | Repaired | Newly Constructed | Rebuilt on old trucks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tank | | | | |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 21 | — | — | 21 |
| Tender | | | | |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 77 | — | — | 77 |
| Private „ ... ... ... | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total ... ... | 98 | 1 | — | 99 |

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| | Repaired | Newly Constructed | Rebuilt on old trucks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric cars | | | | |
| Motor coaches | | | | |
| Private shops ... ... | — | — | 29 | 29 |
| Trailers | | | | |
| Private shops ... ... | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Total ... ... | — | — | 40 | 40 |
| Passenger carriages | | | | |
| Bogies | | | | |
| Private shops ... ... | — | 131 | 187 | 318 |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 28 | 40 | 38 | 106 |
| 4-wheeled | | | | |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Total ... ... ... | 29 | 171 | 225 | 425 |
| Goods wagons | | | | |
| Covered | | | | |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 86 | — | 385 | 471 |
| Open | | | | |
| Private shops ... ... | — | 365 | — | 365 |
| Gov't shops... ... ... | 50 | 75 | 147 | 272 |
| Total ... ... ... | 136 | 440 | 532 | 1,108 |

## The Disaster and Railway Revenue

From April to August 1923 the earnings of State Railways showed an increase of ¥3,170,000 over the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the month of the disaster, September, they resulted in a shrinkage of ¥6,400,000 partly due to the suspension of operation on damaged lines and partly due to the free conveyance of sufferers and relief articles to and from the devastated districts. From October onward passenger earnings were on the increase, owing to the return of communications to normal conditions and the restoration of business transactions between the provinces and the stricken areas. Goods receipts still continued to diminish till December when a favorable reaction occurred and lasted month after month, this being accounted for by the increasing transport of reconstruction materials and necessities of life.

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As a whole the total revenue of the Government Railways for the year April 1923—March 1924 resulted in an increase of ¥15,500,000 over the figures for the preceding year even if the diminution due to the disaster is taken into consideration.

*Railway Receipts for April 1923–March 1924*

(*in* ¥1,000)

| Months | Passenger | Inc. (*Dec.) over pre. year | Goods | Inc. (*Dec.) over pre. year | Total | Inc. (*Dec.) over pre. year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1923 | | | | | | |
| Apr.—Aug. | 108,192 | 2,354 | 74,640 | 816 | 182,833 | 3,170 |
| Sept. ... ... | 16,161 | *2,302 | 9,896 | *4,103 | 26,058 | *6,405 |
| Oct. ... ... | 22,363 | 2,187 | 12,996 | *2,262 | 35,300 | *74 |
| Nov. ... ... | 20,420 | 2,549 | 13,905 | *1,104 | 34,326 | 1,444 |
| Dec. ... ... | 20,835 | 3,472 | 16,267 | 588 | 37,103 | 4,061 |
| 1924 | | | | | | |
| Jan. ... ... | 20,839 | 3,621 | 14,547 | 1,600 | 35,387 | 5,221 |
| Feb. ... ... | 18,817 | 3,315 | 14,941 | 1,534 | 33,758 | 4,849 |
| Mar. ... ... | 33,441 | 2,125 | 17,341 | 1,145 | 40,783 | 3,271 |
| Sept. '23-Mar. '24 | 142,819 | 14,969 | 99,898 | 2,601 | 242,717 | 12,368 |
| Total | 251,012 | 17,324 | 174,539 | 1,785 | 425,551 | 15,538 |

## Tokyo and Yokohama Municipal Tramways

The damage sustained by Tokyo Municipal Tramways was due more to fire than to earthquake, as is shown by the fact that the downtown sections suffered a good deal more than uptown sections. The total amount of damage experienced by the Tokyo tramways was four times as great as that of all private railways put together. The number of cars totally burnt reached 778, while 38 cars were half burnt, the loss altogether amounting to ¥12,500,000. Tracks to the extent of 109 miles were damaged; and 24 bridges were burnt down. The loss under the two items amounted to ¥2,670,000. Besides, 10 power stations were burnt or severely damaged; and 12 office buildings and sheds were destroyed. Altogether the loss inflicted on the tramways amounted

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to ¥20,452,238, but it is estimated a sum of ¥94,100,000 is required to bring the service to its pre-earthquake condition. The expenses for temporary restoration of the service amounted to ¥6,591,000.

Some sections opened service on September 6th for the first time after the disaster. By the end of October there were 102 miles in operation. But the service was far too small to meet the increasing volume of traffic, so that it was decided to employ motor-buses as a relief measure. A sum of two million yen was appropriated for the purpose; and 1,000 Fords were ordered from America. The buses arrived towards the end of 1923; and early in the following January they were in service.

Yokohama Municipal Tramways also suffered directly less from earthquake than from fire; but the damage suffered from fire was enormous. Of 153 cars, the total number in service, only 58 were saved. A number of buildings and sheds were burnt or collapsed. Power stations also suffered a great deal. It was not till October 2nd that the service was opened; and then with open-cars.

A plan for the restoration and extension of the service is estimated to cost ¥8,500,000. The fund is to be raised by public loans spread over 1923–'28.

### Damage to Shipping Industry

Exact figures as to the extent of damage to the shipping industry in the affected area are unavailable; but undoubtedly Yokohama suffered almost all the damage. A description of the damage in Yokohama, therefore, may be taken as covering the whole field.

Before the earthquake there existed in Yokohama 51 shipping companies, of which 23 were in the hands of Japanese and 28 were under foreign control. But these companies, with the exception of a few Japanese firms, had only branch offices or agencies.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the only company which had its head

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office in the port. The loss sustained by the company, including its branch office in Tokyo, amounted to ¥6,000,000.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha had a branch in Yokohama, which suffered a loss of ¥104,000 and its Tokyo branch sustained some damage estimated at ¥26,000.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha suffered most. Its Yokohama branch sustained damage to the amount of ¥1,430,000, and as its head office in Tokyo also received some damage, the total loss sustained by the company amounted altogether to over ¥2,800,000.

As for shipbuilding yards, Yokohama Dock Company suffered the heaviest loss. The greater part of its yards was burnt, and one of its docks was rendered useless. Almost all the warehouses belonging to the company were destroyed by fire. The total loss sustained by the company amounted to three million yen.

The Uraga Dock Company had a warship in course of construction, but comparatively little damage was sustained. Nevertheless, buildings were damaged and materials were destroyed to the amount of four million yen. The damage was a hard blow to the company, for it had to reduce its capital from ten to seven million yen.

The outlook for the shipbuilding industry in the near future is not encouraging. In the first place, as a result of the earthquake disaster the construction programmes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have been postponed; orders for cargo and passenger boats will not be given for some time, although there may be some orders from the Navy.

Lightermen's business in Yokohama was almost completely swept away, which will have some effect on the recovery of shipping industry. There were in Yokohama 48 houses engaged in lightermen's business, but almost all these houses were burnt. Of 2,763 lighters, with an aggregate tonnage of 221,000, the whole number employed in the port before the earthquake, 1,021 with an aggregate tonnage of 81,680 were lost.

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## Building Materials and Shipping

The shipping industry, as mentioned above, was much affected by the earthqaake; and it seemed at first as if its revival would be impossible for some time to come. But as the scheme for the rehabilitation of Tokyo and Yokohama was framed by the Government, building materials, particularly lumber, had to be imported from abroad; and the shipping world began to show activity. For instance there were 53 tramps with a tonnage of 467,578 in the service between Japan and Pacific Coast three months after the disaster; the figures show an increase of 13 ships and 113,000 tons as compared with the number at the end of September.

Building materials ordered by private concerns from abroad were shipped by liners belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Ships of these companies on American and European lines carried iron and other building materials to their full capacity on their home voyages. In fact, all the ships of the three companies on the American line were engaged in shipments of building materials for some months in advance, so that they had to refuse other cargoes.

One reason why shipments of building materials were so abundant was that there were many speculative orders. Goods from England contained a great quantity of tin plates, galvanised iron-sheets and other iron materials; and from Germany a great deal of cement was imported.

On certain classes of building materials the import duty was raised; but the free-of-duty term expired in March 1924. In consequence, buyers tried to get their goods before the expiration of the term, which added to the extraordinary activity of shipping business.

## Requisition of Ships

The dislocation of railway services in consequence of the

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earthquake gave rise to the necessity of transport by water. The Government then decided to make use of the Ordinance for Requisition, and ordered the principal shipping companies to place some of their ships at its disposal. The shipping world had been dull just before the earthquake, so that a number of ships were available. During the period September 3rd to 20th the ships commandeered were 114 altogether, with an aggregate tonnage of 433,400.

These ships carried relief goods such as foodstuffs, clothes, and building materials from Osaka and Kobe to Tokyo and Yokohama; and on their return voyage they conveyed refugees free of charge.

The C.P.M. steamer Empress of Australia, M.M. s/s André Lebon and P. & C. Dongola that were lying along the piers of Yokohama when the terrible outburst occurred rescued thousands of refugees of all nationality and conveyed them to Kobe. Other foreign steamers that rushed to Yokohama on relief mission were Empress of Canada, President Jackson, West O'Rowa, etc. all bringing foodstuffs and other relief supplies.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha took the lead in relief work. The Chicago Maru, of the company, which was at anchor in the harbor of Osaka at the time of earthquake, was sent off on September 2 with relief goods to Yokohama. Other ships soon followed till 24 ships of the company were plying between Osaka and Yokohama in connection with relief work in a few weeks. Rice and other foodstuffs to the amount of 34,069 tons and 9,076 refugees were carried by the company's vessels. Foreign sufferers were also sent home free to their respective countries. Of these free passengers, even those Chinese who were sent back to Shanghai numbered 500. A similar kind of work was also done by Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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# CHAPTER XXI

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND PUBLIC ORDER

*(On Official Reports)*

As briefly described in the chapter on "Relief Work of Army and Navy" it was chiefly by soldiers and sailors complementing the work of the police force that order was maintained, for the latter was entirely inadequate to cope with the terrible situation that suddenly confronted it. A special chapter is deemed necessary to review the condition of public peace after the dreadful seismic outbreak. It is significant that looting and similar criminal practices that usually appear on such extraordinary occasions were rather an exception and that they were chiefly confined to the Yokohama customs houses which, it is understood, were thrown open for relief. In Tokyo some isolated cases of safe-breaking and other dastardly acts of similar description occurred but any systematic or wholesale looting was absent, probably because even knaves and rascals had no time to exploit the occasion, owing to the fearful spread of the fire. But for the Korean scare described below Tokyo and Yokohama, with all their merciless desolation, would have remained comparatively orderly.

### The Korean Scare

From circumstantial evidences collected afterward, it seems that the Korean scare originated in Yokohama where at 4 p.m. of the fateful day Masanori Yamaguchi, a socialist leader, harangued some 10,000 refugees, and told them that Koreans were reported to be designing an attack upon them in the evening. This rum r

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was soon conveyed to the unburnt uptown districts of Tokyo to be spread to neighboring places by the refugees. The alarm that reached Omori and Osaki, both only a few miles west of Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 2nd day was to the effect that riotous Koreans were coming in force, freely committing looting, incendiarism, well-poisoning, and other atrocities on the way, and that the inhabitants were trying desperately to check their progress. Alarm bells were wildly rung in all the adjacent villages and women and children pale with terror fled to safe retreats.

The Korean scare in the downtown quarters of Tokyo at Honjo and other places, orginated from isolated cases of plundering, setting houses on fire and other malpratices perpetrated in the hour of confusion following the shock and fire by a number of disorderly Koreans. About 50 criminal acts by Koreans were reported in Tokyo and properly dealt with. One case that occurred early in the morning of the 3rd day near the only remaining water-tap in Kikugawa-cho, Honjo, is significant. A suspicious looking Korean in Japanese dress was noticed loitering near by. He was seized and examined by the refugees when a paper wrapper containing about an ounce of whitish powder was discovered about his person. The man insisted it was common salt. He was forced to swallow it and soon died in agony. The powder was arsenic.

### The Vigilantes or "Special" Police Corps

It was principally to guard against the "incursion of the riotous Koreans" that the inhabitants living in the uptown districts of Tokyo and suburbs organized themselves almost spontaneously into what was then known as Vigilant Corps with the local reservists and young men as a nucleus, for they knew that the police force was utterly exhausted and was moreover inadequate in number, and that the military too had other pressing duties to attend to. By the middle of September the "special" police numbered 562

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in the city of Tokyo and 584 in the adjoining districts, and from the 3rd day till the arrival of additional contingents from the neighboring military headquarters about the 10th the Vigilantes had taken large part in keeping order in the uptown sections of Tokyo.

These temporary volunteer guards, armed with swords, cudgels and other handy weapons made barriers at the entrance of the streets to challenge and examine every suspicious looking man passing by. It is highly regrettable that lack of discipline and proper control led to the young bloods or those of violent disposition abusing their position and committing acts that have stained their otherwise creditable record. Both Koreans and Japanese suspected as Koreans equally suffered from the hands of the hasty and nervous young Vigilantes and were mercilessly battered or even put to death. As reported on 30 Nov., 1923, the Koreans thus killed or injured in Tokyo, Yokohama and other stricken places numbered 274 and the Japanese who met with similar fate 86. The Japanese accused and prosecuted in connection with those Korean and Japanese cases numbered about 400 and 220 respectively.

**Chinese Victims.**—Chinese, ten in all, also suffered on the occasion from having been mistaken as Koreans. It was reported at that time that about 200 Chinese laborers were killed at Oshima-machi, a suburb south of Honjo, Tokyo, but this report has not been substantiated.

### Peace Regulation

The authorities who at first actively encouraged the formation of *Jikei-dan* became alarmed when they got reports from various quarters that the Vigilantes themselves were in danger of degenerating into a mob, and that at several places they became so unruly as to assault guardians of order who had sheltered innocent Koreans or Japanese mistaken for Koreans. On the 7th the authorities

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promulgated and enforced at once a Peace Regulation forbidding any persons carrying lethal weapons and similar articles and warning them against fabricating disquieting news. There were only nine prosecutions under this Regulation, the Vigilantes having been replaced by the military soon after. The metropolitan police seized over 750 swords, pistols, etc.

### Socialists, Anarchists, Etc., and Their Fate

While the citizens were still trembling with fear in consequence of the wild rumors of "Korean atrocities" and of anarchists' plots, in Tokyo there were enacted terrible scenes of carnage involving the guardians of order and a number of socialists and anarchists. The first to be mentioned, in the sequence of occurrence, is.

*The Kameido affair.* This occurred on the 3rd day of the disaster when Keiichi Hirasawa, a well-known socialist, and eight other men were killed at the Kameido Police Station by the soldiery on duty near by. According to the joint reply of the Home and War Ministers to the question put by Mr. K. Yokoyama, M.P., in the extraordinary sitting held at the end of 1923, the nine men were first detained at the Station because they continued to sing revolutionary songs, set afloat wild rumors and otherwise use improper language or behave in a questionable manner. They did not obey the warning of the police to keep quiet and even instigated some 760 persons, detained there to behave disorderly. Troops were called in to assist the police in maintaining order, but as the nine men were still unruly the commander of the squad finally ordered his men to stab them to death. The affair was kept secret till Oct. 10th because, the reply says, its earlier disclosure was judged inimical to the maintenance of peace.

*Disappearance of the Daito-sha Members.*—Three soldiers of a Battalion of Engineers, Akabane, appeared at the Daito-sha, a political association, Oji, suburb of Tokyo, on Sept. 5th and 8th and took four members with them. Nothing definite is known

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about their fate, the military authorities merely stating to the repeated enquiries put to them by those interested that they were set free the following day and that one made an escape on the way to the military headquarters to be held under restraint according to martial law.

*The Osugi murder case.* This is an affair far graver than the preceding two owing to the fact that (1) the victims were Sakae Osugi, a prominent anarchist and scholar, his wife and a nephew mistaken for their son; (2) the chief perpetrator was Captain Amakasu, of the Gendarmery Force, reputed as a young officer of great future; (3) the murder was effected in the Gendarmery Office; (4) the event occurred much later, on the night of Sept. 16; (5) the three corpses were hidden in a dried-up well on the office premises; and (6) the three were practically waylaid on their way home.

Court-martialled at the First Army Division, the Captain was sentenced on 8th December to 10 years' and Sergeant-major K. Mori to 3 years' penal servitude, while the three Gendarmes, who had assisted the Captain in various ways on that occasion, were released on ground of insufficient evidence.

The finding read in part as follows;—

".....inspired with the patriotic sentiment (he) held an antipathy towards socialistic ideas. He feared that, in view of the disturbed situation following the earthquake disaster and the spread of wild rumors as to anarchists' plot, Osugi might concoct a grave design against the State if left free....."

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# CHAPTER XXII

## THE EARTHQUAKE AND NEWSPAPERS

*By Kanesada Hanazono, Editor of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi English Edition*

The herald of the reconstruction movement of Tokyo was restarting of the newspapers of the metropolis. This was quite unexpected because it was apprehended immediately after the disaster that only a few papers would revive from the ruins. The fact was that all the newspapers were re-issued in the course of September and helped to impress the public that everything had returned to the normal condition.

Of all the papers in Tokyo, only three had their offices left intact by the quake and fires. These were the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, the *Hochi*, and the *Miyako*. The fire which burned the official residence of the Metropolitan Police Chief threatened to devour the building of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*. This was checked by the efforts of the staff, printers and other men of the *Nichi-Nichi* and thus the devouring element was foiled. The *Hochi* and many other buildings in the sky scraper quarter were saved. The *Miyako* was safe as it stood near Hibiya Park, facing a wide road. Except these three, all other papers had their office buildings destroyed. That the Tokyo dailies revived very quickly was through the Government help in some way or other.

Naturally, the three newspapers which were safe re-issued their daily edition within a few days of the disaster, although they issued extras the very next day and continued issuing extras until their plant was readjusted sufficient to enable them to come out with their daily issues of former size. Some other big

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dailies, such as the *Asahi*, the *Jiji* and the *Chugai Shogyo* followed suit and at the end of that month, even certain publications whose revival had been doubted were restored.

Never has the importance of conducting a newspaper business on the basis of the chain system or co-operative plan been realized so much as at that time. The papers which had their head offices in Osaka, such as the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* and the *Aashi* and the *Jiji* which had the *Osaka Jiji* were quicker than other papers in restarting. The Osaka offices spared no effort to help their Tokyo papers. As a consequence of the moratorium declared by the Government after the disaster, the people suffered greatly, although they knew that the measure was needed. Those journals which had their sister papers in Osaka were financed by the latter. Cash was brought from Osaka from time to time until the moratorium was removed. Not only in financial assistance, but also in printing equipment and even in man power, the Tokyo dailies depended upon their Osaka sisters a great deal.

During the month of September, advertisements were limited to announcements of the re-opening of business, removal of offices, the arrival of imported articles which were required for the reconstruction, such as motor vehicles, bicycles, timber or other building materials and so forth, or to want-ads or personal. Among the ads relating to personal matters were many pathetic ones and their few lines of grief were enough to move all readers. There were many lost children at the time of the disaster and they were sought by their parents through the newspaper medium. Actually a considerable number of boys and girls returned to their fathers and mothers through the kindness of the press.

According to the returns of various newspapers, the income from advertisements showed no such decrease as was imagined at first and the report of business made to shareholders at the end of 1923 was optimistic.

The effect of the disaster upon the Tokyo publications,

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however, was great. Some organs changed proprietors, while others reorganized their staffs. The *Kokumin* had a sweeping change under Mr. Bumbi Ishikawa, who became its vice-President. Mr. Ishikawa is a successful journalist, and the editor and proprietor of the "Shufu no Tomo," a ladies' magazine named *Companion to Housewives*. He sympathized a great deal with Mr. I-ichiro Tokutomi, editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin*, and promised to help him. However, he left it in May 1924, issuing a statement that he did so because he had finished the reconstruction of Mr. Tokutomi's paper. His interference with the *Kokumin* was disliked by certain sections of the press and the latter interpreted his leaving the paper to have come from other motives.

The *Yomiuri* was sold to Mr. Matsutaro Shoriki, former detective chief of the Metropo'itan Police, at the end of February 1924. This was also an effect of the earthquake disaster and it is worthy of note that it came rather late. The paper was astoundingly democratic and was even regarded as a radical organ inclined to the Left. But it was transferred to the hands of a former detective chief who had strongly been opposed to any radical movement. It should be remembered that as a daily publication with strong literary leaning the *Yomiuri* held a unique position among the Tokyo press. It was bought by Mr. Chujiro Matsuyama, former editor-in-chief of the *Asahi*, a few years ago, when he left the *Asahi*.

The *Yamato* had a change about the same time, inviting Mr. Asakichi Tanaka, then assistant political editor of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, as vice-President of the paper. Mr. Tanaka represented a certain interest in coming to join it.

The activity of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* and the *Hochi* which were safe in the disaster was redoubled when they were readjusted to the new situation.

The *Nichi-Nichi* started issuing its evening editions on September 18. The *Asahi*, the *Jiji*, the *Hochi*, the *Yamato*, the *Kokumin*

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and the *Yorozu* had already had their evening sheets, but the *Nichi-Nichi* long remained as a morning paper only. The great event gave a fillip to the paper and caused it to issue its evening edition also.

The circulation of the *Nichi-Nichi* on January 1, 1924 was 709,000, surpassing all other papers in Tokyo. The following table shows the development of the paper for the last twelve years.

*The circulation on January 1*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 116,000 | 1919 | 355,000 |
| 1914 | 148,000 | 1920 | 368,000 |
| 1915 | 235,000 | 1921 | 376,000 |
| 1916 | 276,000 | 1922 | 348,000 |
| 1917 | 313,000 | 1923 | 373,000 |
| 1918 | 360,000 | 1924 | 709,000 |

Despite such an amazing increase in circulation, the *Nichi-Nichi*, compared with the same period of the preceding year, incurred a loss as the natural result of the quake disaster in Tokyo. This was felt by the *Osaka Mainichi* Company under whose control it is run. The company declared a dividend of 13 per cent for the term ending December 1923 against 30 per cent for the corresponding term of the previous year.

The general condition after the earthquake was not favourable for English language journals in Tokyo to restart quickly. Even the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* English edition with such big backing as the *Nichi-Nichi* management felt some difficulty in restarting. The *Japan Times* and the *Japan Advertiser* keenly felt the effect of the disaster. The latter organ, entirely owned by American interests, had its building burned down in the quake-fire and was not able to restart until linotype machines arrived from America and the office building was rebuilt in January 1924. The *Japan Gazette* of Yokohama ceased to exist, as well as the two weeklies

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the *Herald of Asia*, of Mr. Motosada Zumoto, and the *Far East*, of Mr. Penlington.

The mission of the press was fully realized at the time of the disaster. By their united efforts they tried their utmost to quell the alarming rumours of Koreans' plots and in restoring normal conditions in society. The people were assured of the restoration of order at the end of September through the efforts of the press. They abandoned their self-defence corps at that time as they were convinced of the baselessness of the rumours of the Korean plots. Papers became the most useful medium for the economic reconstruction of the capital. The extras issued during the turmoil following the quake disaster were the only sources of information for the citizens. Even those who did not believe the importance of the press before came to esteem its value now. The extras were necessarily limited in their size and circulation owing to the shortage of gas and electricity and the inconvenience of railway facilities. They gave only substantial news, real news and the news which the citizens living in the devastated districts must know. They reported that the Emperor and Empress were safe, that two-thirds of the capital had been burned down, more than 100,000 lives lost in the disaster, where building material could be obtained, a moratorium had been declared, martial law still remained and the people should not go out at night and so forth.

The greatest difficulties imaginable were experienced by every paper in gathering news or transmitting it to its sister publications. What all of them suffered most was the destruction of all telephone and telegraphic systems. So, certain newspaper offices, such as the *Toyko Nichi-Nichi* and the *Asahi*, had to relay the telephone-news at Takasaki in sending it to their Osaka publications, as there was communication between Osaka and Takasaki and the Tokyo office could connect with its Takasaki branches somehow or other. The telephone connections between Tokyo and Osaka were restored on September 6 though still imperfect. The following

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statistics are available of the number of direct telephone communications between the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* and the *Osaka Mainichi* after they were restored.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | September | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| " | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | " | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| " | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | " | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| " | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | " | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| " | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | " | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| " | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | | | | | | |

In order to increase the communication facilities, the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, as well as the *Asahi*, maintained the service of the Tokyo-Takasaki-Osaka plan and opened an aeroplane route and used railway trains to the utmost. Aeroplanes were first used in Japan as news carriers and the *Nichi-Nichi* afterwards established an aeroplane department. The earthquake gave a stimulus to the press in every respect and they have since been earnest advocates for radio to be permitted by the Government to be installed in their news offices.

The *Asahi* and the *Nichi-Nichi* succeeded in sending direct wires to London and New York papers, informing them of the unprecedented event. The *New York Times* printed a long telegram sent by the *Asahi* very prominently on September 4, as a feature story in its first page in the right-hand outside columns. By this, it is said, the Japanese residents learned the exact extent of the disaster, though the report lacked accuracy. The destruction of Yokohama was first learned in New York on September 1, the very day of the disaster, and then the devastation of Tokyo by a fire which followed the greatest earthquake in the last half century was reported the next day. On September 3 more extensive Associated Press stories were received there as well as in other important news centres of the world.

The printing business was greatly affected by the disaster but it very quickly restored its activity. The chief cause of the early

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restoration was the fact that large printing plants, such as the Hakushinsha in Kojimachi, which matched a dozen small houses in capacity, were saved from the fire and the need of the business was keenly felt by the general public. Thus in November almost all periodicals were restarted. The reprints of books came out towards the end of the year 1923 and with the advent of the next year many new books were published. At the end of June, all effects upon printing and publication of the 1923 earthquake were entirely gone. In the issue of June 25, the *Tokyo-Nichi-Nichi*, the *Asahi* and the *Jiji* contained advertisements of 21 new books, including such a big publication as the series of translation of Goethe's complete works.

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# CHAPTER XXIII

## IMPERIAL EDICTS AND EMERGENCY ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE DISASTER

### Imperial Edict on Reconstruction of the Capital.

Emulous of the grand examples set by our Imperial ancestors and stimulated by the glorious chronicles of our national progress, we have sincerely hoped to prove a worthy successor in the great task of restoration undertaken by our august father and have always exerted our utmost efforts to conduct a successful administration. It is our great fortune that, through the divine help of our forebears and the loyal co-operation of our people, we have been able to maintain our national repose and security despite the occurrence of the world war of unexampled dimensions.

Now without forewarning and suddenly there has occurred the terrible earthquake of September 1. So severe were the vibrations that numberless houses were ruined and tens of thousands of men and women perished. Fires broke out in all directions, the flames and smoke reached to the sky, and Tokyo, Yokohama, and other cities and towns were burnt to the ground overnight. All means of communications were obstructed, and wanton rumors widely circulated. The public were alarmed and excited, adding more to a disaster already of appalling magnitude. It is imagined that the catastrophe was even more tragic and ghastly than the historic occurrence of the Ansei era.

Whilst we deplore the happening of such calamity under our own rule, it is beyond human will or effort to prevent the in-

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exorable convulsions of nature. We consider that the only course left us now is to lose no moment in doing all that is within our power and to set at rest the mind of the people. At an extraordinary moment an extraordinary decision is needed. If we cleave fast to the rules and regulations of ordinary times and do not rise to the situation; if we fail correctly to appreciate the relative urgency and importance of needed measures; and if, at all, in an attempt to guarantee the interests of individuals, or groups, the security of the afflicted many is menaced—then the sentiments of the people will be agitated to limitless degrees. We entertain deep concern in this regard and have commanded the government officials to devise measures for quick relief, and, by providing for the urgent needs of the people, to bring our sympathy and love toward them into immediate evidence.

Tokyo, the capital of the empire, has been looked upon by the people as the centre of political and economic activities and the fountainhead of the cultural advancement of the nation. With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the city has entirely lost its former prosperous contours but retains, nevertheless, its position as the national capital. The remedial work, therefore, ought not to consist merely in the reparation of the quondam metropolis, but, in ample provisions for the future development of the city, completely to transform the avenues and streets. We confidently trust that our loyal people, who always courageously proffer their services and make sacrifices for the public welfare, ardently desire, with us, to enjoy the facilities and security obtainable. We have, therefore, commanded our prime minister to establish at the earliest moment a special institution for the reconstruction of the capital, and to discuss and study the great project, which, upon completion, will be submitted to the highest body of advisers and also to the houses of the law-givers, so that there shall be no miscalculation in the conception and execution,

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The government officials are charged, in application of our sincere purpose, to engage in the prompt relief of the suffering people and in the strict suppression of wild rumors, so as to inspire security in the public mind. The general nation are ordered to assist in the realization of the government's undertakings and earnestly to fulfil their duty to the public, thereby strengthening the foundations of our empire.

At this moment of catastrophe unparalleld in history our stricken heart goes out in abundant compassion to the people. Ye, our subjects, are commanded to follow our desire above set forth.

IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.
PRINCE REGENT'S SIGN MANUAL.

September 12, 1923.

### IMPERIAL EDICT FOR ENJOINING SINCERE AND STRENUOUS LIFE

We deem that the prosperity of a State is founded on the sturdy spirit of its nationals, and hence they must foster the spirit so that the national foundation may be strengthened. It was in view of this that the late Emperor was specially solicitous for the promotion of education. He promulgated an Edict on education, and based on the principle of national policy and with reference to its origin, he endeavored to inculcate the hereditary teachings of his Imperial ancestors and forefathers on the minds of his subjects. Later, he issued another Edict, to remind them of the importance of sincerity and thrift and diligence. These Imperial messages were intended to elevate national morals and spirit. The messages served as a pointer for guiding the direction and aim of national efforts and have brought about the prosperity and expansion of the empire.

We, since our Coronation, have kept in mind the late Emperor's instructions and have been doing our best for the eleva-

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tion of the Japanese empire. Before this grand aim could be consummated, Japan unexpectedly met with the unheard of disaster and we are distracted by the profound sentiment of awe and tribulation.

In recent years, much progress has been made in science and human wisdoms. At the same time frivolous and extravagant habits have set in, and even rash and extreme tendencies are not unknown. If these habits and tendencies are not checked now, the future of the country, we fear, might be doomed. The disaster which befell the Japanese nation being very severe, it may not be possible to hope for the restoration of national culture and prosperity unless the determined will of the whole nation is aroused. This is the time when the people must be one in their courageous endeavor for the prosperity and expansion of the country. For consummating this noble aim the nation can have no alternative but to follow the instructions of the late Emperor. Our subjects must faithfully observe the honorable tradition of national education and must endeavor to elevate the twin cardinal virtues of knowledge and morals. They must get rid of frivolous habits and lead a sincere and strong life, and must avoid rashness and extremities. Let them be gentle and fair, be good to their parents, relatives and neighbors, be friendly and harmonious to all, and let them observe public morality and public order, respect all responsibilities and temperance, be loyal to the sovereign and pious to parents. They must be filled with righteous courage, respect the universal love and mutual aid, and be respectful, industrious and intelligent, so that they may thrive in their occupations and promote public good. Thus can they hope for the prosperity of the Japanese nation, the safety and expansion of the Japanese race and the welfare of the Japanese people. We, with the support of our faithful subjects, desire that the foundation of the empire be strengthened and its great aspiration realized.

November 11, 1923. The Imperial Seal.

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## Martial Law

(Imperial Ordinances Nos. 398, 399, 400, 401, 402 issued Sept. 2-3).

The Articles 9 and 14 of the Martial Law were enforced in Tokyo and adjoining districts. Later the zone was extended to the whole Tokyo Prefecture and Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama Prefectures. Then in another regulation regarding Headquarters of Martial Law in Kwanto (Tokyo-Yokohama districts) it was provided that the Commander should be appointed by the Emperor from among Generals or Lt.-Generals.

## Emergency Requisition

(Imp. Ord. No. 396 issued Sept. 2)

Art. 1. Food-stuffs, materials for building and sanitary use, vehicles, etc. or personal services required for relieving sufferers from the earthquake of Sept. 1st 1923, may be requisitioned according to the judgment of the Home Minister.

Art. 2. The emergency requisition is to be put in practice through a written order of the Prefectural Governor.

Art. 3. In case any person refuses to obey a requisition order or conceals articles necessary for requisition, such articles may be immediately commandeered.

Art. 4. For the articles or personal services commandeered compensation shall be made according to the average market price of the three previous years in the districts where the requisition is made. Where such average market price is not available, it shall be decided by an appraisal committee.

Art. 5. Persons refusing requisition orders or conceal articles shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 3,000. Similar punishments shall be inflicted on those who refuse to give information about articles to be requisitioned or give false information.

Art. 6. The Home Minister shall determine kinds of requisite

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articles, procedure for compensation, organization of appraisal committee, and other necessary regulation for enforcing the requisition ordinance.

*Articles to be Requisitioned*

(The Home Dept. Ordinance, promulgated on Sept. 2, 1923)

1. Food-stuffs. 2. Drinks. 3. Wood and charcoal, oil and other fuels. 4. Dwelling houses. 5. Materials for building use. 6. Medicine and other sanitary materials. 7. Ships, vehicles and other conveyances. 8. Electric wire and machines. 9. Personal services.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF BUREAU

(Imp. Ord. No. 397 issued Sept. 2)—Vid. Chapter on Relief Measures.

CHECKING THE CIRCULATION OF WILD RUMORS AND STATEMENTS

(Imp. Ord. No. 403, issued Sept. 7).—Vid. Chapter on Earthquake and Public Order.

MORATORIUM

(Imp. Ord. No. 404 issued Sept. 7)—Vid. Chapter on Earthquake and Finance.

ANTI-PROFITEERING ORDINANCE.

(Imp. Ord. No. 405 issued on Sept. 7th).

Cornering or selling at unreasonable prices of the common necessaries of life is punishable with penal servitude not exceeding 3 years, or a fine not exceeding ¥ 3,000. The list of such necessities includes :— food-stuffs ; kitchen utensils ; fuel, firewood and oils ; ships, vehicles and other appliances for conveyance ; building materials ; drugs and medical materials ; cotton and cotton goods ; paper ; packing materials ; foot-gears ; rain apparel, stationery goods, etc.

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## Remission of Import Duties

1. *Rice* (Imp. Ord. No. 407 issued Sept. 11).—In accordance with the provisions of Art. 2 of the Rice Law import duty on rice shall be entirely remitted until March 31st, 1924.

2. *Raw beef and eggs* (Imp. Ord. No. 408 issued Sept. 11).—The Imp Ord. No. 53 of 1920, which provides for the entire remission of import duty on raw beef and eggs until Nov. 30th 1923, was made further effective till March 31st 1924.

3. *Necessaries of life, tools, machinery and materials for engineering and building use* (Imp. Ord. Nos. 411 and 417 issued respectively on Sept. 11 and 17).—The import duties on the following articles included in the Import Tariff were entirely remitted until March 31st 1924, while that on motor cars other than freight trucks and their parts and motors was reduced by half during the same period.

### *Schedule of Articles Exempted*

(The figure preceding each article is its Import Tariff number.)

13. Barley.
16. Wheat.
21. (Beans and peas) 1. Soya beans.
52. (Meats, poultry, game, fish shell-fish and molluscs) 2. Those in cans, bottles or pots. 3. Others:— (a) sausages (b) ham and bacon (c) salted meats. (d) salted whale meat (e) salted fish.
53. Butter and Ghee.
55. Condensed milk.
56. Infants' foods.
112. (Mineral oils) 2. Others (including lubricating oils which contain animal and vegetable oils or fats, soap, etc. The specific gravity at 15° C.
A. Not exceeding 0.730.
132. Senega Root.
153. Boric Acid.
156. Tartaric Acid.
166. Bicarbonate of Soda.
172. Salicylate of soda, Theobromin.
181. (2) Peroxide of hydrogen.
182. Alum.
200. Chloroform.
201. Iodoform.
202. Milk sugar.
207. Antipyrin.
208. Santonin.
213. Carbonate of Creosote.
214. Carbonate of guaiacol.
216. (2) Pepsin.
229. Digalen, Pyramidon, Tannalbin, Orexinum tannicum, Ichthyol, Phosphate of cad-

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mium, Euchinin, Creosote, Cerium oxalate, Potassium bitartrate, Creosote oil (made of coal tar).

272. Cotton yarns.

273. Cotton threads; and also cotton twines not exceeding 3 gramme per 10 metres.

283. Woollen or worsted yarns.

298. Tissues of cotton.

301. Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton (except velvets, plushes and other pile tissues).

326. Blankets (single)

346. (undershirts and drawers) 1. knitted. (a) of cotton (b) of wool or wool and cotton.

355. (boots and shoes and other footgear) (1) boots (a) of leather (b of India-rubber. (2) Shoes (a) of leather. (4) Overshoes of India-rubber.

360. European clothes under "2. Clothing not otherwise provided for."

363. Writing Paper.

364. Drawing Paper.

369. Wall Paper.

409. (Slate and also manufactures of slate not otherwise provided for): 2 Others: (A) Unsmoothed (unpolished) or uncarved. (a) Roofing slates.

432. Portland Cement, Roman Cement, puzzolane cement and similar hydraulic cement.

436. (bricks except those made of cement) 2. Others.

437. Tiles (of clay).

444. Glass (1) Uncolored (unstained) with flat surface (3) Stained, colored or ground, excepting those ribbed, embossed and the like, (4) Ribbed, embossed and the like.

445. Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net.

462. Iron: (2) Bars and rods (include those having such a shape as T. angle, etc.) (3) Wire rods (in coils) (4) Plates and sheets:— A. Not coated with metals:— A —3 Others: — (a) not exceeding 0.7 millimeters in thickness (b) Others (not exceeding 10 millimeters in thickness) B Coated with base metals:— B —1 Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets) B—2 Galvanized (corrugated or otherwise) 5. Wires. 12. Pipes and tubes (not otherwise provided for).

477. Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and the like, except those made of precious metals or coated with precious metals):— 1. Iron nails. 3. Iron screws. 5. Iron bolts, iron nuts and iron washers. 6. Iron rivets.

482. Materials for railway construction, not otherwise provided for.

483. Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines, not

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otherwise provided for.

484. Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, docks, etc. (except ships) not otherwise provided for.

492. Cocks and valves (except those made of precious metals or coated with precious metals).

493. Hinges, hat-hooks, and metal fittings for doors, windows, furniture, etc. (except those made of precious metals or coated with precious metals).

494. Chains and keys (except those made of precious metals or coated with precious metals).

496. Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for

514. Stoves and parts thereof.

515. Radiators.

539. Gas meters.

540. Water meters.

543. Ampere-meters and volt-meters.

544. Watt-meters

559. Telegraphic or telephonic instruments and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for.

563. Trucks (motor cars for goods).

564. Parts of trucks (motor cars for goods) excluding motors.

577. Motors of trucks (motor cars for goods).

583. Cranes.

588. Sewing machines.

589. Parts and accessories of sewing machines, excluding needles.

612. Lumber:— 1. Cut, sawn or split simply (excluding *kwarin*, *tagayasan*, Baryxylum rufum, Lour), *tsuge* (boxwood), red or rosewood, red sandal wood and ebony wood) 2. Others: — D. Others (wood bricks).

616. Charcoal.

627. Tarred felts, tarred paper, and the like (used for roofing, ships' bottom-sheathing, etc., and which are coated with tar, asphalt, gum, resin, etc.

(The further additions announced some time ago have not yet been put into effect.)

## The Reduction or Exemption of Taxes

(Imp. Ord. Nos. 410 and 433 issued respectively on Sept. 12 and 30).

The scope of the reduction or exemption of taxes is very extensive and includes, besides those who sustained losses in consequence of the seismic disaster of September 1st, other classes of sufferers of indirect losses. As elucidated by the Finance Department those "indirect" sufferers embrace the following:

1. Those who sustained losses on and after September 2nd

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from the fire that broke out as the result of the earthquake on September 1st and continued for several days afterwards.

2. Sufferers who sustained losses from the after-effects of the great earthquake.
3. Sufferers who sustained losses from land-slides or similar dislocations of land due to the earthquake of September 1st or its after-shocks.
4. Losses due to the falling in price of shares in possession or to unsuccessful collection of accounts are excluded from the benefit.

### *The Third-Class Income Tax*

Income tax being leviable on income may be remitted or reduced according to the degree of decrease in income, but theoretically speaking a loss of property by tax-payers may not be taken into consideration. This principle was waived in the last extraordinary calamity and the Government decided to extend similar merciful treatment to those whose houses or household effects or business assets sustained losses. Furthermore, it was decided to adopt measures separately for the relief of those who were deprived of the means of obtaining income. Thus, a new precedent has been created in the assessment of income tax as applicable on occasion of calamity.

*Damage to residences and household property*:—The tax on third class income i.e., salaries and emoluments of allied descriptions and produce of forests and arable land is entirely relieved for the fiscal year 1923–1924, (A) when the residence or property of a householder (inclusive of that of another householder or family living with him) was destroyed or rendered useless to the extent of half its value or more. When the total income exceeds ¥ 10,000, the following deductions are allowed for purposes of taxation

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and where the balance falls short of ¥ 800 the tax is entirely remitted :—

80% of incomes totalling over ¥ 10,000 but not exceeding ¥ 20,000 ;
60% of incomes totalling over ¥ 20,000 but not exceeding ¥ 50,000 ;
40% of incomes totalling over ¥ 50,000 but not exceeding ¥ 100,000 ;
20% of incomes totalling over ¥ 100,000

(B) Where the damage to the residence or household property does not reach the extent mentioned in paragraph (A) but is sufficiently serious to warrant special consideration, the following reductions are allowed :—

50% of incomes totalling ¥ 10,000 or less ;
30% of incomes totalling over ¥ 10,000 but not exceeding ¥ 20,000 ;
20% of incomes totalling over ¥ 20,000 butnot exceeding ¥ 50,000 ;
10% of incomes totalling over ¥ 50,000.

(C) Where the damage to the residence or household propperty is less serious, the following reductions are allowed :—

20% of incomes totalling ¥ 10,000 or less ;
10% of incomes totalling over ¥ 10,000
but not exceeding ¥ 50,000.

*Damage to other kind of Houses and Property* :—As regards other kinds of houses, ships, etc. that formed sources of the incomes, but excluding salaries, bonuses, dividends, loans created for other than business purposes, etc., the estimated amount of the damage is deducted from the total incomes as previously assessed, and the balance forms a subject for scaled taxation according to the existing provisions of the Income Tax Law where it exceeds the free limit of ¥ 800. A house which is at once the tax-payer's residence and business premises is not entitled to a double remission, but he has the liberty of choosing the standard of taxation most advantageous to himself.

A tax-payer who, for reasons cited above, is entitled to the remission or reduction of the tax payable by him, and has lost the whole or part of his salary and other income of the like

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nature, may have the assessed total of his income reduced by one-third, but in such case he foregoes the benefit of reduction of his assessable income by one-fourth as provided by the Income Tax Law.

### *Business Tax*

As regards Business Tax, which is assessed on quite clear data, the Imperial Ordinance simply provides that the second term business tax payable by or before the last day of November, 1923, may be remitted (1) where the houses or other structures, ships, machinery or furniture for the tax-payer's business use were destroyed entirely or partially by the earthquake and rendered unfit for further use or (2) where the merchandise or raw materials in his possession were similarly affected.

### *Postponement of Collection*

By Imperial Ordinance the Government provided on September 12th, 1923 that the collection of land tax, income tax, business tax and inheritance tax payable for the fiscal year 1923–1924, may be postponed, and specified by a subsequent Ordinance that the Prefectures coming entirely or partly within the scope of this Ordinance comprised Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Yamanashi, and Shizuoka. The second class incom tax, however, which is levied on interest on public loans, debentures and bank deposits, or technically at the source of the revenue and therefore considered as constituting no sacrificial burden upon the tax-payer, even if collected as it falls due, was exempt from the present provision for deferred collection. For the payment of such portions of the land tax in its different forms as became due before or on October 31st 1923, and on subsequent dates, the Minister of Finance determined, as authorized by Imperial Ordinance, that the date of payment may be deferred till December 20th, at the same time instructing the Chiefs of the local Revenue Offices that the

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following taxes may be collected between June 1st and December 15th 1924 when in their opinion special circumstances warranted such a measure; the first class income tax, falling due between September 1st and October 31st, 1923 to be deferred till December 20th, but such tax as was due for any business year ending before August 31st, 1923 payable within five years thereafter at the request of the tax-payer concerned; the first instalment of the third class tax payable before the end of October to be deferred till May 31st, 1923, and the second and further instalments till February 28th, 1924: the portion of the Business tax payable before November 30th to be deferred till March 31, 1924 and where data for assessment were missing or indistinct, till May 31st; the unpaid portion of the inheritance tax confirmed before August 31st, 1923, to be deferred for five years thereafter.

### Law Relating to Total Remission of Land Tax, etc.

(Law No. 4 issued on July 17, 1924)

Art. 1. The land seriously damaged for purpose of utility in consequence of the earthquake disaster (including tidal waves and fires) of Sept. 1st, 1923, and which is not yet placed under Art. 20 of the Land Tax Law, may be remitted from Land Tax for a period not exceeding 5 years from 1923, according to the condition of damage. But this may not apply to the tax on residential land for the first term of 1923.

Art. 2. The Government may postpone in accordance with administrative Order relating to collection the following taxes payable after Sept. 1st, 1924, in the devastated districts:—

1. Land-tax. 2. First class income tax. 3. Inheritance tax.

### Emergency Supply of Goods and Materials

(Imp. Ord. No. 420 issued on Sept. 22).

Art. 1. In case it is deemed necessary to facilitate in the earth-

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quake stricken districts the supply of necessities of living except rice, instruments, machines and materials for engineering or building use, the Government may purchase, sell, exchange, work up or lay in stock these articles or may consign the purchase or sale of these articles to others.

The list of articles mentioned above shall be fixed by an Ordinance.

Art. 2. When deemed necessary the Government may limit or prohibit the export of the articles mentioned in the preceding article for a certain period fixed in accordance with an Imperial ordinance.

Art. 3. When deemed necessary for facilitating the supply of the articles mentioned in Art. 1, in the earthquake stricken districts, the Government may demand the producers, traders, warehousemen, and others to present report or to allow the Government and other officials inspect the business offices, warehouses and other places or examine the account books and articles.

Art. 4. Any person who offends against the order based on the regulations of the preceding articles or who obstructs the Government or other officials in their performance of duties is liable to a fine not exceeding ¥ 500.

## Regulations Regarding the Postal Savings and Money Orders Lost in the Disaster

(Imp. Ord. 447 issued Oct. 19, Communications Dept. Ord. No. 81 issued Oct. 24).

The claimants are required to apply for confirmation of their rights to the postal authorities by the end of 1923. The application must be made with the joint signature of a surety who is liable to indemnification in case the claim proves false and causes loss to the Government.

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Upon confirmation of the rights the Government reissues to the claimant the savings book, money order, etc.

False claimants are charged with perjury according to the Criminal Code, and are liable to penal servitude of not more than 10 years.

The claims made under the Regulations were as follows by the end of 1923:—

| | No. | Amount (¥) |
|---|---|---|
| Postal savings ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 124,000 | 11,896,000 |
| Postal savings transfer ... ... ... ... ... | 49,000 | 13,277,000 |
| Deposit of bonds and debentures ... ... | 10,000 | 1,768,000 |
| Postal money orders ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | 55,000 |

By the middle of August 1924 these claims were duly disposed of, excepting about 2,000 of savings and about 300 of transfer savings which did not easily allow settlement.

## Exceptional Treatment in Connection with the Restoration or Withdrawal of Deposits

(Imp. Ord. No. 450 promulgated Oct. 26)

When persons who, at the time of the earthquake of September 1st 1923, had domiciles or places of business in Tokyo-Prefecture Kanagawa-Prefecture Saitama-Prefecture Chiba-Prefecture or Shizuoka-Prefecture demand the return or withdrawal of moneys or value-papers deposited on or before that date, if they should be unable to produce such documents as may be prescribed by the Minister of Justice in connection with such demand, the deposit official may require the claimant to furnish a surety in lieu of the production of material security provided in Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 75 of the year 1922.

Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 75 of the year 1922 (re cases where the restoration or withdrawal of deposits is claimed) reads as follows:—

"In case a person who demands the restoration or withdrawal of a deposit is unable to produce documents prescribed by the Minister of Justice

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in regard to such demand for restoration or withdrawal, the deposit official may, if he thinks it necessary so to do, require the claimant to furnish cash or national loan bonds as security against damages that may arise from such return or withdrawal."

## General Meetings of Companies Which Have Lost Their Lists of Shareholders

(Imp. Ord. No, 471 promulgated on Oct. 31).

If a Company which has lost its list of shareholders in consequence of the earthquake of the 1st September, 1923, has any "name" shares, respecting which the persons entitled thereto cannot be ascertained, such company shall give public notice of the fact. In this case such shares shall be deemed to be "to bearer" in so far as the application of the provisions of the Commercial Code concerning general meetings of shareholders and general meetings of preferential shareholders is concerned.

## Law Relating to the Unregistered National Loan Bonds Lost in the Earthquake Calamity

(Enacted in July 1924

The law provides for the issuance of substitute bonds for the benefit of those who lost their unregistered national loan bonds in the earthquake and conflagration of September, 1923. For the purpose of confirming the facts of loss the Government appoint the Investigation Committee from among the officials of the Departments of Finance and Justice. When it is confirmed that loan bonds were destroyed in the calamity they will be renewed for the owner without security. In case these papers are missing the substitutes will be issued on security or on giving a surety. The Investigation Committee may administer oath and inflict punishment of penal servitude for a term ranging from 3 months to 10 years on those who give false statement.

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Provisions concerning the objects and value of security, surety, the handling of privately-owned public bonds deposited with the Government and the organization and functions of the Investigation Committee will be determined by Imperial Ordinances.

The total amount of national loan bonds destroyed or missing in the catastrophe is not exactly known. But before the present enactment those re-issued by the Bank of Japan under the existing laws amounted to over ¥ 10,000,000, while for bonds amounting to ¥ 5,800,000 the owners could present neither the ashes nor any other proof to claim their ownership. These latter and the destroyed papers in custody at the 2nd Bank, Yokohama, on behalf of the Government totalling ¥ 12,000,000 are to be renewed under the present law. Besides, there will be no small amount of lost bonds, it is expected, that remain unapplied for re-issuance, owing to the death in the disaster of the owners and those who are legally entitled to inherit the property.

## Four Imperial Ordinances for Working the Law

On the 12th of September 1924 were promulgated four Imperial Ordinances relating to the enforcement of the above Law. They may be summarized as follows :—

1. *Regulations Relating to the Delivery of Substitute Loan Bonds.*—The security on which the renewal of bonds is to be made shall be either in cash or in national loan bonds, and not less than the sum equivalent to the total face-value of the new bonds and their interest to the time of redemption. This minimum may be lowered to the face-value only, on condition that the interest shall be reserved with the Government as security. The security in cash shall be deposited. As regards the surety, he shall be a person approved by the Bank of Japan.

2. *Organization of the Committee for the Investigation of the Facts of Loss.*—Placed under the control of the Minister of Justice, the Investigation Committee consists of one chairman, 9 investigators, 3 secretaries, and 5 clerks, the Vice-Minister of Justice to be the chairman. The investigations shall be conducted

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by 3 investigators, and the reinvestigations by 5 others who did not partake in the first. The decisions shall be made by majority.

3. *Regulations Relating to Investigation.*—The Investigations shall be conducted at the Department of Justice. Those who want to have the loss of their unregistered national loan bonds confirmed shall present to the Committee a written application stating the following particulars;—(1) the name of the bonds and their total value; (2) the mark and ordinal number, kinds of face-value, and the number of the bonds (in case these are unknown, statement to the effect); (3) the applicant's rights to the bonds, at the time of loss or destruction; (4) the detailed circumstances of the loss or destruction. As regards the taking of evidence, swearing of witnesses, etc., the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applied.

4. *Imperial Ordinance relating to the date of enforcement of the Law.*—The Law was made effective on the 15th of September 1924.

## Law Relating to the Issue of the Rehabilitation Savings Debentures

(Issued July 22, 1924)

As approved by the Diet in July 1924 the Government issued Rehabilitation Savings Debentures for the purpose of facilitating the economic reconstruction in the afflicted districts and for encouraging savings among laboring classes whose earnings are expected to increase with the progress of reconstruction work.

The Law is to the following effect:—

(a) Small savings debentures shall be issued to raise funds for facilitating reconstruction work in the stricken districts and for the restoration of local economy. (b) The amount shall not exceed ¥ 200 millions. (c) The debentures shall be issued during the period covering five years from 1924 to 1928. (d) The debentures shall be issued by the Hypothec Bank of Japan. (e) The funds raised

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shall be deposited with the Deposit Department of the Treasury. (f) The debentures shall be of two kinds, 10 yen and 5 yen in face-value. (g) Redemption shall be effected within 20 years from the year following that of first issue and by drawing lot. (h) In case of redemption, premium shall be added by lot. (i) The amount of premium shall be settled by the Ministry of Finance. Further, the issue of the Hypothec debentures is to be suspended during the period of issue of the rehabilitation debentures. The premium is to be graded into five classes, i.e. ¥ 3,000, ¥ 500, ¥ 100, ¥ 10 and ¥ 5, the lucky numbers amounting 18 per 100.

The first issue (¥ 10,000,000) of the debentures was effected with success in Sept. 15-30, 1924, (face-value 10 *yen*).

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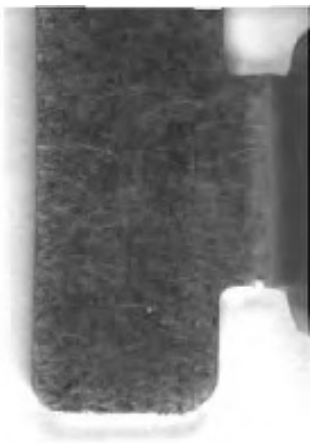

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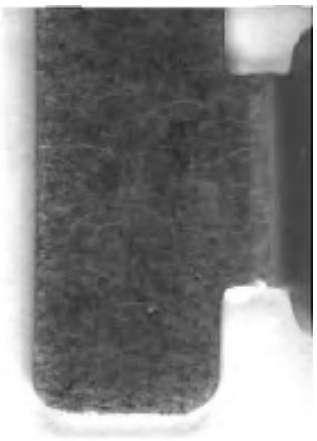

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